"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today, becoming unsettled tomorrow; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,335. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

OUR MEN SAY MEXICAN ATTACK WAS UNPROVOKED; CAPTURED GUIDE COUNTED 13 AMERICAN DEAD; LANSING TELLS LATIN AMERICA OUR PLANS

RUSSIANS HALTED BY GERMAN ARMY FROM FRANCE

Defense of the Kovel-Lutsk Region Taken Over Entirely by the Kaiser's Troops.

SEEK TO REGAIN LOST LINE

Attacking in Three Groups to Press Back Brussiloff's Extended Northern Flank.

PFLANZER MAY BE TRAPPED

All Austrian Forces in Bukowina in Danger of Capture Through Letchitzky's Swift Pursuit.

PETROGRAD, June 22.—The last two days have brought no essential change in the war situation. On the River Sereth, in Bukowina, General Letchitzky's forces have progressed slightly further south in pursuit of the Austrian General Pflanzer's army, but in the centre and along the northern flank the Russian drive has been halted by the fierce counteroffensive of the Teutonic allies.

The defense of the Kovel-Lutsk region has been taken over entirely by German reinforcements newly arrived from the French front, And which are making a determined attempt to regain the ground lost during the first ten days of the Russian advance. One group of German forces is concentrated at Kovel, where it attempted to advance toward Kolki, but after a sharp conflict in the neighborhood of the Stokhod River was forced to retire.

The second group of German forces, defending Vladimir-Volynski, has started an advance along the main road leading from Vladimir-Volynski to Lutsk, while a third group, with headquarters at Bokul, is likewise joining in the movement to press back the extended northern flank of General Brussiloff's army.

On the other points of the front further Russian operations are being delayed by the necessity for consolidating positions already won.

Official Report of Fighting.

Today's official statement of the operations follows:

The Germans are violently bombarding the region of the Ikskul bridgehead.

On Wednesday night, following artillery preparation, the Germans took the offensive on the front of the Dvinsk position along the Poniewsch railway. They were everywhere repulsed.

In the region in front of Dubatowka, twelve versts south of Lake Vischnevskoie, the Germans, after intense artillery preparation, launched an offensive and seized a portion of our trenches. We hastened reinforcements to the scene and drove the enemy back to his own trenches.

South of Krevo the Germans crossed the River Krevlianka. Our fire prevented their further advance and drove them back to the west bank of the river.

On the Oginski Canal and Jasiolda River there has been artillery and rifle fire. During the course of the day our fire brought down two German aeroplanes within our lines, one two versts south of the Bistopady station on the Bologoa-Sedlets railway and the other near the Jouk farm, ten versts southeast of the mouth of the Oginski Canal. Both the machines were completely destroyed and their pilots killed.

In the region of Gruziatyn the enemy attacked in mass formation, but was put to flight, leaving on the ground numbers of killed and wounded.

In the region west of Sokul, on the Styr, we repulsed, by a counterattack, a German offensive and captured about 600 prisoners and some machine guns. In the same region the enemy's heavy artillery launched gusts of fire from the region of Mylsk.

In the region of Radmiesto, on the Bistkhed west of Svidniks and east of Vorontchine, extremely violent fighting continues. We made no progress here. This is explained by the exasperation of our troops, who refused quarter to the Germans, who had been employing explosive bullets. In these attacks a brave detachment of territorial reserves from Yaroslav participated. Their commander was wounded, but refused to quit the ranks.

On the Stripa west of Galvoronka our troops captured portions of the enemy's trenches.

We are continuing our pursuit of the enemy on the extreme left wing. (In Bukowina.) We have occupied Radauts and taken an additional twenty-two officers and 1,000 men and three machine guns and twenty-seven packages of machine-gun ammunition.

Expert Capture of Bukowina Army.

LONDON, June 22.—The official announcement by the Russian War Office of the capture of Radautz, a town of 18,000 inhabitants situated thirty miles south of Czernowitz and ten miles from the Rumanian frontier, means, according to a special dispatch from Petrograd, that nothing but a miracle can avert the destruction of General Pflanzer's army, as General Letchitzky now holds a stretch of twenty miles on the Sereth River.

General Pflanzer himself and the portion of the army with him are tied up in the angle of the frontier near the town of Sereth, completely surrounded by Russians, according to a report from Rome. The Austrian official communication received here tonight claims that the Austrians have repulsed Russian attacks near Gura Humora. This town is in the extreme south of Bukowina on the Moldava River, fifty-four miles south of Czernowitz. Thus, unless some other town of the same name is meant, the Russian pursuit seemingly has extended much further than the Russians claim.

Berlin Tells of Russian Attacks.

BERLIN, June 22, (via London.)—The repulse of heavy attacks by the Russians against General Count von Bothmer's forces north of Przewoloka was announced today by the War Office. The Russians were pushed further back on both sides of the Turia River, an affluent of the Pripet, and further to the south, according to the statement, and

Continued on Page 5.

Bulgars Attack Allies With Guns and Aircraft

PARIS, Friday, June 23.—A Havas dispatch from Saloniki says there is intense activity of the artillery of the Central allies all along the front. Engagements between the patrols are increasing.

Extensive movements of the Central forces are reported between Truppa and Osin. Their aeroplanes have bombarded the allied positions on the right bank of the Vardar, while allied aeroplanes have bombarded the Gumudjima-Veles camp. French aeroplanes drove off three German machines which were proceeding toward Saloniki.

The Bulgarians, the dispatch adds, have made some advance.

ROOSEVELT TO URGE SUPPORT OF HUGHES

His Letter to Progressives Says It's Only Way to Beat Wilson in Crisis.

LEADERS SEE BOTH MEN

They May Meet Next Week, and Colonel Is Expected to Work in Campaign—Moose All at Sea.

With the meeting of the Progressive National Committee, at which final action is to be taken on Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's refusal to lead the Progressive fight this Fall, only four days off, Bull Moose leaders in this city were still somewhat in doubt yesterday regarding the outcome. A majority of the leaders, however, believe that there will be no third ticket this Fall, and some with an air of dejection expressed the opinion that with the meeting of the committee next Monday in Chicago the National Progressive Party would close its brief but eventful career of four years and pass into history.

"I suppose it means our funeral, but I promise you that it will be the liveliest funeral any one ever attended," was the way one prominent Progressive put it, in discussing the prospective meeting of the National Committee.

A letter from Colonel Roosevelt to the Progressive National Committee, which has just been completed and which will be read at the meeting on Monday was pronounced one of the ablest documents that ever flowed from the Colonel's fertile pen by one Bull Moose leader who has seen it. In it the Colonel comes out for Charles E. Hughes and states as his sole reason for supporting him the country's crisis and the fact that the candidacy of Mr. Hughes under the present circumstances affords the only medium by which the defeat of President Wilson can be brought about.

It was predicted yesterday by some Progressives, who are not at heart in sympathy with Justice Hughes and who, were it possible with success to do so, would favor putting a third ticket in the field, that the action of the Progressive National Committee may be confined to a mere acceptance of the Colonel's letter. Others expressed the belief that the National Committee would take its cue from the Colonel and indorse the candidacy of Mr. Hughes. Should the former course be adopted, it would leave the Progressives free to follow their individual bent and join hands either with the Republicans for Hughes or with the Democrats for Wilson.

Seek an Elixir of Life.

Some Progressive leaders have been racking their brains for some means of, as they express it, "keeping the Progressive Party alive."

There are many difficulties in the way. In the first place there is the candidacy of John M. Parker of Louisiana for Vice President. Mr. Parker was nominated by acclamation by the Progressive National Convention at its closing session, just as Colonel Roosevelt was at that session proceeding. Only through his withdrawal, it was pointed out yesterday, would it be possible for the National Committee to substitute on their ticket for the names of their own candidates, both candidates of the Republican Party and thus make them, formally, the candidates of the Progressive Party, too.

That the withdrawal of Mr. Parker might be brought about without much difficulty, even though Progressives from the Southern States had set their hearts, in proposing his nomination, on the realization of their cherished aim—the creation of a second white man's party in the South, is the general opinion among the Bull Moose leaders here. But there would remain obstacles in the way of a general scheme of cooperation which the Progressive leaders after close study regard as insuperable.

In a number of States the law does not permit the naming of two different sets of Presidential Electors for the same candidate and in other States the laws militate against placing the name of a candidate in more than one column on the ballot. So that the only alternatives the Progressive leaders see at present are a third ticket, a complete merger of the Progressives with the Republicans, where their party identity would be lost, or the disbanding of the Progressive Party.

Many Progressives prefer to disband, in spite of sentimental reasons which might be expected to weigh heavily with them in favor of keeping their party organization intact. With the party dissolved, Progressive leaders in commanding places would be in a position to make terms with the Republican leaders for the return of their following. So far, it was said yesterday, the potential powers in the Republican Party have given no indication that fatted calf and festive raiment are awaiting the prodigals of the Progressive faith. The Progressive leaders are looking almost entirely to Mr. Hughes for a more cordial welcome to the Republican fold.

Roosevelt May Not Take Stump.

In Progressive circles the greatest uncertainty prevails as to the measures of support Colonel Roosevelt will give the Republican nominee. One prominent Progressive leader said yesterday that delicacy undoubtedly would prevent the Colonel from actively entering into the campaign unless he was formally urged to do so and in the most public manner by Mr. Hughes. The Colonel, it was said, was unwilling to lay himself open to any suspicion that he was seeking to buy his way back to Republican regularity by taking the stump for Mr. Hughes.

Governor Hiram Johnson of California, who at the Progressive National Convention in Chicago assumed the leadership of the radical wing of the party which, after the Republicans had nominated Mr. Hughes, strongly opposed any course not involving their remaining in the middle of the road for another four years, left here for San Francisco early yesterday reconciled, it was said, to the course adopted by Colonel Roosevelt. He left behind as his representative Chester Rowell, the Progressive National Committeeman from California. It was not known at

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TO RELIEVE THAT TIRED FEELING use Dewar's pure dry red wines at dinner. Get booklet. 198 Fulton St., N. Y. C. Phone 3001 Cort. —Advt.

GREECE ACCEPTS ENTIRE DEMANDS OF THE ENTENTE

Army to be Fully Demobilized and Objectionable Police Functionaries Replaced.

A NON-POLITICAL CABINET

The Chamber to be Dissolved and New General Elections to be Held.

ATHENS AWED BY A FLEET

Belief in London That Zaimis Ministry Is Preliminary to Return of Venizelos to Power.

LONDON, Friday, June 23.—The Greek Government has accepted in their entirety the demands of the Entente Powers, contained in a note that was delivered by the representatives in Athens of Great Britain, France, and Russia, which under the Protocol of London assumed protection of the Kingdom of Greece.

"The three guaranteeing powers," says the note, "do not require Greece to abandon her neutrality. They give striking proof of this by advancing primarily a demand for demobilization. They have, however, certain complaints against the Greek Government, whose attitude is not one of loyal neutrality."

The note then recapitulates certain incidents which, it is said, have made the guaranteeing powers uneasy, the climax being the entry of a Bulgarian army into Greece and the occupation of Fort Rupel.

Four Demands Made.

The full text given out here by the Government last night shows that the note contains four demands as follows:

"First—Real and complete demobilization of the Greek Army, which must, with the least possible delay, be placed on a peace footing.

"Second—The immediate replacing of the present Greek Cabinet by a business Cabinet having no political color and offering all necessary guarantees for the application of benevolent neutrality toward the allied powers and sincere consultation of the national wishes.

"Third—The immediate dissolution of the Chamber followed by new elections after the period required by the Constitution and after general demobilization has restored the electoral body to normal conditions.

"Fourth—Replacement of certain police functionaries, whose attitude, inspired by foreign influence, has facilitated attempts against peaceful citizens, as well as insults against the allied legations and those under their jurisdiction."

According to advices received in Paris yesterday from Saloniki an allied fleet, under command of Vice Admiral Moreau of the French Navy, had been ordered to cruise before Piraeus, the Port of Athens. Preparations also had been made to land armed forces.

Although the urgency of the Greek problem has greatly diminished since last October, when Premier Venizelos was driven from power by King Constantine and his Court and the pro-German element in the army, the news of the complete capitulation to the Entente Powers has caused much relief and satisfaction in Great Britain.

When on the fall of M. Venizelos the Allies landed a force at Saloniki the attitude of Greece was a burning question, and apprehension was felt in all the Allied countries, especially France, at the prospect of German military activity in the Near East. Latterly, however, with the Russian success in Asia Minor less anxiety was felt on this ground. Nevertheless, the recent Bulgarian occupation on the Greek frontier of Fort Rupel, and the renewal of German activities in Athens, proved that danger still existed. Thereupon the Allied powers began to apply further pressure in the shape of a partial blockade of Greek ports. The rumor was current that Greece had signed an agreement with Bulgaria for the peaceful evacuation of all the frontier forts.

The Skouloudis Ministry promised a partial demobilisation, but, probably owing to the powerful influence of the King and his court, never carried it out. Finally the Entente Allies presented the demands which have just been accepted, and former Premier Zaimis has been called upon to form a Ministry of which he will be head of the foreign department.

M. Zaimis is a neutralist, with a leaning, it is said, toward the Entente Allies. The view is held here that his age and temperament make it doubtful whether he will be strong enough to counteract the pro-German influence, and it is expected that it will not be long before M. Venizelos is again in power.

Note Refused by Skouloudis.

ATHENS, June 21, (via London, June 22.)—Under heavy pressure from the Entente Powers Greece has accepted without reserve the demands presented today in a joint note by Great Britain, France, and Russia. At the most critical moment Greece was without a government. Premier Skouloudis late today announced to the Chamber of Deputies the resignation of himself and his associates in the Cabinet and the failure for the present to obtain successors to them.

M. Skouloudis refused to receive the communication from the Entente Powers on the ground that no Greek Cabinet existed, as the note was deposited at the Foreign Office while he was on his way back from the residence of the King, where he presented the resignation of the ministry. On this account, he explained, he could not discuss the demands.

Before it became known that Greece had decided to yield it was said in Government circles that it would be an impossibility to accede to the demands. Agamemnon Schliemann, former Greek Minister at Washington and now a member of the Chamber of Deputies, on being asked what the Government intended to do, replied: "How can we voluntarily renounce the sovereignty of our country?"

The action of the Entente Powers came on one of the hottest days of many years in Greece. The Palace was darkened, the King was at Chateau Tatoy, shops were closed and the ministries were deserted when the blow fell. The people were unaware what had occurred until well on toward evening, when newspapers and handbills, distributed

Continued on Page 5.

DECOYED BY SHAM PARLEY

Gomez Trained Machine Guns on Troopers, Left, and Opened Fire.

CAPT. BOYD, LIEUT. ADAIR DIE

Negro Troopers Dropped to Ground and Struggled with Bigger Force.

PRISONERS IN CHIHUAHUA

Gen. Trevino There Threatens Further Attacks if Our Men Leave Lines.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 22.—The first American report of how yesterday's fight between Carranzistas and Americans was started reached General Funston a few minutes before midnight tonight.

Between seventy and ninety Americans were fired upon with Mexican machine guns by a vastly superior number of Mexicans between 7:30 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning one mile west of Carrizal.

The firing was begun without notice. Reports of the beginning of the fight were brought back to the American line of communication late tonight by several straggling negro troopers who had been left to hold American horses and who fled when the fighting began.

The story of the end of the fight is still unknown except for the assertions made by the Mexicans regarding its outcome. The two squadrons of cavalry sent out by General Pershing in search of the American survivors have not yet returned, and the fate of the men who escaped the actual fighting is still a mystery.

The two troops involved are presumed to be Troops H and K, commanded by Captains Charles T. Boyd and Lewis S. Morey, respectively. Captain Boyd was the senior officer and, therefore, in command. The Mexicans had already reported that the commander of the American force was killed.

The negroes who worked their way back to the American column, and who arrived tonight, said that the troops commanded by Captains Boyd and Morey had been scouting as separate units until they met at Ojo Santo Domingo (Lake Santo Domingo) on Tuesday night.

They slept a short time, and at 4 o'clock yesterday morning started along the cañon toward Carrizal to investigate reports that Mexicans were massing there to threaten the American column at El Valle and Galeana.

Permission Refused by Mexicans.

When the troops reached a point a mile west of Carrizal, which is the old deserted adobe village of the same name, Captain Boyd ordered a stop and sent his Mexican guide into the town to ask the commander of the Carranza garrison there for permission to go through the streets of the town. Permission was refused. The messenger returned. Before Captain Boyd had time to make further overtures or move in either direction a messenger from the Carranza commander, General Felix Gomez, who was killed, hurried out to the Americans and said that they might pass through the town if Captain Boyd would stop in the town for parley with General Gomez.

Gomez himself, however, followed close on the heels of his messenger, accompanied by several of his officers, and said he would confer with the American officer outside the town.

While they were talking the American troopers noticed that what the returning negroes described as "swarms" of Mexicans were flocking out of the town and moving around the little American force, and that machine guns were being placed in position and trained on the Americans. Gomez and his officers retired, moving to the right, out of line of the machine guns. As soon as they were out of range the Mexicans opened fire.

Captain Boyd gave the command for the Americans to jump from their horses and fight flat on the ground, and the negroes who brought back the account of the incidents up to this moment of the fight were among those sent to the rear with the American horses.

General Funston has not yet issued any orders to General Pershing as a result of the attack by the Carranzistas. At his headquarters tonight it was stated that after receiving tonight's report from General Pershing, General Funston will "put the matter up to the War Department."

It was also reported here today that twenty American horses and twenty rifles had been taken by the Mexicans in the fight.

Mexicans Leaving Casas Grandes.

The Mexican forces are evacuating the town of Nueva Casas Grandes, which is just beyond the great American field base at Colonia Dublan, 100 miles south of the border. General Pershing reported this fact to General Funston today. Just what significance this has the army officers are unable to state, though it is feared that this move is part of the Mexican scheme to concentrate on strategic points, enveloping the American line now in Mexico. Nueva Casas Grandes was too near the American line to make it possible to carry on secret preparations there.

CAPTURED SCOUT TELLS HOW TROOPERS FOUGHT

He Saw 11 American Dead, Besides Bodies of Two Officers —Threat by Trevino.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mex., June 22.—The seventeen American soldiers, negro troopers of the Tenth Cavalry, who were captured in the battle at Carrizal, were brought here today with Lem H. Spillsbury, a Mormon scout, employed by General J. J. Pershing, and were interned.

Spillsbury said that Captain Charles T. Boyd commanded the Americans and, with Lieutenant Henry R. Adair, was among the killed. Catapin Lewis Sidney Morey, who was with the American detachment, was wounded in the shoulder, but escaped.

In announcing this afternoon a story of the battle which he said Spillsbury told him, General Jacinto Trevino, commander of the military district of the northeast, announced that any time and at any place the American troops move other than toward the border he will comply to the letter with his superior's orders and will attack them as General Felix Gomez did at Carrizal. General Trevino said that all diplomatic arrangements were outside of his sphere.

Spillsbury's story, as announced by General Trevino, was to the effect that seventy-six negroes, comprising Troop H of the Tenth, Captains Boyd and Morey, Lieutenant Adair and himself composed the American detachment that encountered the Mexicans. He said that he saw on the field the bodies of Boyd and Adair, and at least eleven of the negroes.

Spillsbury's account, as given out, follows:

"We left Casas Grandes on Sunday morning, arriving outside of Carrizal early Wednesday morning. Captain Boyd immediately dispatched a courier to the Jefe Politico of the little village, advising him that we were on our way to Villa Ahumada.

"After we had waited some time, Lieut. Col. Rivas came out and warned Captain Boyd that he had better turn back. Captain Boyd then explained that he was in pursuit of some bandits who, he had heard, had looted Santo Domingo, and also was bound to catch a negro deserter, who he had heard was in Villa Ahumada.

"In reply to this, Lieutenant Rivas notified the American that if he attempted to advance he would have to pass over the dead bodies of the Mexicans. He advised Boyd that he had better not argue the matter.

"Rivas returned to the village to report to his superior officer, General Gomez, who sent out a note inviting the Americans to enter Carrizal for a conference. Captain Boyd declined this invitation.

"On this ground Gomez went out in person and insistently urged the Americans to retire, pointing out that his orders from his superiors necessitated his acting on them without further parley. General Gomez repeated these words as he walked away. Boyd merely answered, 'All right.'"

General Trevino's announcement then goes on to quote Spillsbury as saying that after General Gomez had retired to his troops, who were lined up outside the town, Captain Boyd ordered his men to advance, whereupon Spillsbury expostulated with him, arguing that a fight was sure to follow. Spillsbury is reported as saying that Captain Boyd "obstinately seemed to think that the Mexican General was only bluffing," and the firing quickly began.

[It is to be noted that at this point in the narrative the story is interrupted and General Trevino gives a summary of Spillsbury's story, the summary agreeing with the previous Mexican version.]

He is quoted further:

"Captain Moore and Lieutenant Adair fell mortally wounded. Captain More was wounded in the shoulder, and immediately the horsemen fled with their mounts, leaving behind seventeen negroes and myself. We were forced to surrender. I saw the bodies of Boyd and Adair and of at least eleven negroes on the field of battle."

"Mexican authorities asserted today that the prisoners had been well treated en route to Chihuahua. General Trevino says he received some days ago an announcement from General Pershing that he had received General Trevino's warning not to move east, south or west. Since that time four negroes other than those taken at Carrizal have been captured, and also a white American."

OUTNUMBERED 4 TO 1, BATTLE FIVE HOURS

Fortitude of Troopers Against Heavy Odds Is Shown by Reports to Pershing.

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 22.—The troop of the Tenth Cavalry which clashed with Carranzistas yesterday at Carrizal held the field for five hours before retreating, although they were outnumbered four to one, according to unofficial reports here tonight. The reports said that the Americans only withdrew when heavy Mexican reinforcements were brought up.

It was learned that a courier from the battlefield reached General Pershing's field headquarters at Colonia Dublan late today and the expeditionary commander's report was expected over the army wireless momentarily.

Unofficial reports from the field tonight indicated that the American force engaged at Carrizal was Troop H of the Tenth Cavalry, under Captain Charles T. Boyd, sixty-five strong. The same report gave the attacking Mexicans strength at more than 300.

Text of Lansing's Note Notifying Pan America of Our Purposes in Case of War With Mexico

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Following is the text of the identical note sent by Secretary Lansing to the diplomatic representatives of South and Central American nations announcing that if hostilities with Mexico should eventuate, the purpose of the United States would be to defend itself against further invasion, and not to intervene in Mexican affairs:

I inclose for your information a copy of this Government's note of June 20 to the Secretary of Foreign Relations of the de facto Government of Mexico on the subject of the presence of American troops in Mexican territory. This communication states clearly the critical relations existing between this Government and the de facto Government of Mexico and the causes which have led up to the present situation.

Should this situation eventuate into hostilities, which this Government would deeply regret and will use every honorable effort to avoid, I take this opportunity to inform you that this Government had for its object not intervention in Mexican affairs, with all the regrettable consequences which might result from such a policy, but the defense of American territory from further invasion by bands of armed Mexicans, protection of American citizens and property along the boundary from outrages committed by such bandits, and the prevention of future depredations by force of arms against the marauders infesting this region and against a Government which is encouraging and aiding them in their activities.

Hostilities, in short, would be simply a state of international war, without purpose on the part of the United States other than to end the conditions which menace our national peace and the safety of our citizens.

Latin States Urge Mexico to Avoid War

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 22.—Julian Acosta, the Costa Rican Foreign Minister, has addressed a communication to Foreign Minister Aguilar today, lamenting the difficulties between Mexico and the United States and offering the friendly mediation of his Government to bring about an amicable arrangement. Minister Aguilar declined to state if Mexico would accept mediation.

F. Martinez Suarez, the Salvadorean Foreign Minister, also wired to Señor Aguilar, stating his country's wishes were that a war between the United States and Mexico be averted and the dispute be peacefully settled.

Legations and embassies here refuse to say whether European powers have offered mediation.

Ecuador Urges Argentina to Act for Peace

BUENOS AIRES, June 22.—The Ecuadorian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. R. H. Elizalde, in a telegram to the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, José Luis Murature, declared that all the Governments of America ought to unite, in the face of the imminent peril of a war between Mexico and the United States. He asked that the Argentine Government send instructions to its representative at Washington, with a view to preventing this great American calamity.

Señor Murature replied that the President of Argentina would use his influence to reach a solution.

The Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to Señor Murature setting forth the methods by which he alleges the Government of the United States desired to involve Mexico in war. Mexico, he declared, had decided to defend its sovereignty and independence.

Señor Murature, in reply, said that the President of Argentina was following with profound interest the development of events, which threatened to disrupt the peace of friendly countries, and hopes for a solution.

JUAREZ VACATED, ARMY MAY ENTER

Preparations Made in El Paso for an American Force to Occupy City.

CARRANZA GARRISON LEAVES

Troop and Supply Trains Pull Out of City, Now Dominated by Gen. Bell's Cannon.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 22.—Juarez, the Mexican Central and the Mexican Northwestern Railroads may pass under the control of the United States Army at once if war is declared.

It became known at the International Bridge headquarters late this evening that all plans had been completed for the formation of another expeditionary force which would cross the line at the International Bridge, occupy Juarez, which was evacuated today by the Carranza troops, and the two railroads running south out of Juarez to Casas Grandes and Chihuahua City.

Orders were issued at 5 o'clock this afternoon for all officers and men of the border brigade to report to their superior officers at once. Orders were also issued to keep all enlisted men under arms tonight and to prepare for a movement across the border within five minutes' notice. The tentative expeditionary force at the fort and in the camps downtown are all ready to move. A Quartermaster officer declared tonight that there was nothing more to be done to fit the expeditionary force of 7,000 men for any possible movement.

No one was allowed to leave Fort Bliss or the camps. The soldiers are formed by companies of troops, and even the mountain batteries of the brigade were packed ready to go. Whether or not this brigade moves into Mexico is said to depend entirely upon the development of the next few hours in the vicinity of Carrizal.

The seizure of the Mexico Northwestern Railroad for shipping supplies, reinforcements, and ammunition to General Pershing is expected as a possibility. The Carranza Government has refused to allow the Americans to use this line and has insisted upon the troops using the motor route through Columbus. With the Carranza troops gone from Juarez, there is nothing now to prevent the army using this road, as it is a privately owned line which was built by the F. S. Pearson Syndicate to connect its logging camp with the border mills. If this line is seized General Pershing will be in direct touch with

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WILL RUSH 10,000 MILITIA SOUTH

Generals Barry and Bell Directed Not to Wait for Completion of Mobilization.

NEEDED AT ONCE ON BORDER

Will Come from Central West and Far West—5,000 from Each Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Orders were issued tonight for the movement of 10,000 State Militia troops from the Western and Central States to the Mexican border as rapidly as they can be transported to the frontier, regardless of tactical organization.

These orders went to Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry at Chicago, commanding the Central Department, and to Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell at San Francisco, commanding the Western Department. Each of these Generals has been directed to send 5,000 National Guardsmen as fast as it can be done, regardless of the sections of their departments from which they can be obtained. They are to move these troops to border points from States or tactical units from which they can be most rapidly obtained.

The urgency of the orders indicates the need for reinforcements and is construed as meaning either that certain weak points along the border are to be immediately strengthened by National Guardsmen, or that National Guardsmen thus ordered rushed to the border are to take the places of regulars to be sent into Mexico to meet the situation growing out of the Carrizal incident. It is expected that reinforcements will soon be sent to General Pershing to enable him to meet effectively the situation confronting him, and in the event of actual hostilities a movement would be made across the border at El Paso for the purpose of seizing the Mexican Central Railroad and taking control of the rail line to Chihuahua City.

Answer to Funston's Call.

High officials would not comment on the reasons for the dispatch of these troops to the border. The action was taken after the receipt of information from General Funston and in response to his appeal for the immediate transportation of a large force of militiamen to the frontier. Originally it was the purpose to send the militia to the border in certain tactical units, according to State organization, but the delay in mobilization and getting the militia ready, coupled with the urgency of the appeal made by General Funston, has been such that it is impossible to await

Continued on Page 2.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Equal to the best Champagne.—Advt.

SEEK ONLY NATION'S PEACE

Our Purpose Not Intervention, if Hostilities Come, Lansing Says.

ARRAIGNS DE FACTO REGIME

Southern Nations Told Carranza Is Encouraging and Aiding Border Raiders.

MEXICO PROTESTS CARRIZAL

Captured Interpreter Quoted as Saying Americans Provoked the Encounter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Secretary of State Lansing today announced that the United States Government had formally taken the various Pan American Governments into its confidence with respect to the object of this Government in the event of war with Mexico. In an identical note to each of the South and Central American Governments, Secretary Lansing, speaking for President Wilson, asserted that "should the situation eventuate into hostilities," the object of the United States Government would not be "intervention in Mexican affairs but to end the conditions which menace our national peace and the safety of our citizens."

This note was delivered to every Pan American diplomat yesterday, coincidentally with the action of the State Department in furnishing those Governments copies of the American reply to Carranza's demand for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico.

Hope for Peace Faint.

Secretary Lansing's Pan American note is taken to indicate the concern felt in official circles over the possibilities of the Mexican situation, and the belief that war with Mexico is almost inevitable. While there is a faint hope, only a hope, that wiser counsel will prevail with Carranza and forestall actual war, and while judgment has been suspended by the Administration on the Carrizal affair pending General Pershing's official report on the facts, the Government is proceeding on the assumption that the Carranza Government is determined to force war on the United States in lieu of the withdrawal of the American forces, and every energy of the military establishment is being bent toward preparation for the conflict.

The fact that the note to the Pan American nations was made public is accepted as meaning that the Administration has about abandoned hope of averting the conflict. In this note the United States Government makes the direct accusation that the Carranza Government "is encouraging and aiding" the Mexican anti-American marauders "in their activities." The fact is considered significant that the United States Government, through its State Department, should, in a communication, which reads almost like a declaration of war, speak of "hostilities" and a state of "international war" and indicating the likelihood of this Government proceeding "by force of arms * * * against a Government which is encouraging" the bandits to commit depredations against the United States.

In some quarters there was a disposition to regard the note to the Pan American Governments as a courteous intimation to them that the United States Government did not care to mediate the issues uppermost in the crisis. In another higher quarter the note was described after this fashion:

"It reads very much like a declaration of war for no purpose other than the enlargement of the scope of the present punitive expedition so as to assure the protection of the entire border."

The Carranza Government has embarked on a vigorous publicity propaganda in the Pan American countries for the purpose of stirring up hatred and hostility there against the United States. The purpose of this propaganda is to make it appear to the other Latin-American nations that the United States is the aggressor and is forcing a war of conquest upon Mexico, with the object ultimately of controlling all territory from the Rio Grande to the Panama Canal Zone. The note of Secretary Lansing to the Latin-American nations was called forth partially by this campaign of misrepresentation undertaken by Mexican agents in South and Central America. Its purpose is to convince the Pan American nations, if possible, that the United States has no ulterior motives of conquest.

The Carranza Government, it was learned tonight, has communicated with the Pan-American Governments in an effort to offset the effect of the Lansing note. General Carranza, according to authoritative information obtained here, has informed all the Pan-American Governments that he has given orders to his troops only to attack the American forces in resistance to invasion by the latter, and that, if war comes with the United States, it will not be through Mexican aggression, but because American soldiers first attacked his forces.

Secretary Baker conferred at the War Department until late tonight with Major Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff, and

Major Gen. Dilles, Assistant Chief of Staff. When the Secretary left the department at midnight he said no report from General Pershing regarding the Carrizal fight had been received. It was indicated that should any dispatch arrive during the early morning it would not be given out until the Secretary returned at 9 o'clock.

The fact that there intervenes between the scene of the fight and General Pershing's headquarters something like eighty miles of exceedingly rough mountainous country, over which there is no communication except by mounted couriers, explains the lack of official information. Secretary Baker said he had no confirmation of the report that the orders given for the attack on the American troops were given by General Obregon, and he was inclined to doubt the truth of the statement.

Protest Over Carrizal Fight.

The Carranzista authorities are setting up the claim that the American forces first attacked the de facto forces at Carrizal and that the Americans were aggressors in the incident at Mazatlan.

Protest was made to the State Department today on behalf of the Carranza Government against the movement of American troops of the Tenth Cavalry, by direction of General Pershing, toward Carrizal, and likewise against the reported action of General Pershing in occupying the Mexican towns of Casas Grandes and Nuevo Casas Grandes.

The protest was presented to the State Department by Senor Arredondo, Ambassador Designate of the Carranza Government, who delivered to Secretary Lansing the following dispatch from General Candido Aguilar, Minister of Foreign Affairs at Mexico City:

Please bring to the attention of the Department of State that an engagement occurred today, (Wednesday,) at Carrizal, near Villa Ahumada, Chihuahua, between American forces, numbering about 200 men and a force of our Government troops. During this engagement General Felix Gomez and several of our soldiers, as well as several Americans, were killed. Our forces captured seventeen prisoners. According to a statement made by the interpreter who was acting as a guide for the American troops, the commander of the latter is responsible for the engagement.

Please make the proper representations to the Department and say to the Secretary of State that this Government finds it difficult to understand that the above American troops which took part in the engagement should have been at Carrizal, a point on the Mexican Central Railway, a short distance from Ciudad Juarez and rather far from the point alleged to be the base of the rest of the troops which have entered Mexico via Columbus, N. M. Further details will follow.

Secretary Lansing received the Mexican representations without further comment than that the American Government had no official report as to the facts and was making inquiries.

Carranza Reported Yielding.

Word that General Carranza was believed to be yielding to the European influences brought to bear on him in an effort to avoid war reached the State Department through diplomatic channels. The Carranza Cabinet, which studied yesterday the American note refusing to entertain at this time any request for withdrawal of American troops from Mexico, was reported to have found in it basis for further diplomatic interchanges. This was construed by some Mexico City diplomats to mean that General Carranza would seek a settlement of the situation without carrying out his threat to attack Pershing's men. His note in regard to the Carrizal incident is viewed in some quarters as supporting that theory.

Special Agent Rodgers has made no report on the reception of the American note. A message today told of the display of posters about the Mexican capital recounting the killing of General Gomez at Carrizal by American soldiers and the capture of seventeen Americans by Carranza troops. Officials admitted this was not a hopeful sign.

Mr. Rodgers also reported that through arrangements with the Carranza Government 400 American citizens would leave Mexico City for Vera Cruz by special train tomorrow, following the 200 who reached the coast in safety yesterday and now are aboard the battleship Nebraska. It was pointed out that Mr. Rodgers's last estimate of the number of Americans in the capital and vicinity was 600. If this is correct virtually all will have been placed in safety when tomorrow's train reaches Vera Cruz.

Vessels for Blockade Duty.

With the sending of navy ships to virtually every Mexican port, ready to take off American refugees, a powerful weapon will have been placed in President Wilson's hands for use in case war does come. The ships will be so disposed that a blockade of Mexico by sea could be set up at a moment's notice should the need arise. Twenty vessels of the coast guard service are being made ready for possible use as auxiliaries.

Mobilization of the naval militia to man reserve ships and fill out complements of the battle fleet withdrawn for the present emergency would furnish the means of filling in gaps in the patrol line, probably without breaking up the fleet organization. The fleet itself could move on any port it might be thought expedient to take.

Congress so far has avoided prolonged discussion of the Mexican crisis. Attention was given it in the Senate today, however, when Senator Works (Republican) of California had the Clerk read his long-pending resolution to authorize intervention in Mexico, and gave notice that unless the Foreign Relations Committee brought in a report soon he would seek to force action on the floor. Senator Stone, Chairman of the committee, said he was not in a position to state when a report would be made.

Japanese in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Officials here refuse to be disturbed by widely circulated reports that Japanese in Mexico are hostile to the United States.

Figures compiled at the Japanese Embassy today show that there are less than 2,000 Japanese in Mexico. About 1,000 of them are employed in Chihuahua and Coahuila copper and silver mines; some 250 farmers and fishermen live on the west coast; there is a colony of about 150 in Chiapas State and about 100 are in Vera Cruz. Three or four hundred Koreans, Japanese subjects, are employed on Yucatan sisal plantations.

Embassy officials said they had no information of the presence of Japanese warships off the Mexican coast, as indicated in news dispatches. Their presence ordinarily would be reported to the Embassy, it was said.

WANTS CONGRESS TO ACT.

Senator Works Declares We Should Make Clear Our Intentions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Senator Works of California, a radical Republican, brought the Mexican situation before the Senate for a few minutes today, when he intimated that he intended to press his resolution for armed intervention in Mexico. Though Mr. Works's resolution authorizes and directs the President to use force for the pacification of Mexico, the significance of it, from its author's viewpoint, is that it declares the intention of the United States to withdraw its troops from Mexico as soon as an orderly and peaceable government is established.

"I think it important," said Mr. Works, "that if we are forced to enter Mexico we should do so with a clear declaration by Congress as to our purposes and intentions so that not only our people, but the people of Mexico and all other nations, may know the object of the United States."

He then inquired what action had been taken on his resolution by the Committee on Foreign Relations. Chairman Stone replied that no action had been taken, whereupon Mr. Works retorted that he did not wish to precipitate a debate, but that unless the committee took up his resolution within a reasonable time, he would move to bring it before the Senate.

"It has been intimated," said Mr. Works, "that the President—I do not know how true it is—might come before Congress on this subject. But conditions are such that we cannot afford to delay matters longer. A declaration from Congress is needed."

TO AID FAMILIES OF GUARDS.

Hay Will Ask Congress to Appropriate $500,000 for Their Support.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Administration is preparing to make an allowance for the dependent families of enlisted men of the National Guard who have been called into the military service because of the Mexican situation. An appropriation of at least $500,000 for this purpose will be included in the Army Appropriation bill for the support of these families, it was announced today by Chairman Hay of the House Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Hay, who conferred during the day with Secretary Baker on Mexican affairs, said he would offer an amendment to make available a monthly allowance of not more than $30 for the dependent family of each enlisted man. The adoption of the amendment is practically assured. Representative Crago, a minority member of the Military Committee and a former officer of the Pennsylvania National Guard, is a stanch advocate of the proposed legislation, and has been working for two days to create sentiment in its favor.

Representative Hay said it was impossible to estimate accurately the amount necessary for the support of the families of Guardsmen who have given up employment to go with the colors. If a sum greater than $500,000 should be necessary, Mr. Hay said, the requisite appropriation would be authorized.

The committee amendment which Mr. Hay prepared today, to be offered when debate on the Army bill is resumed tomorrow or Saturday, reads:

"The sum of $500,000 is hereby appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, for the purpose of maintaining at a cost not exceeding $30 a month the family of each enlisted man of the National Guard called or drafted into the service of the United States, which family during the term of service of said enlisted man is dependent upon him for its support, and the word 'family' shall include dependent mothers and sisters, as well as brothers under the age of 14 years."

SAYS MEXICANS BEGAN FIGHT AT MAZATLAN

Commander of Annapolis Reports That Men Were Seized and Boat Fired On Without Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Commander Kavanagh of the gunboat Annapolis, in a report reaching the Navy Department today on the incident at Mazatlan Sunday, when a boat from the Annapolis was fired on and two American officers seized, said his men were attacked without provocation by Mexican Customs officers and soldiers.

The text of the report follows:

"Governor issued manifesto that officers were not to land, and guard was placed on dock. I sent ashore Ensign Kessing to parley with the Mexicans and to ask them to send for the Acting American Consul or for one of the Mexican officials so as to arrange for American citizens coming off to the ship.

"I sent Paymaster Mowat with the party as interpreter, no trouble being anticipated, as Mexicans have not molested earlier boats. I ordered boat officer to keep clear of landing, so that his boat could not be rushed, and I forbade him entering the town, the plan being that the boat was to lie well clear of the dock and the officers therein to confer with party on shore.

"My orders arms were carried concealed in the boat and boat officer had positive orders to keep them hidden and not to use them unless fired upon, in which case he was to return the fire. The boat was a motor sailing launch, with crew of three men. Coxswain of boat reports that after brief parley Mowat, interpreter, informed Kessing that Mexican said it would be all right for them to land. They did so, and were immediately seized. Kessing ordered boat to return to ship and to report what had happened. When Mexicans saw boat start off they motioned it to return. Coxswain told them to wait a minute and kept heading for ship.

"When boat was about 100 feet clear from dock Mexican customs official in uniform fired his revolver at the boat, bullet striking near it. Five or six shots were immediately fired at the boat by Mexican soldiers. Boatswain's Mate Laughter, who was senior in the boat, then ordered the fire to be returned, and this was done. Mexicans fled from the dock, and, taking cover behind wall and in dock warehouse, opened lively fire on boat, Mexicans firing in all about 150 shots. Laughter was hit twice, once in the arm and once through bowels. Coxswain Sheets had skin barked from his fingers, and boat was struck many times.

"In my opinion, boat's crew acted properly in returning fire, as otherwise they probably all would have been killed. When the crew began to fire the Mexicans fled from the dock in a panic and this gave the boat a chance to get away. American Consul came off to the ship and reported that General Mezta claimed our people began the fight, and that one man had been killed and two or three wounded. I gave him our version of the affair, and assured the General that full satisfaction would be given if the blame was ours, and also in that case would express regrets over the affairs.

"I requested also that he release the two officers and send them and any American citizens who wished to come off to the Annapolis. The General allowed Kessing and Mowat to return on board at 4 P. M., Sunday, they having suffered no harm beyond threats and abuse from populace and soldiers. They were well treated by military officials.

"General Mezta sent a polite reply to my letter, saying that he released officers at my request, and also that the men who fired on the boat were Japanese now in the hospital wounded. Mowat and Kessing confirmed the coxswain's report except that they did not know how the firing started. Laughter rallied and made statement, saying that Mexicans ordered the boat back to dock and coxswain immediately started to obey, but Laughter took the tiller from him when the first shot was fired, striking him in the arm. After five or more shots had been fired, he gave orders to return the fire.

"Mazatlan reported wild with excitement and practically every Mexican armed."

Connecticut Guards Reach Camp.

NEW HAVEN, June 22.—The first units of the Connecticut National Guard moved into the mobilization camp at Niantic today, Troop B, Fifth Militia Cavalry, and the Signal Corps of the First Infantry leaving the State Arsenal at Hartford for the camp grounds. All other commands are held in local armories until they have recruited to maximum strength for war service.

RED CROSS IS READY TO WORK ON BORDER

Detailed Instructions Sent to Chapters So Guard May Get Comforts.

DEPOTS WILL BE OPENED

San Antonio and El Paso Will Be Made the Principal Distributing Points.

Special to the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The American Red Cross is rapidly taking the necessary steps to co-ordinate its activities for relief connected with the calling out of the National Guard for Mexican service. Today it issued detailed instructions to subsidiary chapters so that this work might be carried forward as smoothly as possible. It urged all chapters to divide their operations at once into civil and military, described the limits of the society's activities, and gave advice to prospective contributors to relief funds. The instructions read as follows:

SUPPLIES FOR SOLDIERS IN CAMP.—The Red Cross will collect, forward and distribute suitable articles for the soldiers in the camps. Every chapter of the Red Cross is expected to make immediate arrangements to receive and forward supplies. Before it becomes necessary actually to begin shipments, full instructions will be sent to every chapter. It may be stated at this time that it is the intention of the Red Cross to establish receiving and distributing points in San Antonio and El Paso and depots at important centres.

Hints for Sending Supplies.

In connection with this work it is essential that chapters observe the following:

(a) Supplies cannot be accepted which are intended to be forwarded separately to designated individuals. Those who wish to send packages to particular persons are to be advised to employ the parcel post or express service. Supplies intended for designated companies or regiments may be accepted for forwarding by chapters with the understanding that if such delivery is found to be impracticable these supplies may be donated to other troops.

(b) Supplies accepted by chapters for shipment should fall within the following approved list: Reading matter, games, comfort, bags (see A. R. C. 115), pajamas, cotton socks (medium weight, large sizes), towels, pipes and smoking tobacco, cigarettes, electric fans (to hospitals), chewing gum, chocolate in tin boxes, hard candies, coffee, evaporated cream and canned fruits, and other delicacies in tins.

Many articles will be offered for forwarding which for sanitary and other reasons cannot be accepted. Perishable, heavy or bulky articles, and articles of food and drink which are harmful should not be accepted. It is necessary that a strict observance of the military authorities be observed in all these matters, as they are responsible for the health and welfare of the soldiers in camp.

Chapters are advised to secure rooms in which to receive, assort, and pack supplies. These doubtless may be obtained free of charge from patriotic owners of vacant buildings or storerooms.

HELP FOR FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS.—The subject of the care of the families of soldiers is now under consideration by the Red Cross and an announcement of policies and plans in that connection will be made at an early date.

Activities to Be Separated.

SEGREGATING THE RELIEF WORK.—Every chapter which has not already divided its work into two sections, namely, a section on military should do so at once. Each section should have at its head an active chairman and a suitable committee, and each section should appoint such special committees as the work requires.

The section on military relief should have charge of the chapter work of making, collecting and forwarding supplies which are intended for the use and comfort of the soldiers.

The section on civilian relief would have charge of relief work in behalf of the families of soldiers if work of this character is undertaken.

The Executive Committee of the chapter should continue in general control of all the work of the chapter of every kind, should settle all matters of policy, and should have the custody of all funds, paying them out for proper purposes and under suitable rules and safeguards. New questions of policy should be referred to the Director General of civilian relief at Washington.

CO-OPERATIVE SPIRIT NECESSARY.—Chapters are urged to exercise a thoroughly co-operative and cordial spirit toward other organizations and agencies which desire to participate in this work. It ought to be possible for the Red Cross, through its unusual facilities and its relation to the Government, to be of the greatest service of all groups of citizens interested in this humane and patriotic effort. Invite all such organizations to join hands with the Red Cross and by this means to give a demonstration of united, harmonious, community effort.

ERNEST P. BICKNELL,
Director General of Civilian Relief.
Approved: ARTHUR MURRAY,
Acting Chairman, Central Committee.

GIFTS FOR SOLDIERS POUR IN.

Red Cross Stores All Pending War Department's Decision.

Donations of fruit, clothing, cigars, tobacco, and many other things came pouring in from all parts of the country to the American Red Cross headquarters, 122 East 22d Street, yesterday, but as the War Department has not yet defined what articles may be sent to the soldiers, it was said that these donations would be temporarily stored. Perishable goods, the committee requested, should not be sent for this reason.

Volunteers thronged the headquarters and the recruiting stations, and many who were unable to go to the headquarters in person telephoned their desire to do something for the relief of the National Guard. Many also sent telegrams from the country offering some useful donation.

A telegram typical of many others received yesterday by the Membership Committee came from a surgeon's assistant at Hornell, N. Y., who said he had had years of nursing experience. The dispatch was forwarded to Washington and because of the evident sincerity of the desire to help it was thought probable that the assistant would be accepted by the Red Cross Military Relief Committee. The telegram follows:

Hornell, N. Y.—Have you opening for orderly and surgical assistant for Mexican frontier. Have had sixteen years' experience in autopsy work and embalming. Please answer if possible, at once.
R. B. Murray.

An hour later another telegram came from the same man which read:

Can't you send answer. Am eager.

Groups of the prospective nurses' aids were initiated in the classes in first-aid work yesterday. These classes have been in existence for many months, and at the termination of a five weeks' course the workers are qualified as a nurses' aids. Several of the women appeared disappointed that they could not start for the border at once, and were impatient to get through with the course in less than five weeks.

It was decided yesterday that because of the large enrollment for the course and the great amount of work to be done additional quarters must be sought, and in Brooklyn, for instance, the classes will be constituted under the direction of Mrs. Thomas R. French at 150 Montague Street, while others will be organized in the Metropolitan Life Building in Manhattan. Until permanent quarters somewhere in the Murray Hill district are provided the work of training workers and the preparation of supplies will be centralized. Many offerings of houses had been received by the Executive Committee, but all were for short periods, and the donation of a residence for a year is desired.

The supplies and equipment for the four base hospitals which the New York Chapter will supply to the National Guard were ordered delivered immediately by the committee yesterday. The contracts for the shipment were placed several months ago by the Red Cross Military Relief Committee, which decided to hasten the completion of the order. The delivery of the first unit's equipment, which is in charge of Dr. George David Stewart of Bellevue Hospital, will be received at the end of the week. The personnel of the units have been told to be ready for call at any time, and those out of the city have been notified by telegraph.

A great increase in the enrollments of foreign-born citizens in the Red Cross was noticed yesterday. Many of them have shown their loyalty to their adopted country in letters sent to the committee. The Committee for Relief of German and Austro-Hungarian Prisoners of War sent the following letter, which is printed in part:

It affords us genuine pleasure herewith to attach checks for a total of $110 which are the result of a little Red Cross membership canvass promoted among the members of our committee. It is most gratifying for us to point out the fact, corroborated by the inclosed list of names and addresses, that all the members of our committee are now also members of the American Red Cross. We trust that this fact will serve as an outward sign of the bonds of mutual sympathy which have united your and our committees in our common efforts to mitigate the horrors of war.

Another letter was received from the County Corkmen's Benevolent and Protective Association. It follows in part:

With great pleasure we inclose you our check, and, as the sons of the rebel Irish County of Cork, as well as good American citizens, we are delighted to have a chance to share in the noble work of the American Red Cross and to show in some measure our appreciation of and love for our country, the just and generous United States of America.

Both organizations asked that their entire membership be enrolled in the Red Cross.

AMERICANS TO BLAME, SAYS MEXICAN OFFICIAL

Aguilar Declares Trevino Acted in Self-defense—Special Train Leaves With Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 22.—Foreign Secretary Aguilar declared late tonight that American troops were responsible for yesterday's clash at Carrizal because General Trevino warned General Pershing about ten days ago not to move from the positions he was occupying.

Señor Aguilar says in fighting the Americans, Mexico acted in self-defense.

The American special train left at 5:30 o'clock today with a guard of armed railway laborers aboard. The authorities say they will pas the night at Apizaco enroute to Vera Cruz. This morning a regular passenger train with many Americans passed Orizaba safely and is due at Vera Cruz at midnight.

The authorities tate the American note will be published on Saturday morning.

Consular officials think that with the departure of tomorrow's passenger trains for Vera Cruz there will be less than 350 Americans remaining here, these including former Consul General Shanklin and other old-timers who are preparing to weather the storm if it breaks.

The authorities have announced no plans yet regarding the disposition of Americans remaining definitely, but it is supposed they will be concentrated under an armed guard and foreign diplomats will mediate to secure them food, messages and other conveniences.

The Americans remaining are mostly men. Consul Rowe and the embassy officials think the majority of Americans throughout Mexico are on their way out, if they desired to leave. They think that outside of Mexico City the number of Americans in the republic probably does not exceed 600, some fifty of these being around Oaxaca, twenty at the Guanajuata mining camps, and small groups being left at Guadalajara, Puebla, Torreon, San Luis Potosi, and other large towns.

Officials say American Consuls have all left their posts. The Consul at Guadalajara left for Manzanillo yesterday with Americans desiring to leave. They say Americans at Guanajuato and Oaxaca have difficulty in leaving for lack of transportation, but they do not apprehend any danger, and the authorities have promised protection while they wait for trains.

MEXICAN CONSUL HELD IN NEUTRALITY INQUIRY

Federal Authorities Seize Him at Columbus, N. M. — Other Officials Flee Post.

COLUMBUS, N. M., June 22.—Savel Luis Sandoval, Mexican Consul at Palomas, eight miles south of here, was arrested by State Department officials here today as he was boarding a train for El Paso. He is being detained pending investigation of violation of neutrality charges. His family was permitted to leave town.

The Mexican customs officers at Palomas have disappeared, going south on pack mules. The Custom House was abandoned today.

WILL RUSH 10,000 MILITIA SOUTH

Continued from Page 1.

the complete mobilization of all the troops from any State.

Secretary Baker today confirmed the fact printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning that orders were sent to Generals Bell and Barry yesterday for the transportation of the troops of the States of California, Missouri, and Kansas to the border as soon as ready. The troops in these States are not yet all mobilized, but they are to go as fast as they are ready. Under the supplementary orders issued tonight Generals Barry and Bell have been directed to send to the border also the first 5,000 State militiamen that are mobilized anywhere in their respective divisions. This means that if two only of the three regiments of infantry of California are ready, and ready first, they will go first, leaving the third or unmobilized regiment to follow later. If the Wisconsin troops or any part of them are ready they will be the first to go from the Central Department.

The Central Department, commanded by General Barry, embraces the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, (except that part included in Yellowstone Park,) Colorado, and the post of Fort Missoula, Mont. Its headquarters are at Chicago.

The Western Department, commanded by General Bell, embraces the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, so much of Wyoming as includes Yellowstone Park, California, Nevada, and Utah.

Announcement of these troop movement orders was made by Secretary Baker shortly before midnight, with the approval of the President, following consideration of messages from General Funston as well as a survey of reports from Major Generals commanding regular army departments in the United States in regard to the State mobilization movements. High officials of the War Department spent a considerable part of the evening going over reports regarding militia mobilization received from Major Gens. Wood, Barry, Funston, and Bell, to whom the army officers with the various State militias are respectively making their reports regarding the progress being made by the various State organizations called into the Federal service.

Mobilization Not Satisfactory.

Despite the fine display of spirit throughout the country and the patriotic fervor to enlist, it became known late tonight that the reports from the various department commanders, forwarding summaries of reports from various National Guard contingents, showed that the mobilization of the National Guard had been very unsatisfactory and that many of the organizations called out by President Wilson were far from ready to entrain. The different organizations were not to be mustered into the Federal service until they were found to comprise the various minimum numbers of men required by the army organization tables for troops, companies, regiments, battalions, brigades, or divisions. While some regiments are substantially organized as required, as well as other units, there are a number of organizations which failed to present the required minimum number of men. The orders issued tonight authorize Generals Bell and Barry to make the selections of the 5,000 men to be furnished by each of their departments in infantry, cavalry, and artillery to the best of their ability wherever units are found ready to supply the requisite number of men.

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the General Staff, tonight said there was no foundation for the report that the Seventh and Seventy-first New York Regiments of infantry would be ordered direct to the border from New York City and taken to Galveston on transports. General Scott asserted that the department had received no report to the effect that these regiments were ready for duty.

Officials of the War Department tonight also denied the repotr that the Government had given orders for four transports to be immediately commissioned at Norfolk to carry the Maryland and Virginia troops to Galveston for service on the Mexican border. According to these officials, no transports have been chartered, and no Government transports have been ordered to transport troops to Texas or elsewhere.

According to reports from Newport News late this afternoon orders had been received there to prepare the army transports Kilpatrick, Meade, Buford, and Sumner for immediate service. This report was ridiculed in authoritative army quarters, where it was pointed out that the Kilpatrick left New York on Tuesday for the Panama Canal Zone; that the Meade has been condemned and would not again be used as a transport; that the Buford was now at Manila in the Philippines, and that the Sumner was on her way to Vera Cruz to pick up American refugees and bring them back to this country.

Recruiting Delays Mobilization.

Reports telegraphed yesterday by the Adjutants of the National Guard to Colonel Charles R. Noyes, Chief Mustering Officer of the Department of the East, United States Army at Headquarters on Governors' Island, showed that of twenty-one States and the District of Columbia, in the division, twelve had no men in camp. The majority of these twelve States are in the South, and in many cases the militia is being held at home stations to stimulate recruiting in an effort to bring the commands up to war strength.

Recruiting is proceeding satisfactorily, Captain Gordon Johnston, aid to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, said, and it is expected that virtually all State organizations will be able to increase their commands to the number ordered mobilized. Figures compiled at the Eastern Headquarters on Governors Island, showed National Guard in the Department of the East ordered by the President to mobilize would make a total of 128,698 officers and men if brought up to full war strength.

The National Guard commands in the various States of the Department of the East which were called by the President would number, in war strength, as follows: Alabama, 6,997; Connecticut, 5,186; Delaware, 1,232; District of Columbia, 3,060; Florida, 1,860; Georgia, 6,080; Kentucky, 5,801; Maine, 1,860; Maryland, 5,997; Massachusetts, 9,728; Mississippi, 5,580; New Hampshire, 2,906; New Jersey, 6,544; New York, 22,760; North Carolina, 5,926; Pennsylvania, 19,926; Rhode Island, 651; South Carolina, 3,920; Tennessee, 5,797; Vermont, 2,281; Virginia, 4,066; West Virginia, 1,860.

None of the commands called upon in the various States is believed to be below minimum strength, and many of them are rapidly approaching war strength.

TO SPEED UP MUSTERING.

Kansas and Missouri Regiments Being Prepared for Service.

CHICAGO, June 22.—In compliance with the request of General Funston for additional troops on the border, instructions have been issued to the army authorities to expedite the mustering of the Kansas and Missouri National Guard regiments. This is taken to indicate that these organizations will be the first State units to enter the Federal service.

Major General Thomas H. Barry, commander of the Central Department of the United States Army, issued the following statement:

"The mustering in of the Missouri National Guard is under way. The Kansas National Guard will be mobilized at Fort Riley, Kan., on Friday, the 23d, and will then be mustered in. South Dakota troops are reported ordered to mobilize at Redfield on the same date. Michigan is expected to be ready the latter part of the week and Ohio the early part of next week. The mobilization in all States is proceeding satisfactorily."

TOPEKA, Kan., June 22.—At daybreak today twelve units of the Kansas National Guard were speeding on special trains to Fort Riley for mobilization. Railroad equipment for moving the Guard from Fort Riley to the border is ready.

NEVADA, Mo., June 22.—No orders for the movement to the border of the Missouri National Guard, practically all units of which are encamped here, had been received here early tonight. Brig. Gen. Harvey C. Clark, commander, declared that the Missouri units could move within two hours if the War Department deemed advisable.

Nearly 5,000 men are encamped here tonight. Troop B and Battery A, both of St. Louis, are expected to arrive here tomorrow, completing mobilization.

FOOD FOR MEXICO STOPPED AT BORDER

Several Wagonloads Turned Back by Customs Officials at Laredo Bridge.

LAREDO, Texas, June 22.—Nuevo Laredo, the Mexican town opposite here, had not been evacuated by Carranza troops early tonight, and, while there were no signs of the garrison leaving the town, railroad cars were loaded with shop equipment and war materials preparatory to an evacuation.

American customs officials late today prohibited the crossing into Nuevo Laredo of foodstuffs, except when designed for private use in small amounts and carried by owners. Several wagon loads of foodstuffs were turned back at the international bridge.

The body of Corporal William Oberlies, who died today of wounds received in the bandit attack on San Ignacio on June 15, was prepared for shipment to his former home at Bayonne, N. J.

NOGALES, Ariz., June 22.—On orders received from Washington, the border today was closed to merchandise bound south.

United States Consul Frederick Simpich today sent a wireless message to Admiral Winslow at Guaymas asking information as to the safety of fifty Americans in the Yaqui Valley, reported as employes of the Richardson Construction Company of Los Angeles.

MEXICANS DUG PITFALL, USED FLAG OF TRUCE

El Paso Hears American Troops Were Lured Into Ambuscade by Gen. Gomez's Men.

EL PASO, Texas, June 22.—Both the American and the Mexican versions of the battle at Carrizal yesterday were amplified by reports received here and in Juarez this afternoon. According to the Mexicans in Juarez, the Americans lost twelve dead, including their commander, and seventeen prisoners, while fourteen Mexicans were killed and thirty wounded. This announcement was made also at the Mexican Consulate here. The Consulate announcement said complete details had been received from Villa Ahumada. The Americans removed their wounded with them.

The Consulate report added that the Americans who engaged the Carranza soldiers in battle were heavier losers than the Mexicans. It was said, also, that while the Carranza commander, General Felix Gomez, lost his life, the American leader also was killed.

Uncertainty regarding the identity of the commander of the American troops was believed today to have been partly dissipated by a report received through Columbus, N. M., that he was Captain Charles T. Boyd of the Tenth Cavalry.

A new version of the Carrizal engagement was brought here today by a Mexican civilian, who was in Villa Ahumada early yesterday afternoon, and who said he assisted in dressing the injuries of some of the Mexican wounded. He said that General Felix Gomez, the slain Carranza leader, had been aware of the approach of the Americans for twelve hours and had sent a number of couriers to them, warning them to return to their encampment. When they persisted in their advance, he said, a pitfall several hundred feet in length was dug directly in the trail over which the cavalrymen must ride. This was cleverly concealed with brush.

As the Americans rode unsuspectingly through the sand dunes toward the entrenchment, General Gomez lay concealed some hundred yards away in the mesquite. The horses of the American vanguard plunged into the pitfall, unseating their riders and injuring a number of them.

Then, the Mexican asserted, the Carranza forces lying in ambush raked the American ranks with a machine gun. The heavy fire forced the Americans to withdraw to reorganize their line and the Mexicans captured seventeen soldiers who had been thrown into the pit.

He asserted that it was then that General Gomez went forward under a flag of truce, and that before the proposed parley had begun an irresponsible soldier again started the machine gun fire. A small detachment of cavalrymen charged toward General Gomez and his party, who were in the centre of a field, directly between the two commands, their pistol fire killing the Mexican leader. According to the story, both commands withdrew. The Mexican was unable to estimate the Mexican dead, but asserted that the American dead numbered forty.

Military authorities here expressed no doubt that both commands suffered heavily in the fight, but pointed out that no information concerning the engagement other than that from Mexican sources has been received. Even the two Americans, James Maxey and J. C. Hubble, who brought the most detailed accounts to the border, said that their informants were all Mexicans. Hope was expressed that the American casualties would not prove as heavy as the Mexican reports indicated.

Whichever side began the engagement, the Mexicans had the advantage, for they had provided themselves with a machine gun, and this is supposed to have done deadly execution in the ranks of the Americans. That the latter were not inefficient, however, was proved by the number of Mexican dead and wounded removed to Villa Ahumada and witnessed by Americans coming north on a train bound for Juarez.

The battle began about 10:30 A. M. and lasted not more than an hour. It apparently ended with both sides withdrawing. The failure of General Pershing to report it indicated that the American survivors had not yet returned to their base at an early hour tonight.

CAREERS OF DEAD OFFICERS.

Both West Pointers and with Cavalry Since Being Commissioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22. — Captain Charles T. Boyd was a native of Iowa. He was 46 years old and was graduated from West Point in 1896, and commissioned that year as a Second Lieutenant in the Seventh Cavalry. The following year he was transferred to the Fourth Cavalry and on being promoted to be First Lieutenant he was assigned to the Seventh Cavalry again and later transferred to the Fourth. On being promoted to be a Captain, in 1906, he was assigned to the Tenth Cavalry. He married a Miss Klemm of St. Louis and is survived by her and three children.

Lieutenant Henry R. Adair was a native of Oregon and 32 years old. He was graduated from West Point in 1904. He was assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the Tenth Cavalry, with which organization he had served down to his death. He was made a First Lieutenant in June, 1911.

Captain Boyd was a distinguished graduate of the army school of the line and Lieutenant Adair was a graduate of the Mounted Service School in 1913 and in the second year course in 1913. Captain Lewis G. Morey, who was wounded, was born in Pittsford, N. Y., and was appointed to West Point from Texas, graduating in 1907. He had served at various times with the Tenth, Twelfth, Seventh, and Ninth Cavalry. He was a distinguished graduate of the infantry and cavalry school in 1907 and of the army staff college in 1908.

REPORT THAT VILLA SEEKS A COMMISSION

Wants to Fight Americans Under Carranza, Though Wound Is Not Yet Healed.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The War Department was investigating a report tonight that Francisco Villa was at Escalon, Chihuahua State, negotiating with Carranza officers for a commission in the Mexican Army. The report, which came from private sources, said Villa had not recovered from the wound in his right leg.

Escalon is on the Mexican Central Railway, about sixty miles south of Chihuahua, and many miles south of the southernmost part of General Pershing's lines.

EL PASO, June 22.—Francisco Villa has been in Juarez several times in the last four weeks, according to reports received by agents of the United States Secret Service here tonight. This story received some suport by the arrival in El Paso yesterday of Mrs. Luz Villa, who subsequently was deported to Mexico.

The same reports said that Villa was seen in a public plaza in Chihuahua City about three weeks ago. Government agents, while making every attempt to trace the origin of the rumor, were inclined to place little credence in it. Mexican authorities in Juarez denied the story.

MEXICANS NEAR OUR LINES.

Pershing Throws Strong Outposts South to Watch Carranza Forces.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS IN MEXICO, June 21, (via Radio to Columbus, N. M., June 22.)—Carranza troops have been reported close to the southern end of the American lines. General Pershing is maintaining strong outposts in every direction and taking every precaution to prevent trouble arising.

The American troops, after three months of campaigning, are in magnificent form for any sort of work.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, pointing and ventilating. No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC H. WHITLEY, Engineer and Contractor, 217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

SUMMER SEASHORE SERVICE

Effective June 28, to LONG BRANCH AND ASBURY PARK

Leave New York, Pennsylvania Station, 7:04, 9:04, 11:12 A. M., *12:08, 12:34, *1:24, 2:30, 3:42, †4:00, †4:20, †4:30, 5:12 and 7:04 P. M., week-days; Sundays, 8:38, 9:30, 11:12 A. M., 1:30 and 5:12 P. M.

Leave Hudson Terminal 8:38, 7:00, 9:00, 11:10 A. M., *12:12, *12:27, 12:30, *1:02, *1:27, 2:30, 3:42, †3:57, †4:28, 4:30, †4:55, 5:12, and 7:00 P. M., week-days; Sundays, 8:30, 9:30, 11:10 A. M., 1:30 and 5:19 P. M.

Effective June 25, to Atlantic City

Leave New York, Pennsylvania Station, for Atlantic City 10:12 A. M., *1:20, 3:04, and *5:50 P. M., week-days; Sundays, 8:12 A. M.

*Saturdays.
†Except Saturdays; will not run July 4.
‡Will not run July 4.

Pennsylvania R. R.
The Steel Car Route

DE PINNA
Outfitters to Young Men
Fifth Avenue at Fiftieth Street

The Annual Clearance Sale of Young Men's Sack and Norfolk Suits for Summer is now in progress

English Sack and Norfolk styles; imported homespuns, tweeds, plaids and worsteds, sizes 32 to 40. Formerly up to $40.

Sale Prices, $17.50 and $24.50.

This sale presents the season's only opportunity to secure De Pinna clothes for young men at reduced prices.

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"NONE SO GOOD"

The "Comet" Combination Shoe Built on Scientific lines for Comfort, with all the STYLE obtainable.

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Made over a special last—Has C forepart, B instep, and A heel. Grips the foot firmly. Cannot gap at ankle or slip at heel. Corset fitting at instep. Absolute comfort in forepart.

High and low Hurley Shoes in all the latest models — all leathers, including the rich, dark Havana and mahogany shades, and in "Hurleyized" patent leather.

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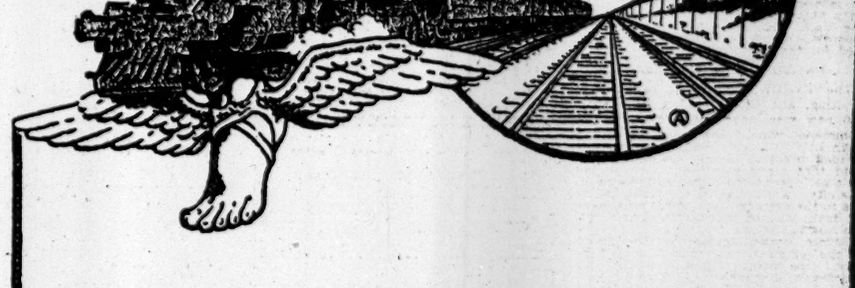

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This modern Mercury—the winged-foot messenger—which makes the daily run between New York and Chicago in 20 hours, exemplifies Pennsylvania Railroad standards.

All-steel from cow-catcher to observation platform; running on the strongest steel rails ever made and over a smooth, substantial, rock-ballasted track that is thoroughly inspected twice every day; protected all the way, day and night, by the most approved signalling system, and driven by enginemen whose records are 99.9% perfect, the Broadway Limited—the triumph of modern transportation—typifies the achievements of the

Lv. New York 2.45 P.M.
Ar. Chicago - 9.45 A.M.

Lv. Chicago - 12.40 P.M.
Ar. New York 9.40 A.M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
The Standard Railroad of the World

The Steel Car Route

7TH AND 71ST MAY GO DIRECT TO BORDER

Persistent Report That the Two Regiments Are Slated for Immediate Field Service.

ARMY TRANSPORTS READY

One Command May Be Sent to Galveston by Sea Route—12th on Practice March.

According to a report current last night, which persisted despite denials, the Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments will be ordered direct to the Mexican border instead of going to the mobilization camp at Beekman. Both of these regiments were near war strength when the Federal call came on Sunday and could be used in the border patrol while being whipped into shape for field service in Mexico, it was said.

At the headquarters of the division in the Municipal Building it was denied that any of the New York regiments are going to the border in the immediate future. The plan to mobilize all units at Beekman, it was said, will be carried out and the troops will go south from that point after they are mustered into the Federal service.

Several things have happened in the last two days to make the rumors credible despite denials, one of them being the cancellation on Wednesday of the orders issued to the Seventy-first to start for Beekman yesterday. It was considered certain when the marching order was rescinded that the Seventy-first would get away at the latest some time tomorrow, but the orders issued for troop movements yesterday did not mention the command. Instead the Fourteenth Infantry of Brooklyn was designated as the next complete New York unit to leave for camp.

Rumors About the Seventh.

The Seventh has not been mentioned in the Beekman mobilization orders since the troop movements began on Tuesday. The rumor that the regiment may be ordered direct to the border is current among the men of the regiment and some were inclined to believe they would be sent direct to Southern army transports. The transport Sumner was placed in commission a few days ago at Newport News, Va., and a crew signed up at the Army Building in this city. It was said yesterday that the Meade and McClellan, which are also at Newport News, are to be commissioned within a few days. The Kilpatrick is shortly to sail from Panama for New York.

Colonel Henry S. Sternberger, Chief Quartermaster on the staff of Major Gen. O'Ryan, announced yesterday afternoon that the Fourteenth Infantry of Brooklyn, under command of Colonel J. H. Foote, will leave its armory at 9 A. M. tomorrow and will go to the target range at Peekskill, there to remain a week, while the men receive instruction in rifle firing, and then march to the camp at Beekman.

The recruiting officers of the Seventh and Seventy-first are busy enlisting their commands to war strength, and now number in excess of 1,400 men each, or 400 short of the war total. Yesterday companies of the Seventy-first paraded through the city, led by the regimental band, for the purpose of attracting recruits. Last night the regiment paraded, less one company, through the streets. Company K did not parade with the regiment, but proceeded to Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in 104th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, where it gave a special drill for the benefit of members of the church and hundreds of others who gathered in the street.

The Seventh Regiment will be reviewed by Governor Whitman this afternoon as it passes down Fifth Avenue on a four-mile hike, ordered by Colonel Fisk. The Governor will review the command from the Union League Club, at Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. The regiment will leave the armory in full marching order at 3:30, and proceed west through Sixty-seventh Street to Fifth Avenue and thence south to Thirty-sixth Street, returning to the armory through Park and Lexington Avenues.

The armory of Squadron A at Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, where Troops C and D are waiting orders to join the rest of the command in Van Cortlandt Park was busy yesterday on the arrival there of 150 horses from the West. The mounts will have to be broken in for the cavalry service in record time. The troopers still on duty at the armory expect to move to the Van Cortlandt camp sometime tomorrow. A new troop has been authorized for the squadron.

Twelfth on Practice March.

The Twelfth Infantry is rapidly recruiting, and since Monday more than 250 new men have been added to the command which now numbers more than 1,000. Colonel Wadsworth ordered a long practice march yesterday, and said that other marches would be the rule as long as the regiment remains in the city. About half of the men are living in the armory. The regiment's wagon train is lined up outside the armory waiting for orders.

Several promotions among the officers of the regiment were announced yesterday, one being Captain George E. Roosevelt, a nephew of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. He is now Major in command of the First Battalion. Other officers promoted to the next higher rank were First Lieutenant Robert L. Bigelow. First Lieutenant George A. Daly and Second Lieutenant Spencer F. Weaver. Several promotions of enlisted men to second lieutenanacies were also announced.

Captain Joseph Farrell, of the Division Headquarters staff, sent out an appeal yesterday for stenographers to assist in handling the great mass of work that is piling up in the office of the Quartermaster and at Beekman. Stenographers will be enlisted as privates and will accompany the command wherever it goes.

More than 1,000 horses and 5,000 mules are in the stock yards in Jersey City, consigned to the New York Guard. The animals arrived yesterday from the West, and Colonel de Bevoise of the First Cavalry was ordered to Jersey City to inspect them. Other shipments are on the way from the horse and mule markets of the West and Southwest.

VETERAN OFFICERS GET COMMISSIONS

Gen. Appleton, Senator Wadsworth and Others Assigned to Home Duties by Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 22.—Feeling that everything relative to the mobilization and preparation of the State Guard for service on the Mexican frontier was progressing satisfactorily, Adj. Gen. Stotesbury left here today for Peekskill and Beekman, intending to be absent from the capital until Monday unless some exigency should arise requiring his return. Governor Whitman expressed his entire satisfaction over the manner of recruiting the Guard.

"The various organizations are being brought up to war strength," he said, "receiving the typhoid prophylactic and arranging necessary transfer of property not to be taken into the Federal service. Under legislation recently passed, we are in shape to organize depot units to take the place of organizations which are taken from the State into the Federal service. The legislation provides for the maintenance of at least 10,000 troops at all times within the State. To meet this requirement I have directed the formation of depot units for each of the organization called into service."

Daniel Appleton, formerly Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, who retired with the brevet rank of Major General, promptly volunteered his services upon the call, and the Governor directed the Adjutant General to assign General Appleton to supervise the organization of the depot units.

The Governor also commissioned Major Charles E. Leydecker, Captain James Wotherspoon, and Captain William F. Wall for the depot battalion to take the place of the Seventh Regiment, New York, and detailed Lieutenant James W. Wadsworth, Jr., for the depot troop to replace Troop M, First Cavalry, at Avon, Livingston County. Captain Henry H. Brooks, former Medical Corps, Seventh Infantry; Lieut. Col. Edward B. Bruch, Captain Lynn W. Thompson, Captain Francis R. Stoddard, Jr., and Captain Robert E. Heyn for the depot battalion replacing the Seventy-first Infantry, New York City.

Major Albert E. Denison, commanding the Albany battalion of the Tenth Regiment, feels that there is less patriotism displayed at the capital than in other cities of the State from the fact that the four companies here still lack 150 men to bring them up to full war strength. Today he dispatched officers, with a detail of men, to various parts of the city to encourage enlistments. The plan failed to bring about the desired results.

Dr. George J. Fisher of New York was named by Governor Whitman today as the third member of the Military Training Commission provided for under the Slater-Welsh act. The other members are General O'Ryan, named in the bill, and Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, selected by the regents. The act appropriates $100,000 for the military training of boys of elementary and secondary schools and agricultural colleges between the ages of 15 and 19 years. Dr. Finley went to Peekskill this afternoon bearing the official commission of the Governor for Dr. Fisher, who was to meet him at Peekskill, and proceed to Camp Whitman, and, with General O'Ryan, organize the commission. Dr. Finley has a plan whereby the State Library will furnish to the State troops camp libraries on somewhat the same plan that they are furnished by the English, French, and German organizations.

EMPOWERS GUARD TO INVADE.

Hay Resolution in House Gives Wilson Right to Draft Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The War Department's resolution authorizing the President to draft the National Guard into the military service of the United States, was introduced in the House today by Chairman Hay of the Military Affairs Committee, and will be taken up tomorrow. With the adoption of this resolution the President is authorized to use the National Guard on foreign soil.

Representative Hay said he expected no opposition to the adoption of the resolution. He will seek unanimous consent for its consideration, but if this is refused, the House Rules Committee will report a special rule making the resolution in order.

Introduction of the resolution added to the pessimism at the Capitol over the Mexican outlook. The contemplated legislation is described as precautionary, but many members fear it is the forerunner of serious trouble.

The resolution reads:

Resolved, That whenever in his opinion an emergency exists which demands the use of troops in addition to the regular army of the United States, the President be, and he is hereby authorized to draft into the military service of the United States, under the provisions of Section 111 of the National Defense act, approved June 3, 1916, so far as the provisions of said section may be applicable and not inconsistent with the terms thereof, any or all members of the National Guard and of the organized militia of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and any and all members of the National Guard and organized militia reserves, to serve for the period of the emergency unless sooner discharged.

That when organizations, the members of which are drafted under the provisions of this resolution, do not constitute complete tactical units, the President may, by combining such organizations, organize battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and may appoint officers for such units from the regular army, from the members of such organizations, from those duly qualified and registered pursuant to Section 23 of the Act of Congress, approved Jan. 21, 1913, or members of the Officers' Reserve Corps, as provided in Section 38 of the National Defense act of June 3, 1916, officers with rank not above that of Colonel to be appointed by the President alone and all other officers to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

That whenever in time of war or public danger two or more officers of the same grade are on duty in the same field, department or command, or organizations thereof, the President may assign the command of the forces of such field, department, or command, or of any organization thereof, without regard to seniority of rank in the same grade. In the absence of such assignment by the President, officers of the same grade shall rank and have precedence in the following order without regard to date of rank or commission as between officers of different classes, namely:

First, officers of the regular army and officers of the Marine corps, detached for service with the army by order of the President; second, officers of forces drafted into the military service of the United States, provided that officers of the regular army holding commission in forces drafted into the service of the United States shall rank and have precedence under said commissions as if they were commissioned in the regular army; but the rank of officers of the regular army under their commissions in the forces drafted in the forces of the United States shall not, for the purposes of this article, be held to antedate muster or draft into the service of the United States.

REGULARS GAIN RECRUITS.

City Stations Kept Busy with Volunteers for Service.

Within three days the regular army has recruited more than 100 young men in this city—twice as many as were recruited in the six recruiting days of last week. Altogether 600 men have applied for enlistment in the regular army at the various recruiting stations in the district since Monday morning, about one out of every six being accepted.

Despite the urgent need of bringing the army to war strength, the recruiting officers are rigidly enforcing the regulations, and no man who does not measure up to the standards required by the War Department is enlisted. None is enlisted under 18 years of age unless he has the written consent of parent or guardian. All men who have been in the National Guard and cannot show honorable discharge papers are barred, and no married man can be enlisted until his application has been approved by a regimental commander.

Major Walsh, in charge of the regular army recruiting in this district, said yesterday that, considering the fact that the National Guard is also conducting a vigorous recruiting campaign, the result of his work this week was highly satisfactory.

PLAY IN COLORADO.
Uncle Sam's newest playground—Rocky Mountain National Park—in Colorado. On wonderful auto trip from Denver. Low fares. Rock Island Lines. Information at Travel Bureau, 1238-C Broadway.—Advt.

PLAN FOOD EXCHANGE TO SUPPLY THE ARMY

War Department Officials Seek Protection from Price Inflation.

WOULD ALLOW FAIR PROFIT

Congress May Be Asked to Permit Purchases Without Advertising for Bids.

Officials of the War Department have plans well under way for the formation of an association of big dealers in supplies to protect both the public and the army against disturbance of the food market by the heavy orders the department would place in time of war. Army authorities say that the large purchase of supplies in emergencies would lead to inflation of the prices to the detriment of the public as well as the army. It is probable that Congress will be asked in a few days to take action that would permit the purchase of supplies without advertisement for bids, as must be done now.

The plan provides for an exchange of big dealers, formed on a plan similar to that of produce exchanges, with the members under a heavy bond to live up to the rules. It would be provided that the War Department could inform this exchange of its needs when the army would be supplied by parceling out the order, which would be filled as nearly as possible from reserve stock, giving no cause for a sudden rise in prices because of emergency demands. The plan might incorporate the system adopted by England shortly after the start of the war by which staple food supplies were purchased through several large dealers who protected the Government and the public to a degree.

The plan has the backing of Adjutant Quartermaster General Sharp of the United States Army and of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East. Colonel A. L. Smith, Depot Quartermaster for New York, is actively engaged in furthering the formation of the war-time food exchange.

"It has been a very wide experience," said Colonel Smith, "that the placing of large orders of supplies for armies at the start of a war has often resulted in great disturbance of the market. For instance, if the army ordered today, say, a million pounds of flour by the usual method, it would create excitement in the flour market, with a probable increase in price. Now, it is very evident that no more flour is being used, for the soldiers who eat the flour in camp would eat about the same amount if they stayed at home. Therefore, there would be no lessening of the supply and no economic cause for the rise in price that would probably follow if such an order were placed now.

Would Require Heavy Bond.

"If there was an exchange of the big dealers the War Department would tell the members of its needs, and the order for the million pounds of flour could be filled in a manner that would not force a fluctuation of any marked degree in the market. There would be a heavy bond to force the members to abstain from price speculation.

"Whether the plan will be put into effect if no other soldiers than the regular army and the National Guard are put in the field has not been decided yet. It may be that these soldiers can be supplied without reflection to any marked degree in the market. But if 500,000 volunteers were called out, as has been suggested, every effort would be made to put the plan in operation at once."

P. Spencer Smith of the firm of Smith & Nessle, exporters, has taken an active interest in the formation of the syndicate. As President of the Board of Commerce and Navigation of New Jersey, he was asked to formulate a plan to co-ordinate the means of transportation. Consequent upon this he suggested the formation of the exchange to General Sharp. General Sharp ordered Colonel Smith to take up the plan. Colonel Smith and Mr. Smith have had several conferences.

"The plan is part of preparedness," said Mr. Smith last night. "I don't know whether it will be put into effect for the present volume of supplies which has to be purchased, but we will establish the machinery for use when needed. If is the emergency, the sudden order, that plays havoc with the market, and with this exchange ready there would be no trouble in taking care of the emergency war order in orderly, sane fashion.

To Allow a Fair Profit.

"The food dealers would be formed into circles and the army orders parceled out to them with a fair profit allowed, and no more. There would be precaution to prevent speculation and cornering of the market.

"It is a fine chance for business men to show real patriotism, and I believe they will. A year ago I would have hesitated to suggest such a plan; now I believe the American business man wants to do all he can to help his country, and would be unwilling to take a business advantage of his country's needs and the needs of his fellow-citizens in case of war.

"At the present time the army's supplies are advertised for bids. This gives combinations a chance to get prices they couldn't get under the exchange plan. I believe Congress will be asked to allow the heads of the army to purchase supplies in case of war without bids, placing the order with the proposed exchange to be filled in a manner that would not hurt the market and send prices soaring to a height they ought not to go to."

George W. Burleigh, Chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Food Supplies of the Mayor's Committee on Preparedness, is also assisting in the perfection of the food exchange plan.

"Of course," said Mr. Burleigh, "I am interested primarily in the protection of New York's food supply in the case of war. But I am much interested in the army plan, and will give it the benefit of all the information I have. It is certainly proper that some system should be perfected to protect the army as well as the public from dealers who might, from good business ethics, as they see the thing, try to make too much profit if war came.

"We are interested in the problem because it would protect the food supply which we would be ready to distribute to the city, in case of war, from the food stations, the locations of which have already been selected."

Yale Athletes Join Battery.

NEW HAVEN, June 22.—The Yale batteries had a roll call in the college yard during the forenoon and then were dismissed for the time being. Drill will begin shortly. Besides Professor Hiram Bingham, who has enlisted, Professor Edward B. Reed is another Faculty member of a battery. Many of the best-known athletes in the undergraduate body were among the "rookies" today.

UP-STATE TROOPS ORDERED TO CAMP

Rural Commands Will Precede City Organizations at Concentration Point.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 22.—By next Tuesday night all the up-State mounted troops, with the exception of the Second and Fourth Ambulance Companies, stationed at Syracuse and Rochester respectively, will be at Camp Whitman. Orders will go forward tomorrow directing this arm of the guard to proceed to camp before the New York City regiments, as the enlistment in the former is much higher than in the urban organizations. One of the regiments ordered to move on Saturday, however, is the Fourteenth of Brooklyn, which will go to the State Rifle Range here for practice in small arms firing prior to proceeding to the mobilization camp. The regiments to go to Whitman and the days they will be instructed to move follow:

Saturday, Second Field Hospital, Albany; First Ambulance Company, Binghamton.

Sunday, the following from the First Cavalry: Troop H, Rochester; Troop M, Avon, N. Y.; Troop B, Albany; Troop D, Syracuse; Troop G, Utica; Battery C, First Field Artillery, Binghamton; Battery C, First Field Artillery, Syracuse.

Monday, Troop I of the First Cavalry will be directed to complete the concentration of the cavalry at the camp.

This wholesale ordering in of the up-State men is said to forecast the issuance of marching orders to the regiments in New York City.

The decision to turn out the Northern New York guardsmen came after visits paid to headquarters by Lieut. Col. Arthur F. Townsend, assistant to Colonel Henry S. Sternberger, Chief Quartermaster, and Lieutenant J. Leslie Kincaid, attached to the Inspector General's department.

Colonel Townsend reported to Major General O'Ryan that transportation facilities had been completed for the removal of the guard and that the men only awaited the order to entrain. Lieutenant Kinkaid, who since Monday has been making a tour of inspection up-State, reported that the regiments had rapidly filled up. He also informed General O'Ryan that the business men of the up-State cities were displaying the same practical patriotism that had been shown by employers in New York City. He said that everywhere the merchants, even in small towns, had granted indefinite leaves with full pay to those of their employes who wished to join the guard.

Among those who conferred with General O'Ryan today was Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education. He came here to consult with General O'Ryan in regard to the recently created military training commission for school boys, of which General O'Ryan is President. With Dr. Finley was Dr. George J. Fisher of 501 Rugby Road, Brooklyn, physical training adviser to the International Y. M. C. A., who was made a member of the commission by Governor Whitman.

The purpose of the visit, according to Dr. Finley, was merely "to acquaint ourselves in our new relations."

Asked if he thought the training of the children would be of military value, General O'Ryan said the work of the commission would contribute largely to American success in the next war. While the members of the commission were in conference; Adjutant General Stotesbury, accompanied by Major Francis V. L. Hoppin of the First Brigade, arrived at headquarters. General Stotesbury had spent the day in Albany, going over the situation with Governor Whitman. He said he had arranged to have convicts sent from Sing Sing to Camp Whitman to work on the highways. About ten miles of road needs repair and the convicts will begin the task tomorrow or Saturday. He also said that the New York Telephone Company had agreed to take over the telephone system at the camp and put it in order to handle the great volume of business.

While there are at present only 130 guardsmen detailed to headquarters, the coming of the Fourteenth will necessitate the establishment of a medical corps, and in anticipation of this, Major Edward R. Maloney arrived today to take up the duties of post surgeon. He will remain here throughout the mobilization.

Lieut. Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer, and Major Frederick M. Waterbury will direct the small arms practice at the camp.

General O'Ryan motored to West Point this afternoon, where he visited Colonel Clarence H. Townley, Superintendent of the Academy. On his return he said that his trip had been purely social and that it had no relation to a report that West Point Instructors were to assist in the drills.

ENGINEERS PUSH WORK AT BEEKMAN

Problem of Water Supply Causes Delay in Completing Mobilization Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, June 22.—Much remains to be done at Camp Whitman before it is ready for a general mobilization of State troops. Colonel Lucas of the Twenty-second Engineers originally undertook to deliver the camp in good shape to take care of 20,000 militiamen on July 9, when they were to assemble for war games. It is doubtful whether this period can be shortened by more than nine days, and the probable date when the camp will be in complete readiness appeared today to be about July 1.

If the original plan of concentrating all of the State troops at Camp Whitman and keeping them there for preliminary experience in manoeuvring is adhered to, it is unlikely that the concentration of the New York State troops on the border in large numbers can begin before the end of July. Colonel Lucas is driving hard a band of willing men, but he is confronted by a big task.

A few weeks ago Camp Whitman was 825 acres of wilderness, with nothing to recommend it for military purposes except that it was high and healthy ground, with a rolling and well-wooded surface, well adapted for concealment and manoeuvring. Colonel Lucas and several officers and men of his command, who have been working on it for five weeks, have done wonders toward getting it ready for the maintenance of 20,000 men. But there are problems of water supply, transportation, and provisioning still to be solved.

Great strides were made today when the 800 picked men of the Twenty-second Engineers were put to work, with the help of mechanical and engineering skill which was appropriated liberally from the Sixty-ninth Infantry. The major engineering feats to be performed are the building of a water supply system as elaborate as that of a good-sized town, the building of a railroad line into the camp, the reinforcement of mud roads with rock and wood to enable them to stand motor trucks, and the clearing of wooded areas by blasting.

One setback today, which will add a few days to the time required for setting the camp in order, was the discovery that the six wells, though capable of furnishing an adequate supply, contained a great deal of sand. Screens have been ordered to remedy this. Two 50,000-gallon tanks have arrived at Beacon and will be installed within the next few days. Pumping machinery and an eight-mile piping system will then have to be installed.

The work went on again today under hardships due to lack of transport facilities. Officers' mounts and a few horses and mules which could be hired in the neighborhood and strong men were the drafting animals. All day bands of young soldiers struggled along the road which runs through the camp, carrying stones on stretchers made of tree limbs to stiffen the roadbeds for motor vehicles.

Colonel Lucas received word today that ten motor trucks are due to arrive at the camp tomorrow, in addition to a lot of draft horses. A chauffeurs' corps of twenty was organized at once to take charge of the vehicles in two shifts. The arrival of the trucks will give freedom for other work to about two companies.

QUITS BUSINESS FOR BATTERY.

Dudley Olcott, 2d, Resigns Vice Presidency of Trust Company.

More than 1,000 persons, many prominent socially, visited the armory of the Twenty-second Engineers at Fort Washington Avenue and 168th Street last night to see the drill of the First Armored Motor Battery, which leaves for camp the first of next week. The entire complement of 160 men took part in the drill.

It was announced that Dudley Olcott, 2d, had resigned as a Vice President of the Central Trust Company to devote all his time to the work of the battery. It was also understood that Captain Henry G. Montgomery had given up active business to devote himself to the battery.

Much enthusiasm greeted the evolutions of the battery, which now has sixty motor cycles and six armored cars, all of the latest type.

In addition to the Captain and Lieutenants, the following officers were announced: First Sergeant, E. A. H. Watson; Quartermaster Sergeant, M. de S. Verdi; Sergeants, Seth Barton French and A. Gardner; Corporals, F. P. Freudinghuysen, P. G. Thebaud, H. C. Schwab, G. L. Redmond, W. L. Ralston, George Peabody, F. L. G. Page, J. O. Outwater, J. F. Bechert, R. Lawrence, H. R. Naylor, J. C. Converse, F. P. Boyd, F. A. Buell, A. G. Chapple, W. R. Witherall, Eric S. Winston, and H. R. Wilson, Jr.

JERSEYMEN WANT TO START.

National Guard at Sea Girt Impatient for Service on Border.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP FIELDER, SEA GIRT, N. J., June 22.—Although approximately 1,500 recruits in the New Jersey National Guard are still without equipment tonight, the troops, down to the "rookie," who is without even shoes, are anxious to go to the front. In fact the Jersey soldiers are demanding that they be sent and because they have learned from Major Gen. Leonard Wood that there will be no first to mobilize, under the Federal call, there is supreme confidence in camp tonight that they will be among the first ordered to move on.

The rapidity of the Jersey concentration appears to have taken the Federal authorities by surprise, for the equipment provided for war strength has not yet arrived in camp. Guard officials, however, anticipating the quick movement of the troops and lively recruiting, had commandeered the tentage of the Second and Third Infantry for the recruits. Notwithstanding this, Adjt. Gen. Wilbur Sadler this morning telephoned Brig. General Mills at Washington, asking him to rush equipment, for he feared the recruiting would fall off if suitable provision were not speedily made.

TEXAS SAILS IN A HURRY.

Superdreadnought Leaves Navy Yard, Her Destination Secret.

The superdreadnought Texas sailed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard late yesterday afternoon with her destination somewhat of a mystery. The vessel is commanded by Captain John Hood. Neither he, nor any of the officers under him, would discuss the matter of where the big sea fighter was bound for. At the office of the commandant of the yard it was declared that nothing was known of the orders given to the commander of the Texas.

It was said at the yard several days ago that none of the battleships there would sail before July 1, but early yesterday morning it was noticed that the Texas was under full steam and that large quantities of ammunition had been placed aboard. Members of the crew on shore leave were recalled, and all morning wagons carrying fresh meats and other provisions made their way to the side of the ship.

It was learned yesterday that a small steam pipe on the Texas burst on Wednesday evening, and that workmen were engaged all night in making repairs so that the Texas might get away yesterday. There were all sorts of conjectures on the part of the men in the yard as to where the vessel was bound for. The members of the crew seemed to be in the dark as to where they were going, but declared that they were glad to be off for the high seas.

MORE WARSHIPS START TODAY

Another Cruiser and Destroyer Scheduled to Leave San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 22.—The cruiser Milwaukee and the torpedo boat destroyer Whipple, which arrived here today, will leave for Mexican waters tomorrow. Both ships are taking on coal and supplies.

The destroyer Stewart, at San Pedro, is expected here on Sunday and probably will leave for the south on Monday in company with the cruiser Maryland.

JUAREZ VACATED, ARMY MAY ENTER

Continued from Page 1.

the border. To hold it and prevent the Carranza troops or bandits from cutting it the army would have to establish a series of communication line guards between Juarez and Casas Grandes, which would necessitate the use of several hundred men. It would also mean the policing of Juarez by the American troops, a thing which is expected to occur at once, as the border town now practically without government and is a menace to the El Paso side of the border because of the great number of thieves, bandits, and smugglers who live there, as well as for sanitary reasons.

The reported presence of a squadron of cavalry at or near Carrizal today, coupled with the evacuation of Juarez, has caused General Bell considerable uneasiness, as it is feared that these troops may be caught between the command of Lieut. Col. Genovevo Rivasa, who succeeded the late General Felix Gomez, and the forces under General Francisco Gonzales, which left Juarez today. This would place approximately 2,000 troops in the field in the vicinity of Villa Ahumada against an American force of only 500 cavalry.

Juarez Is Now Evacuated.

The evacuation of Juarez was completed late this evening when the last train of troops left. The troops were hauled on box cars, the women and children riding on top and the men inside of the car. The barracks were closed earlier in the day. Wagon loads of furniture were taken to the Mexican Central Station and loaded on board the cars. All of the available horses in the town were seized for the use of the cavalry and all food supplies taken from the stores by the military. One oficer on General Gonzales's staff stated that they were going to Chihuahua City, where they would make a stand, but American army officers believed that they would go no further than Villa Ahumada for the present. The wireless tower, which Villa erected, was stripped of its equipment and before the troops left the tower was partially wrecked.

Preparations were being made at Fort Bliss for the encampment of two brigades of the National Guard, which are expected to reach the border at once, to take the place of the border patrol brigade should this brigade be sent to Mexico. These troops are expected to come from the Rocky Mountain district and will be placed along the border to guard it from raids.

In Juarez the commandicia was almost deserted, the wireless station was dismantled, the Collector of Customs and General Francisco Gonzales, commandant, had left for the interior, and only a few scattering military patrols were in evidence in the streets. In addition, a large part of the civilian population, taking their household goods with them, left during the day for the south on several special trains.

Throughout the day troops and supply trains pulled out of the Mexican Central station bound southward, ostensibly to join General Jacinto Trevino, commanding the Carranza army of the north at Chihuahua City. Several of the trains, however, were halted within a score of miles of the city to await further orders.

Evacuation of border points by Carranzista garrisons had been general today, but in most instances the troops have been concentrated a few miles south of the boundary, awaiting further developments. Mexican reports tonight also said that practically all the troops which have formed the horse-shoe-like curve stretching around General Pershing's expeditionary command have abandoned their stations in the vicinity of Casas Grandes, El Valle, Namiquipa and San Antonio. It is believed these forces have moved eastward to points from which they can more readily effect junctions with General Trevino's main command.

The border tonight was marking time awaiting the announcement from Washington of the Government's attitude after General Pershing's report on the engagement at Carrizal is received. Stress is laid on the fact that from the time the first ragged Mexican rode into Villa Ahumada yesterday bearing the news of the Carrizal engagement until early tonight all information had come from Mexican sources.

Military authorities, however, clung to the belief that some time during the night General Pershing's report giving the American version of the affair would be received, and would do much toward relaxing the border tension. It seemed fairly well established, however, that the Mexican casualties at fourteen killed and thirty wounded were well founded.

The squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry which General Pershing dispatched last night to reinforce the troop of the Tenth Cavalry should have reached the vicinity of the Americans late today, but military authorities here would not believe that further clashes would result, as all reports indicated that both the American and Mexican commands withdrew after the action and were awaiting instructions from their respective commanders.

When told that Washington, from information available, was inclined to place responsibility for the Carrizal clash on the subordinate commanders of both sides, Mexican Consul Garcia here expressed satisfaction.

"That has been my view from the beginning," he said. "The fight is a detached incident that does not bear on the main question, except insofar as it may influence the two peoples."

"Is your opinion that of your Government?" he was asked.

"I can't say," replied Mr. Garcia. "I have not been instructed on that point. I only repeat my personal view."

This view, however, is shared by the Mexican officials in Juarez and El Paso.

While excitement was manifest everywhere along the Mexican frontier, there were few demonstrations, th only violence being at Naco, Ariz., where an American soldier was killed and three others wounded by a half-breed Mexican, who opened fire on them. Across the border the anti-American sentiment resulted in the death of James Parks, a mining prospector, while A. R. Dickson, a British subject, was wounded in a fight with Mexicans in the vicinity of Nacozari, Sonora.

A battery of 4.7 field guns, mounted on a mesa behind the city, pointed their noses toward Juarez, in readiness to throw sixty-pound projectiles at a distance of six miles.

Military censorship was tightened noticeably all along the border tonight, especially at the expeditionary base at Columbus, where a censorship on the telegraph and telephone lines has been maintained since General Pershing crossed the frontier on March 15.

Mexican authorities in border points also tightened the news censorship today, and in two towns American newspapermen were taken temporarily into custody by military authorities.

J. C. Johnson, formerly of Dallas, Texas, and now attached to the staff of a local paper, was arrested in Juarez, while W. Cannell of Los Angeles, a press correspondent, was detained in Nogales, Sonora. Both were released on representations from the American commanders in the border towns opposite.

Consul Garcia announced that 1,000 volunteers for the Carranza army being enrolled in Chihuahua had been recruited from the civilian population of Juarez today, following the publication of the newsof yesterday's engagement. He said drilling of these preparatory to their incorporation into the Army of the North would begin immediately. The Consul also issued the following statement:

"The people of El Paso need fear no surprise attacks from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. Both the civil and military populations of Juarez and vicinity have had strict instructions to maintain peace and quiet until war is declared."

Some interest but little apprehension was attached to the last sentence of the statement, which seemingly left an intimation that the Carranzistas planned to attack the city in the event of hostilities. Well-informed persons, however, put little credence in this interpretation of the statement.

A message from General Alvaro Obregon, Mexican Minister of War, containing a denial of the reports that he had issued a statement today saying he was responsible for the Carrizal engagement, and had ordered the Mexican force to attack the Americans, was received at the military cuartel in Juarez tonight. A dispatch asserted that the War Minister knew nothing of the engagement until he received official reports last night and pointed out that his subordinace commanders acted entirely on their own initiative in the action.

AMERICAN SOLDIER IS KILLED BY GUARD

Five Others Wounded by Half-breed Mexican Who Thought They Were Bandits.

NACO, Ariz., June 22.—William Humphrey, a half-breed Mexican employed as a watchman at the Naco water plant, was exonerated of criminal blame late today by a Coroner's Jury for killing early today an American soldier and wounding five others, one seriously. Humphrey testified that he could not see the uniforms of the infantrymen and had believed them to be bandits.

The soldiers were fired upon by the watchman as they approached the water plant at 2 A. M., preparatory to changing the guard there. Before they could make known their identity the following casualties resulted:

POWELL, WALTER E., private, shot through the chest and abdomen; died in hospital.

ROGOYA, JOHN G., private, shot through the neck, right shoulder, right arm, and right thigh; condition serious.

MARTIN, R. N., First Sergeant, flesh wounds on back and shoulder; not serious.

PITTSON, HARRY, Sergeant, severely wounded in muscles of right shoulder.

LUNDMARK, VICTOR, Corporal, wounded in right elbow.

STEVENSON, WILLIAM H., private, flesh wound over right hip.

All of the soldiers were members of Company F, Fourteenth United States Infantry. Dh. E. S. Hains, First Lieutenant of the company, who attended the infantrymen, stated he feared Private Rogoya,s spine had been injured, as his right arm was paralyzed. Rogoya was taken to the military hospital at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Humphrey said he was startled by the approach of the squad of men and called to them to learn their identity. When no answer was received he opened fire. The soldiers were about 25 feet away at the time.

First Sergeant Martin said the guard did not hear Humphrey call and that the watchman was not noticed until he began shooting. As soon as the watchman saw his mistake he fled, but later surrendered. He was released tonight.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., June 22.—Two foreigners, one an American, were killed Tuesday in a fight between three refugees attempting to reach the United States border and thirteen Mexican soldiers at Cienega Fria, eight miles east of Arizpe, Sonora, according to an official telegram received late today at Agua Prieta by General Elias Calles, Mexican commander, from the Presidente Municipal of Arizpe.

The telegram was believed by persons here to confirm earlier reports from Nacozari and Arizpe that James Park, 45 years old, an American, and A. R. Dickson, a British subject, were the men killed. The third refugee, who was taken prisoner by the Mexicans, was identified as Norton Hand, an American. He is being held at Nacozari, seventy-five miles south of the border, on a charge of homicide, according to messages from Mexican officials there.

One Mexican soldier was killed and another wounded in the fighting.

The report said the commander of the Arizpe Garrison sent a squad of thirteen soldiers to stop the three foreigners reported to be cutting wire fences on a ranch near there. Believing the foreigners were cattle thieves, the officer in command called on them to halt. They replied by opening fire with revolvers, killing one and wounding another soldier, it was claimed. The latter, it adds, killed one man and fatally wounded another. The third man escaped.

STRENGTHEN NOGALES GUARD.

Infantry and Militia Arrive and Tension Is Relieved.

NOGALES, Ariz., June 22.—A special train bearing a battalion of the Arizona militia and 350 men of the Fourteenth regular infantry arrived here today, under command of Major W. K. Jones, to reinforce the 1,500 regular troops already in Nogales. Their arrival greatly relieved the tension of the last eighteen hours. Anxiety also was relieved on receipt of news that 2,000 Mexicans at Lomas had departed eastward toward Cananea.

United States Consul Frederick Simpich requested Mexican Consul Delgado to wire General Calles to make efforts to locate Charles E. Wiswell, general manager of the Cananea Copper Company, last heard from Sunday.

With the sudden mounting of a border guard on the Mexican side of the line this afternoon, the departure of many well-to-do Mexican residents on the Tucson train, and warning by the Mexican consulate to Mexican store employes to collect their wares and wages and make ready to leave, a telegram was sent to President Wilson asking that martial law be declared.

Every precaution was being taken both by military and civil authorities to prevent possible differences. Some fears had been expressed as to the effect of the news of the engagement at Carrizal upon the Mexicans, who compose two-thirds of the population of the Arizona city.

A trip twenty miles south of the border, which was to have been made today by a Committee of Five, representing the business men of Nogales, under escort of Mexican Consul Delgado, was abandoned today by the Consul. The trip had been arranged as a means of proving that no Mexican troops were being assembled with the intention of attacking Nogales. The Consul announced, however, that he had received a telegram from General P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, saying that 2,000 soldiers en route to Cananea to prevent rioting by 8,000 mining men there would arrive at Lomas, a railroad junction four miles south of Nogales early today.

RUSH TROOPS TO STOP RAID.

Bandits Reported Threatening Fort Ringgold, on Texas, Border.

MISSION, Texas, June 22.—Nine officers and 286 men of the Twenty-eighth Infantry, stationed here for the last eight months, tonight were rushed to Fort Ringgold, at Rio Grande City, following receipt of reports that Mexican bandits were threatening that town tonight.

A machine gun company accompanied the infantrymen.

FLEE FROM ARIZONA BORDER.

American Families Alarmed by Mexican Threats to Raid Ranches.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., June 22.—More than a score of American families have fled from their homes near the boundary line south of San Pedro, Arizona, because of threatened raids from the Mexican side by forces seeking horses and supplies. One of the refugees, who arrived here today, said that Mexican soldiers at Del Rio, Sonora, were boasting that they could easily raid these ranches, as no United States soldiers were stationed in the district.

Automobiles from here and from Bisbee brought many of the Americans from their ranches in the threatened district. Few of the Americans brought away more than a few personal belongings.

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42ND STREET AT MAD

MANY EMPLOYERS TO PAY GUARDSMEN

Large and Small Patriotically Join in Movement to Aid Enlisted Workers.

TO HELP FAMILIES, TOO

Re-employment Is Assured on Return for Every Man Who Goes to the Front.

Employers with large payrolls and employers with small, the heads of houses with branches all over the country and the proprietors of little factories, where things are made without a trade mark, joined spontaneously yesterday in adding their names to the already long list of those who have guaranteed ample provision for their employes in the National Guard who leave shops, factories, and offices to follow their regiments to mobilization points or the Mexican border. Almost without exception the employers to whom inquiries were addressed by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES manifested not only willingness but eagerness to take care of their soldier-workmen.

The spirit that has inspired the employers was found to be the same as that which is taking the guardsmen from their daily tasks. The feeling that every man has a part to fill and the determination of every man to fill his part, so far as yesterday's inquiries went, seemed to have dominated those whose wages are small and those whose salaries are large.

He'll Take Care of Families.

W. J. Grinden, President of the Grinden Art Metal Company in Williamsburg, is the embodiment of the spirit. When THE TIMES reporter asked him what provision, if any, he had made for employes who are members of the National Guard, he said:

"Well, we are a small firm, trying hard to hold our own, and we have only one employe who belongs to the Guard, so I guess anything I could say wouldn't be very important. You'd better talk to some of the big fellows."

The reporter had talked to many of the "big fellows"—most of them so "big" that what they did was a matter of public comment—and he wanted to find out what men like Mr. Grinden were doing and thinking. So he pressed Mr. Grinden for definite information as to what he intended to do for the single National Guardsman in his employment.

"I'll say this, then," replied Mr. Grinden. "I wish with all my heart that I could afford to pay him his full salary for as long a time as he may be away. There's nothing I'd like better. But I can't promise such a thing. As a matter of dollars and cents I might not be able to keep my promise. But I'll tell you what I am going to do. I'm going to make it my business to see to it that his wife doesn't suffer. Any personal sacrifice that I have to make to keep her in comfort will be made cheerfully. I'll do everything in my power to save her from deprivation while her husband is doing his patriotic duty. And, of course, when he comes back he'll find his job waiting for him."

And then there was the spontaneous reply of the representative of the Greenpoint Metallic Bed Company, to whom the same inquiry was addressed:

"Unfortunately," he said, "none of our employes belongs to the National Guard. I wish some of them did belong, we'd surely take care of them fully. If any of them enlist now, they needn't worry about their jobs and pay."

Lorillard Company's Stand.

Thomas J. Maloney, President of the P. Lorillard Company, manufacturers of cigars and cigarettes, wrote a personal letter to each of his employes telling him just how he felt about his going away with the National Guard. Here is what Mr. Maloney wrote:

Dear Sir: A number of this company's employes, who are members of the National Guard of various States, have made an immediate response to the call of the President, and have gone, or are about to go, to camp with their respective commands, in preparation for service on the border or in Mexico.

These men are actuated by a high sense of patriotism and a fine public spirit. This company is proud of their unhesitating response to the call of duty and of the sacrifices which they will undergo for the common good. The company has every confidence that their services so freely given will reflect credit for all time upon themselves and upon the company.

These men may feel assured that their positions with the company will be held open for them and that their salaries will be paid in full. The Employes' Bounty Plan will also remain in operation with respect to them.

This arrangement will continue in effect at least until Jan. 1, 1917, at which time the matter will again be considered by the Directors of the company, if necessary, and a further announcement made.

Salaries will be paid during the employes' absence either to such persons as the employes may designate in writing to receive the same, or will be retained by the company and paid directly to the employes on their return to the company's service.

The response of employers to the call is not confined to men in the strictly commercial fields, but has extended to the theatrical world. A. Paul Keith and E. F. Albee, joint owners of the Keith Vaudeville Circuit and President and General Manager, respectively, of the United Booking Offices, yesterday issued an order that all employes who go into camp or into active service as members of the National Guard shall be carried on the payroll at full salary during the entire period of their absence and shall have their places when they return. Seven employes have already left for camp, and any others who wish to go as recruits may have the benefit of the same offer.

Telephone Employes Assured.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company and all of the Bell telephone companies in the country will also take ample care of employes in military service. U. N. Bethell, Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company issued a statement yesterday announcing this. He said that all employes would receive full pay for three months and full pay, less that received from the Government, for nine months thereafter. If, at the end of a year, the men are still in the field, further provision will be made for them. In his statement Mr. Bethell added:

"Employes will also be considered, for the purposes of the employes' benefit plan, as being continuously employed in the system while absent on such duty, and upon return from such duty, or after honorable discharge, will be given such employment as the needs of the service will permit and the employe is able and fitted to perform.

"Owing to the importance of our service to the Government and the public in time of war we must take care not to cripple it. Therefore, the names of those who are willing to enlist hereafter will be noted, and, if subsequently desired by the Government, we will aid in supplying skilled men for the particular service for which men specially trained are required. Those who hereafter enlist with the company's approval will be treated in the same manner as employes who were members of the National Guard on June 18, 1916."

Robert J. Thorne, President of Montgomery Ward & Co., yesterday sent this letter to each of his employes in the National Guard:

As you join your regiment under the order for mobilization of the National Guard we want you to feel assured that your position with the firm will not only be held open for you until you return, but that you will be heartily welcomed to your old place.

We shall make necessary provision for those who are dependent upon you while you are in your country's service. In order that just consideration may be given to all, each case will be taken individually.

The extent to which some firms make themselves responsible in the present crisis is illustrated in the case of Franklin Simon & Co. of 414 Fifth Avenue, who, though they have already lost twenty-nine men, have promised all employes in the guard full pay during their absence with re-employment upon their return.

The Railroad Employes.

Some of the railroad companies have not yet announced their plans regarding employes in the National Guard, but all of them have proposals under consideration. The first steam railroad company to promise full pay to enlisted employes and re-employment at the end of military service is the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the only limitation upon its offer being that the full pay under present arrangement is to continue for only ninety days. At the end of that time, the matter will come up for consideration again. The New York, Ontario & Western also will give full pay and hold their positions for employes, and the New Haven, as announced recently, will re-employ its men who leave with the National Guard, but has made no promise of pay.

THE TIMES erroneously announced yesterday that the Pennsylvania Railroad would grant its enlisted employes full pay. This was corrected by the road, the provision made for employes being as follows:

Employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad who are members of the National Guard will be granted leave of absence, without pay, for any period during which they may be called into the military service of the State or nation. At the expiration of their military duties they will be reinstated in their former positions with the railroad and will be given full credit for the elapsed time in computing their pension allowances. They will also be permitted to continue membership in the Voluntary Relief Fund during the period of their military duty. There will be no condition to the granting of such furloughs except that the absence of the employe concerned not unduly hamper the railroad service.

The New York Central, Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna, Southern Pacific, Erie, Delaware & Hudson, and other railroad companies have under consideration plans which will be announced later.

The Western Union Telegraph Company will allow one-half regular pay to employes who are in the National Guard and who have been with the company one year or more. Where the one-half salary plus the Government pay more than equals the regular salary of an employe, the company will pay only the difference between the Government salary and the regular salary.

The Postal Telegraph Company has under consideration a plan not yet announced.

The American Lithograph Company has adopted a policy rather general among employers. Its Executive Committee yesterday adopted a resolution providing that, until further notice, the salaries of all men called on for military service will be paid, less whatever sum they may receive from the State or the United States Government.

Generous Help for Guardsmen.

The twenty-two employes of A. Schrader's Son, Inc., manufacturer of brass goods at 791 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, are more than usually fortunate. Not only are their full salaries and their positions guaranteed, but the corporation has engaged a nurse to visit and minister to the needs of their wives and families. In addition a committee of their fellow-employes has been formed to send them newspapers, books, and other things desired at the front.

Shapiro & Aronson of 245 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, have entended their guarantee of full salary and position to include employes who may want to go to Plattsburg, as well as those who go away with the militia.

The American Sugar Refining Company announced yesterday that all employes called to service with military organizations would receive their salaries in full while away and re-employment upon their return.

The H. W. Johns-Manville Company, which will contribute about 300 men to the National Guard from its main office here and its forty-odd branches throughout the country, will pay each man his salary and hold his place for him.

The Childs Restaurant Company, a heavy contributor to the guard, also will pay full salaries and hold places for its employes. One of the first of the employes to drop his work and join his regiment was John Tyssowsk of Squadron A, an executive of the company.

Gimbel Brothers, who employ thirty-two members of the National Guard, will give these men full pay during their absence and have assured them that they may return to their work with their seniority rights in the scale of promotion undisturbed. The departing men were told by a representative of the company that, far from losing anything by absence, they would return to their employers "more appreciated than ever."

The New York Athletic Club has adopted the policy of full pay and re-employment, as has also the Hill Publishing Company.

The United States Rubber Company, reserving its right to reconsider its ruling at the end of the year, is another concern promising full pay during absence with re-employment after return.

Word was received here yesterday that employes of the Freylinghuysen Insurance Agencies in New York and New Jersey would receive full pay during military service and reinstatement on their return.

The Vitagraph Company of America announced that it would adopt the same policy toward its employes.

In the Honor Roll.

Richard A. Rowland, President of the Metro Pictures Corporation, is of this class of generous employers, and so is the Barrett Manufacturing Company of 17 Battery Place, which has branches all over the country. Other employers who have announced the full pay with re-employment are:

Behr, Herman & Co., W. R. Britton & Co., Charles E. Miller, the Eberhard Faber Pencil Company, the Amalgamated Paint Company, the American Surety Company, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, the Gleason-Tiebout Glass Company, the Auto Supply Manufacturing Company, the W. H. Sweeney Manufacturing Company, and Crane & Co.

The American Can Company, it is announced, is working out a plan for taking care of its employes, and the Cranford Company, while making no salary guarantee, has engaged itself to save the family of any guardsman in its employment from want.

An effort to learn what the Standard Oil Company will do for its employes failed. An inquiry at the company's offices in the afternoon was answered with the statement that "the man who answers such questions" had gone home. Something of John D. Rockefeller's personal attitude may be gained from the announcement made on Wednesday in Denver that all employes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company would be re-employed after any period of military service. The only provision of salary was a promise of half pay for married men.

The Texas Company announced that its Directors were considering a plan by which any employe of theirs who enlisted would be cared for.

A representative of the Doehler Die-Casting Company, who admitted that five of his employes had gone with the National Guard, when asked what provision had been made for them, replied: "So far we haven't decided anything. We'll wait and see how the general movement is."

It was said at the offices of E. G. Webster & Sons in Brooklyn that the employes who belonged to the guard worked by the hour and that they would not be paid while in military service. Their positions, however, will be held for them.

Bommer Brothers, when the inquiry was addressed to them, said that they were "not in a position to discuss the matter."

The B. F. Goodrich Company announced that married and single employes having dependents would receive two-thirds of their salaries during the entire time of absence and single employes having no dependents one-half salary. All of those who leave with the guard will continue to receive full benefits from the company's life insurance plan and their places will be ready for them when they return.

Employers Who Will Pay Guardsmen:

This is a list of firms and individuals having offices in New York City who have announced that they will pay full salaries, or substantial parts thereof, for unlimited or limited periods to members of the National Guard called from regular employment to military service:

A.
Abraham & Straus,
Altman & Co.,
Amalgamated Paint Co.,
American Exchange National Bank,
American Lithograph Co.,
American Piano Co.,
American Sugar Refining Co.,
American Surety Co.,
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.,
American Tobacco Co.,
Auto Supply Manufacturing Co.

B.
Bankers Trust Co.,
Bank of Manhattan,
Bank of New York,
Behr, Herman & Co.,
Bloomingdale Bros.,
Borgfeldt & Co.,
Britton, W. R., & Co.,
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.,
Butler Bros.

C.
Central Railroad of New Jersey,
Central Trust Co.,
Chase National Bank,
Claridge Hotel,
Childs Restaurant Co.,
Columbia Trust Co.,
Corn Exchange Bank,
Crane & Co.

E.
Eberhard Faber Pencil Co.,
Empire Trust Co.,
Edison Co. of Brooklyn,
Equitable Trust Co.

F.
First National Bank,
Franklin Simon Co.,
Frelinghuysen Ins. Agencies.

G
Gimbel Brothers,
Gleason-Tiebout Glass Mfg. Co.
Goodrich, B. F., Co.
Gotham Nat. Bank.
Greenhut Co.
Greenpoint Metallic Bed Co.
Grinden Art Met. Co.
Guaranty Trust Co.

H
Hanover Nat. Bank.
Harriman Nat. Bank.
Hearn, James A., & Son.
Hoe, R., & Co.

I
Inter. Rap Tran. Co.
Inter. Banking Corp.
Irving Nat. Bank.

J
Johns-Manville Co.

K
Keith Vaud. Circuit.

L.
Liberty National B'k.
Loeser, Frederick, & Co.,
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.
Lorillard, P., Co.

M.
McAlpin Hotel,
McEnery's, Brooklyn,
Macy, R. H., & Co.,
Mfrs. Trust Co.,
Mech. & Metals Nat. Bank,
Metro Pictures Corp.,
Miller, Charles, R.,
Montgomery Ward & Co.,
Morgan, J. P., & Co.,

N.
Namm, A. I., & Sons,
Nat. Biscuit Co.,
National City Bank,
National Park Bank,
N. Y. Athletic Club,
N.Y.,N.H. & H.R.R.,
N.Y.,O. & W.R.R.,
N. Y. Rys. Co.,
New York Trust Co.,

O.
Oppenheim, C. & Co.

P.
Produce Exchange.

R.
Rogers Peet & Co.,
Ruppert, J., & Co.

S.
Saks & Co.,
Schrader's, A., Son,
Shapiro & Aronson,
S. F.-S.-Decker,
Shellas Chestnut Co.,
State Bank,
Standard Oil Co.,
Sweeney Mfg. Co.

T.
Title Guar. & Tr. Co.

U.
Union Trust Co.,
Union Zinc Smelting Corporation,
United Book. Offices,
U. S. Mtg. & Tr. Co.,
U. S. Rubber Co.

V.
Vitagraph Co.

W.
Wanamaker, John,
W. U. Telegraph Co.

WOULD PENSION FAMILIES.

Security League Thinks Government Should Aid Soldiers' Dependents.

While heartily indorsing the action of those employers who have guaranteed full or part pay to members of the National Guard called from employment to military duty, many persons yesterday deprecated the necessity for private support of public servants, and it seemed as if the more or less general feeling would soon crystallize into a widespread movement to have Congress make provision for the families and dependents of Guardsmen. The movement has been definitely started by the National Security League, and plans for a nation-wide campaign to bring the desired end to pass will be discussed today at a meeting of the St. Louis branch of the league.

A statement issued yesterday from the headquarters of the league in New York said:

The campaign will call upon Congress to enact legislation along the lines of the system in vogue in the belligerent countries of Europe. The necessity for such a system is indicated by the inequality and injustice of the present conditions, whereby some firms are willing and able to pay in full their employes who have been called, while some firms are able only to pay in part, some not able to pay at all, and others not willing to bear the burden. The league's attitude on this question is disclosed in a telegram sent from the headquarters last night in response to an inquiry addressed to Robert Bacon, President of the league, by Edward K. Love, Chairman of the St. Louis branch of the league, as to the attitude the parent organization would take with regard to a movement in St. Louis and other parts of the country to secure immediate Congressional action to meet the situation.

In the absence of Mr. Bacon, who is at present in Boston, S. Stanwood Menken, Chairman of the Executive Committee, sent the following telegram approving the proposal and declaring for universal military service as the only fair and democratic means of equalizing the performance of military duty:

"I approve proposition that Government should adopt European plan and make allowances for dependent wives and children while husbands are at front. Present conditions demonstrate the injustice of any system except the fair and democratic one of universal service. We will hold conference of representatives of national defense and patriotic bodies next Tuesday under the auspices of the National Security League and we would like to bring before that conference the result of the St. Louis meeting.

Mr. Love's telegram of inquiry suggested such a plan as that outlined by the league's statement.

GERMANS EAGER TO SERVE.

Leaders Say Many Stand Ready to Enlist for the War.

In harmony with the action of German-Americans of St Louis, New York German-Americans are ready to respond to any call to arms that may come from Washington, according to Alphonse G. Koelble, President of the United German Societies; Henry Weisman, President of the German-American Alliance, and other German-American leaders. Mr. Koelble, it was learned yesterday, some time ago telegraphed President Wilson offering to raise a regiment for immediate service at any time.

"When the first American soldiers entered Mexico some months ago," Mr. Koelble said yesterday, "I sent a telegram to President Wilson saying that should war ensue I would be glad to raise a regiment of German-Americans in New York. I received the thanks of the President in a letter from his Secretary and a few days later was informed by the Secretary of War that my letter had been turned over to him and filed for future reference."

Mr. Weisman said that he agreed heartily with all that Mr. Koelble had said and done.

"I am convinced," said he, "that the German-Americans of New York will go to the front when the President wants them. Of course, the number of enlistments among them would depend upon conditions. A simple call to arms issued at present without special appeal would, I believe, bring out from 2,000 to 3,000 men, and if a pressing need for men developed in a critical situation, many more than this number would respond."

For Your "SALAD DAYS"
Chiris (Pronounced SHE-RIS)
OLIVE OIL
There can be no purer. There is none so delicately flavored. The golden fluid of Epicurean Ecstasy and good health.
Order a bottle from your grocer to-day.
ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY
18-20 Platt Street, New York City

GOING TO MEXICO MOUNTED ON ELK

Bucktail Rangers, Commanded by Major Patton, Editor, About to Mobilize.

ANTLERS GET IN THE WAY

But the Troopers Know How to Steer Out of the Woods—Each Captures His Own Buck.

Major H. W. Patton, editor of The Hoquiam Washingtonian and President of the Washington State Press Association, announced here yesterday that the Washington Bucktail Rangers, an organization over which he is second in command, is being mobilized for duty along the Mexican border.

Major Patton is attending the convention of the National Editorial Association, which has its headquarters at the Hotel McAlpin. In an article on the Bucktail Rangers sent by Major Patton to THE NEW YORK TIMES he says:

The impending trouble with Mexico has cast its shadow over the National Editorial Association, now holding its thirty-first annual session in this city. Major H. W. Patton, editor of The Hoquiam Washingtonian and President of the Washington State Press Association, who is attending the session, received a telegram yesterday calling him home. In addition to his editorial duties, Major Patton is second in command of the Bucktail Rangers, the most unique military organization.

Hoquiam is situated at the verge of the Olympic Peninsula, a region which contains more timber than grew in Michigan before a tree was cut. The forests and hills of this peninsula abound in elk, and before a man can join the Bucktail Rangers it is necessary for him to go into the forest, capture a full-grown buck elk, and truss it to the saddle.

We now have 110 men enlisted in our troop. We are a part of the National Guard and have the permission of the State Game Department to capture such elk as we need.

When first roped the animals fight viciously, but it is astonishing how soon they become tame. They have a very swift but easy gait, and are ideal for cavalry work.

Of course their large, branching horns are a drawback in a heavily wooded country, but on the treeless plains of Mexico they will be found really useful.

The rangers and their mounts will be taken aboard the warship Fox at Grays Harbor and be landed at Point Ysabel, on the Gulf of California, thence proceeding up the Colorado River on flat bottomed motor boats to Yuma.

I am called to command because of the sudden illness of Colonel C. H. Rychman, our leader. The telegram summoning me was signed by every member of the troop.

You will recall Hoquiam as the town whose citizens recently wired Congressman Albert Johnson that $30,000 would be enough money for a public building and asking him to withdraw the bill appropriating $150,000 which was about to pass. This gave us the name of the "porkless town."

The members of the National Editorial Association attending the convention spent yesterday in sightseeing.

BRIDES TO BE LEFT BEHIND.

Many More Weddings Hastened by Mobilization Call.

Private Thomas Kirby of Company M, Twelfth Regiment, a plumber, whose employer has allowed him full pay while on duty with his regiment, went to the Marriage License Bureau in the Municipal Building with Miss Lillian Grosskopf, 19 years old, of 20 West Sixty-fifth Street. Private Kirby announced that they had little time to spare, and when they got their license they departed for a minister's house.

City Clerk Scully's next visitors were Lieutenant Augustus Van Cortlandt, Company C, Twelfth Infantry, and Miss Katherine Gibson, 20 years old, who lives at the Great Northern Hotel with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Williams Gibson. Lieutenant Van Cortlandt was a first year student at Columbia Law School, and was graduated from Harvard last year. They were married at the Church of the Mediator, Kingsbridge, yesterday afternoon by the Rev. John Campbell.

Another couple was Miss Lillian M. Hall, 22 years old, of 432 West Forty-eighth Street and James J. Boyle, a private in the Seventy-first Regiment, Company A, both telephone operators. Private Boyle said he lived in the same block with Miss Hall at 445 West Forty-eighth Street. They were married last night at Sacred Heart Church in West Fifty-first Street by the Rev. F. A. Corcoran.

Russell Freeman, 33 years old, a stock broker with Morrison Brothers of 60 Broadway, Manhattan, whose home is in South Orange, N. J., last night married Miss Katherine Ryan of 11 Hammond Place, Queens. Mr. Freeman is the son of General Henry A. Freeman, formerly Adjutant General, N. G. N. J., and is himself a Captain in the First Squadron, New Jersey Cavalry, now at Sea Girt. Captain and Mrs. Freeman became engaged some months ago and were to be married in the Fall. They were married by the Rev. George W. Feitus of the Elmhurst Presbyterian Church, and afterward Captain Freeman rejoined his regiment.

Another wedding hastened by the mobilization took place yesterday afternoon at St. Thomas's Church when Miss Eleanor Whiteside Hobson of Colorado Springs, Col., became the bride of Dr. George Miner Mackenzie, instructor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles N. Addison of Stamford, Conn. Dr. Mackenzie is a member of the First Armored Battery, N. G. N. Y., which will be called out next week. He is a graduate of Columbia, and was Captain of the crew one year while there. The bride is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wise Hobson of Colorado Springs. Her brother, in the uniform of the Yale Battery of New Haven, gave her in marriage.

Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Bauer of Washington announced the marriage last night of their daughter, Dorothea Louise, to Robert Walcott Weeks of this city on Wednesday. The wedding had been set for October, but was advanced to the earlier date by reason of the bridegroom being called to the colors as a member of Company K, Seventh Regiment. The Rev. U. G. B. Pierce of All Souls Unitarian Church officiated at the home of the bride's parents.

AMERICANS PUT IN PRISON.

One Arrested Held for Murder of Which He Says He Is Innocent.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—Harloe H. Hamilton, 35 years old, and well known in San Francisco, is a prisoner in the Mexican military prison at Oaxaca, south of Mexico City, charged with murder, of which, he says in a letter received here and made public today, he is innocent. He is accused of killing two Mexicans in April, 1913.

The letter, written from prison June 2, said that he had been in prison nine days; that the men he was accused of killing in 1912 had been shot down by the native legal authorities, after an attack by the bandits on his father's ranch, and that the accusation which brought about his arrest was preferred by surviving members of the bandit gang.

At Hamilton's request his case has been called to the attention of the California Congressional delegation and of the State Department.

GALVESTON, Texas, June 22.—Manager Hopfer and the Board of Directors of the Bank of London and Mexico have been sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in Mexico City for alleged failure to accept legal tender currency for a debt which was to have been paid in such paper, according to a cablegram reaching the Mexican Consulate here today.

OVERTURES TO REBEL CHIEFS.

Obregon Orders Commanders to Accept Services in Case of War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 22, (via Galveston.)—Minister of War Obregon issued a circular this afternoon addressed to the military commanders throughout the country, ordering them to accept the services of any rebel leaders willing to support the Constitutionalist Government in case of war with the United States, with the exception of some of those leading reactionary bands. The rebels will operate against the invaders, the circular says, under General José Ysabel Robles, who was Minister of War during General Eulalio Gutierrez's administration, and who is now serving the Constitutionalists.

The circular says there is no reason for the revolutionary leaders to remain divided when all are laboring for the same cause and doing everything possible to defend their country.

THRONG SEES PARK DRILL.

Holidaymakers Troop to the Camp at Van Cortlandt Park.

Several thousand persons went to Van Cortlandt Park yesterday to see the camps of the artillery and cavalry units which are mobilized in the northern part of the park. Military regulations were in force and sentinels paced their posts to see that the curious did not venture into parts of the camp reservation where they were not wanted. Four batteries of the First and two of the Second Field Artillery are at Van Cortlandt, in addition to two troops of Squadron A and four troops of the First Cavalry.

Battery F of the Second Field Artillery and Troops A and L of the First Cavalry joined the camp yesterday, the artillerymen coming from the Bronx and the cavalrymen from Brooklyn. Other batteries of the Second Regiment will proceed to the camp today. In the afternoon there was battery drill and also a band concert, which delighted the throng of holidaymakers.

A recruiting station will be established at the park today, with Captain Leonard B. Smith, Adjutant of the First Field Artillery, in charge. Battery F of the Second Artillery has recruited to full war strength. Hard training for all the units now at the park will begin today.

KOLYNOS
Dental Cream

Now Used and Indorsed by 31,000 American Dentists—more than Two-Thirds of the Profession

Kolynos is now being sold in seventy-three countries.

Recognition of the importance of dental hygiene is spreading rapidly all over the globe.

When you are ill and visit the physician or surgeon, one of the first questions he will ask is: "How are your teeth?"

If they are not in order, he sends you to your dentist.

The germs which reach your system from decaying teeth, or a mouth not hygienically cared for, are recognized as being responsible in many cases for serious ailments, rheumatism and disorders of the digestion being among them.

Kolynos is the one dentifrice that, in addition to giving your teeth a well-cared-for appearance, leaves your mouth in a healthful, germ-minimized condition.

The Kolynos Company . . New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH BRUSH TOO"

BATOCKI PROMISES FOOD LAW REFORMS

Enough Grain, He Says, but Potato Situation Is Bad, Due to Holland's Embargo.

TALK OF GIVING UP MEAT

Prohibition for Two Months If Fats Can Be Supplied—Not to Confiscate Home Stocks.

BERLIN, June 22, (via London.)—There is plenty of grain on hand in Germany to carry the country over until the harvests, declared Adolph von Batocki, President of the Food Regulation Board, in an address at Düsseldorf. The potato situation was more unfavorable, he said, and would be especially difficult during the next fortnight, but the deficit could be met by arranging for increased bread rations for physical laborers. The potato situation in Western Germany had been made worse by Holland's prohibition upon exports due to the agitation there which, Herr von Batocki said, was probably induced by "British money."

Especial attention was being given to hard workers in the industrial sections, where legumes, groats, and bacon had been distributed in large quantities, continued the food director, who added that an effort would be made to secure a better distribution of butter.

Herr von Batocki said it had been proposed to prohibit meat consumption for two months, but that this was impracticable, unless a better distribution of the supply of fats could be effectuated. If that could eventually be done the proposal could be considered.

The control of breadstuffs during the coming year would be unchanged, said the speaker, except that flour of uniform grade would be introduced. An effort would be made in the Autumn to regulate the whole year's potato supply. This might result in reducing the number of swine available, but that, he said, must be accepted as a part of the bargain.

In general, added Herr von Batocki, an effort would be made, based on the experience of the last two years, to insure the more accurate establishing of stock of foodstuffs and the question of private stocks in households. Experience, he says, has not justified the assertions that a census would reveal great supplies in households; nevertheless, such a census will be taken as soon as preparations can be completed, and the process will be repeated from time to time. There is no intention, however, writes the food director, of confiscating all stocks thus found. The criterion will be whether the amount possessed by any household is a proper quantity for the use of the family. If there is no undue retention of perishable foodstuffs and no suspicion of an accumulation, beyond the needs of the household, for speculative purposes, the stocks will not be confiscated.

Herr von Batocki points out that farmers living miles from stores and markets naturally must lay by larger supplies than residents of urban districts.

GERMANS NOT DISCOURAGED.

Observer Writes They Want Peace, but a Victorious Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, June 23.—The Times publishes the first installment of "An account of the true condition of Germany which has reached us from an unimpeachable source," written by an observer who reached Switzerland a few days ago, after living in Germany since the beginning of the war. This observer writes:

"Unless I am entirely mistaken—and my experience of life in Germany has been continuous—no essential change in public feeling has taken place among the German masses since the beginning of the war, or, if there has been a change, it has not been in the direction of discouragement. The utmost which the ordinary Germans can be got to say is that 'it is high time peace were made.' But they mean, of course, a German peace, one which shall consolidate and correspond to the German victories. They not only feel that they are victorious but they are firmly persuaded they cannot be beaten.

"Nothing short of a thorough military defeat will convince the German people that they can be beaten. Otherwise there will be no peace except on Germany's own terms. The people are prepared to suffer, as much as they may dislike the inconvenience to which the war has put them. This is particularly true of the States like Bavaria, where I spent some time before leaving the country.

"If the Bavarians could be given a smashing blow there might be a rapid end of the war, but they are now as persuaded as they were at the beginning that their Generals and their soldiers cannot be defeated. Even Prussian defeat would not make much impression in Bavaria unless the Bavarian armies were defeated at the same time."

AERO CLUB APPEALS TO HAY.

Urges Congressman to Provide for a Large Aerial Reserve Corps.

The Executive Committee of the Aero Club of America sent the following telegram yesterday to Congressman James Hay, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs:

"The Aero Club of America has received hundreds of applications from patriotic Americans, some already experienced in aviation, who volunteer their services for the Mexican campaign and to form an aerial reserve, to be under the control of the War Department. The club also has received many requests for aeroplanes, to be sent to the civilian training camps now in operation or being planned.

"The men for the army, eight years after the order for the first aeroplane was placed, now has only fifteen aviators available for the Mexican trouble and is handicapped because it has not 200 aviators, it is of vital importance that steps be taken immediately to train men to form an aerial reserve.

"The Aero Club of America and its thirty affiliated clubs urge you, therefore, to add to your proposed amendment increasing the appropriation for civilian training camps, a provision for the establishment of training camps for civilian aviators and for sending aeroplanes to camps already opened or being planned. The sum of $2,000,000 necessary for this purpose will be one of the smallest, yet most effective appropriations made to develop our national defense. Prompt action is imperative."

Business Men Pledge Support.

The Special Committee on the National Guard and Naval Militia of the Chamber of Commerce sent Governor Whitman a letter yesterday pledging him its services and that of the Chamber in obtaining responses to "the call of President Wilson in defense of the nation." The letter was signed by Francis G. Landon, Chairman, and the following members of the Special Committee: Union N. Bethell, William C. Le Gendre, Anson W. Burchard, Henry S. Swords, Alfred R. Whitney, Jr., and James W. Lane.

PHILIP MORRIS
"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"
HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

AMERICAN AVIATORS MUST STAY IN FRANCE

Cannot Reply to Request to Return for Mexican Service—They Enlisted for Duration of War.

PARIS, June 22.—The American aviators in the service of France are not able to comment on or reply to the inquiry from the Aero Club of America whether they will return to take service in the American Army in the event of war with Mexico. They are prevented from replying by the fact that they have enlisted in the French Army for the duration of the war and are subject to army discipline.

The only manner in which this subject could be taken up would be by negotiations between the Governments of France and the United States. The case of the Garibaldians released from the service of France to fight in Italy is not parallel, inasmuch as these soldiers returned to their own country to fight with the Entente Allies.

The Mexican Legation today received from the Mexican Foreign Minister an official account of the clash between American and Mexican soldiers on the border near Matamoros last Sunday and of the fighting between Mexicans and American marines from the cruiser Annapolis at Mazatlan.

SURGEONS OFF FOR CAMP.

The First Field Hospital and Third Ambulance Corps, the former under command of Major J. Franklin Dunseith of the New York Board of Health, and the latter commanded by Captain Leander H. Shearson, a visiting physician at Bellevue Hospital, were the only National Guard organizations to leave this city yesterday for the mobilization camp at Beekman.

The two commands left their armory at 56 West Sixty-sixth Street at 5:30 A. M. and proceeded down Central Park West and Eighth Avenue to Forty-second Street, and west to the foot of that street, where their horses and equipment were loaded on the steamer Storm King, bound for New Hamburg, just south of Poughkeepsie.

GOOD in 1863 —BETTER TODAY
T. M. STEWART
438-442 W. 51st St.
only office and warehouse
KEYSTONE SYSTEM
—a correct service for
CLEANSING
scouring—repairing—moth packing and storage of
RUGS AND CARPETS
*Columbus 5567

Eighty-five Styles of Saks Suits for Men at $20

That's what we mean when we talk about variety!

¶ Of course, there'll be other shops rush into print and claim 100 styles after this announcement, just like a political candidate who claims everything in sight on general principles.

¶ But when we tell you we have 85 styles of suits at $20, we are drawing on our stocks—*not on our imagination.*

¶ And by 85 styles, we mean 85 styles that are actually, distinguishably different one from another.

¶ In fact, we have as much variety at $20 as some shops have in their entire stock at all prices!

¶ It's simply useless to talk stripes and checks and solids and browns and tans and greens and blues and grays and patch pockets and half-moon pockets and slash pockets and soft lapels and small lapels and peak lapels and Norfolk models and close-cut models and all the other miscellaneous features of our assortments—*it's quicker and more accurate to tell you that we have covered the whole field of $20 designs and colors as no other shop in America ever has covered it!*

¶ And as for the tailoring—

¶ It is exclusively our own, from bench to Broadway, saving you middlemen's profits, and giving you, in addition, those first-hand custom touches which are the salt of style.

Continuing today and concluding tomorrow

A Limited Offering of Men's

Imported Natural Color Shantung Silk Suits—Special at $15

¶ A fine Silk Shantung that is cool without any sacrifice of quality—a very light-weight Shantung, yet with plenty of body to insure service—tailored in regulation and pleated back models, with as much character and care as Saks woolens—and the best value in New York for the money.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

BATTLE FOR VERDUN TAKES ON NEW FURY

Paris Says Bombardment Last Evening Was of 'Unprecedented Violence' East of Meuse.

FIFTH MONTH OF STRUGGLE

Germans Enter Advance Trenches After Fierce Fighting, but French Win Back Most of Ground.

LONDON, June 22.—The battle at Verdun entered its fifth month today, and tonight the French official report says the bombardment on the east bank of the Meuse has taken on "a character of unprecedented violence."

On both sides of the river there was terrific fighting today and last night which was growing even more violent when the night statement was issued.

After heavy attacks lasting all night the Germans captured front-line trenches between Fumin Wood and Chenois, in the Fort Vaux secton. Tonight Paris announced that a counterattack had won back the greater part of this ground.

German attacks on the west bank were repulsed after spirited fighting with hand grenades.

There has been lively artillery action on the rest of the front.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

In the region to the south of Lassigny a strong German reconnoissance attacked one of our advance posts after artillery preparation. Repulsed by our fire, the enemy dispersed leaving several dead on the ground.

On both banks of the Meuse the bombardment with shells of heavy calibre continued throughout the day with extreme violence. On the left bank the enemy especially directed his fire against our positions on Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme and on our second lines in the region of Esnes and Chattancourt.

At 8 o'clock in the evening an attack directed against our trenches between Hill 304 and the Bethincourt Brook was completely repulsed after very spirited fighting with grenades.

On the right bank a counterattack carried out by us in the afternoon enabled us to reoccupy the greater part of the elements where the enemy had gained a footing last night between Fumin Wood and Chenois.

The bombardment from 3 o'clock took on a character of unprecedented violence on the front to the north of the Thiaumont fortified works, the Vaux Wood, Chapitre, and the sector of La Laufée, (one of the detached military works of Verdun.)

In the Woevre, the artillery action has been intense in the region at the foot of the Meuse hills.

Quite spirited cannonading has been carried on on the rest of the front, notably in Champagne in the sector of Mont Tetu.

The text of the French statement of this afternoon follows:

On both banks of the River Meuse last night was marked by a series of pronounced attacks by the enemy, which followed bombardments of great severity.

On the left bank of the river the Germans attacked our trenches upon the southern slopes of Dead Man Hill. During the course of a spirited engagement with hand grenades our troops were successful in completely repulsing the enemy and in retaining all their positions.

On the right bank of the river the fighting continued with ferocity in the region to the west and to the south of Fort de Vaux. Yesterday evening a powerful German attack was successful in penetrating a small wood to the southwest of the Fumin Wood. We, however, at once delivered a counter-attack and chased the enemy out. At about midnight a further offensive action was directed by the enemy upon our positions, reaching from the Fumin Wood to a point to the east of Chenois, and was repulsed with sanguinary losses.

At the Fumin Wood and at Chenois the enemy succeeded in securing lodgment in some of our advanced trenches between these two positions.

At about 2 o'clock in the morning an attack with hand grenades against our positions to the north of Hill 321 failed under our fire.

The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front except in the Champagne district, where the artillery fighting was very spirited along the front from Maisons-de-Champagne to Mont Tetu.

The Berlin official statement of today says:

A weak attack by a British detachment near Frelinghien, northeast of Armentières, was repulsed. West of La Bassée a German patrol detachment brought in some British prisoners.

On the east bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) infantry fighting developed. We gained some advantages west of Fort Vaux.

Both to the south of Poivre Ridge and near Buss a French aeroplane was brought down by our anti-aircraft guns. The occupants of the second machine were made prisoner.

Our aerial squadrons, early yesterday morning, attacked villages occupied by troops in the Meuse Valley, south of Verdun, and early this morning attacked railway establishments and troop encampments at Ravigny.

SHARP FIGHT AT GIVENCHY.

Germans Enter British Trench, but Are Driven Out Completely.

LONDON, Friday, June 23.—A British official communication made public at midnight says:

Early this morning (Thursday) the enemy exploded an exceptionally large mine in the neighborhood of Givenchy, just north of La Bassée Canal. The explosion was followed by a hostile bombardment of our trenches, under cover of which the enemy entered our trenches on a narrow front. Troops of the Royal Welsh Fusileers immediately delivered a very gallant and successful counterattack, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and driving him completely out of positions. Considering the size of the mine and the intensity of the fire our total casualties were comparatively light. Since then the situation in this neighborhood has been quiet.

Further south during the night (Wednesday) we exploded a mine in the neighborhood of the Hohenzollern Redoubt and occupied the lip of the crater.

Today (Thursday) passed quietly everywhere. Southeast of Armentières our artillery was successful in silencing enemy guns which were shelling behind our lines near the Ploegsteert Wood.

Yesterday (Wednesday) in the air there was a marked decrease in activity by the enemy, while our machines carried out a great deal of successful work in co-operation with the artillery.

FRENCH DROP SHELLS ON GERMAN CITIES

Karlsruhe, Treves and Muelheim Attacked by Aviators—Many Air Battles.

PARIS, June 22.—French aeroplanes have dropped shells on the German cities of Karlsruhe, Treves, and Mülheim in reprisal for the bombardment of the open towns of Bar-le-Duc and Lunéville, according to the War Office statement given out tonight. A great fire was caused in Treves.

Military aeroplanes have taken part in many engagements today. Several German aeroplanes are mentioned in the report as having been brought down.

The French official statement issued tonight says:

Aviation: In reprisal for the successive bombardments carried out by the Germans the last few days on the open towns of Bar-le-Duc and Lunéville, our aerial squadrons have executed several operations in enemy territory. On the night of June 21-22 eighteen shells were dropped on the town of Treves, where a great fire broke out. Today a flotilla of nine aeroplanes dropped forty shells on Karlsruhe, (175 kilometers from Nancy.)

Another group of ten aeroplanes set out to bombard Mülheim, (on the right bank of the Rhine.) Fifty shells were dropped on the military establishments at that town.

Pursued by a squadron of Fokkers on their return from Mülheim, our machines gave battle, in the course of which a Fokker was brought down. One of our machines was obliged to make a landing by reason of motor trouble.

In the course of the day our pursuit aeroplanes likewise displayed activity. Sub-Lieutenant Nungesser brought down his eighth aeroplane, which came to earth at Lamorville in our wire entanglements.

To the south of Lihons a German aeroplane, simultaneously subjected to machine gun fire by Sergeant Chainat and Sub-Lieutenant Guynemer, crashed to the ground. Sergeant Chainat had brought down up to that day four aeroplanes, Sub-Lieutenant Guynemer nine.

Finally, in the region of Einville, north of Lunéville, an enemy aeroplane was brought down by the fire of our artillery.

The two German aeroplanes which fell yesterday morning, to the northeast of St. Mihiel and near Fort Genicourt, were brought down by Sub-Lieutenant Chaput, who had accounted for six enemy machines up to that time.

FRENCH CABINET WINS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Conduct of War Thrashed Out in a Long Secret Session of the Chamber.

PARIS, June 22.—The French Government has come safely out of the ordeal of the secret session, obtaining a vote of confidence by 440 to 97.

The secret proceedings, which extended over seven sittings, were welcomed both by the Government, which was enabled to explain its actions freely, and by its critics, who, by reason of the exigencies of national defense, had been unable to give particulars to support their complaints in a public session.

In the resumption of the public session several motions were read by the President, only one of which, however, was accepted by the Government. This was was a lengthy resolution drafted jointly by the Presidents of the different groups, which, after expressing confidence in the Government, set forth that the secret sessions had given the members of the Chamber a valuable insight into the general conduct of the war and that the Chamber had decided to institute and organize a delegation to exercise, with the assistance of the Government, a direct general check on all services supplying the needs of their army at all points, front and rear.

While having no intention of interfering with the conception, direction, or execution of the military operations, the Chamber held it was its duty to see that preparations of an offensive and defensive nature, both industrial and military, were carried on with a care, energy, and foresight commensurate with the heroism of the soldiers of the republic.

After the passage expressing confidence in the Government was adopted, the motion as a whole was passed, 444 to 80.

A motion introduced by the Socialist, Leon Accambray, calling for the appointment of a committee of forty-four to investigate and report on the conduct of the war and the relations between the high command and the public authorities, with a view to taking steps if necessary to organize and control Parliament in the best interests of national defense, was not voted on.

KAISER SENDS NOTE BY U-BOAT TO SPAIN

Submarine Arrives at Cartagena from Pola, Delivers Letter to King, and Departs.

SAID TO EXPRESS THANKS

For Treatment of Interned Germans —Recent Reports of Peace Moves in Madrid Recalled.

CARTAGENA, Spain, June 22, (via Paris.)—The German submarine U-35, commanded by Lieutenant von Arnauld, arrived here yesterday with a letter from Emperor William to King Alfonso. The Lieutenant said the letter expressed the Emperor's thanks for the attention given by Spain to the refugees from the Kameruns.

The submarine first anchored alongside the interned German steamship Roma, but the port authorities required her to move and take up anchorage near the Spanish cruiser Cataluna.

The Secretary of the German Embassy arrived here on a special train late last night for the purpose of receiving the letter. Accompanied by the German Consul, he went on board the submarine and visited the commander. A Spanish cruiser and a destroyer received orders to watch closely the movements of the submarine. Instructions were given to keep the entrances to the harbor lighted brightly with searchlights.

The German submarine departed from this port shortly before daylight.

MADRID, June 22, (via Paris.)—The arrival of the German submarine U-35 at Cartagena was officially confirmed. The submarine anchored alongside the Spanish cruiser Cataluna. The Secretary of the German Embassy at Madrid has left for Cartagena to receive an autograph letter from the German Emperor to King Alfonso, supposed to be thanks for a reception given interned Germans from the Kameruns.

The section of the press which favors the German side in the war publishes articles today eulogizing the German sailors for their naval exploits. The submarine came from Pola, the Austrian naval base.

Reports Sinking Allies' Ships.

LONDON, June 22.—An official dispatch today states that the British Ambassador at Madrid yesterday called on the Spanish Prime Minister and expressed the hope that the U-35 would disappear from Cartagena harbor at the expiration of the twenty-four hours allowed by international law. The Minister made no further representations to the Spanish Premier, the dispatch adds.

A news agency dispatch from Cartagena says the German submarine U-35 left that port at 3 o'clock this morning, traveling in an easterly direction. In addition to the autograph letter from Emperor William to King Alfonso, the submarine brought hospital stores for the Germans interned in Spain.

The commander of the submarine is quoted as having said he had destroyed fifty ships, including the French liner Provence, which was sunk in the Mediterranean last February, while serving as a transport, with the loss of several hundred lives.

Peace Efforts in Spain.

At the time of the conquest of the Kameruns by the Allies 2,600 German soldiers escaped into the adjoining colony of Spanish Guinea, together with 1,400 members of families of soldiers. The Spanish Government transported the refugees for internment to a concentration camp on the Isle of Leon, near Cadiz.

There have been frequent reports of late that Berlin and Madrid were in communication with each other, although previously they have not been borne out officially. Newspapers of Madrid stated last month that King Alfonso might initiate peace negotiations in the near future. The King entertained the German Ambassador to Spain at dinner a fortnight ago, and a few days before the dinner Emperor William received the Spanish Ambassador to Germany.

An English news agency reported last month that Emperor William had sent an autograph letter to Pope Benedict expressing the hope that the Pontiff, with King Alfonso, would be able to initiate peace negotiations. A recent Berlin dispatch said the King planned to send two highly placed personages to each of the principal belligerents with instructions to pave the way for peace negotiations.

A VOYAGE OF 1,500 MILES.

German Submarine Had to Make Its Long Trip Without Aid.

The exploit of the U-boat which has just conveyed a message of the German Kaiser from the Austrian naval base of Pola, in the upper Adriatic, to Cartagena, the great Mediterranean naval arsenal of Spain, rivals in daring but not in distance the journeys of those German submarines which followed the lead of Captain Otto Hersing and his U-51 by going from Wilhelmshaven to the Dardanelles a year ago a distance of over 4,000 miles.

In the case of Hersing and his imitators, however, the submarines had "mother ships" along or received supplies from bases on the Greek islands. They had to come through the Straits of Gibraltar, to be sure, where two of their number—U-50 and U-55—were sunk by British patrols on Nov. 10, 1915, but the message from the Kaiser to King Alfonso XIII. had to be borne through the Strait of Otranto, which Italian naval officers allege is barricaded in various ways to prevent the enemy's submarines from passing from the Adriatic to the Mediterranean.

In any event, whether the Pola-Cartagena route lay through the Strait of Messina and between the famous Scylla and Charybdis, or south of Sicily to the Spanish port hidden behind Cape Palos, the distance could hardly have been less than 3,500 miles, and traversed without any hope of new supplies. The new German and Austrian submarines of the Germania type are said to have a radius of between 3,500 and 4,000 miles.

BRITAIN DEFENDS RELIEF CENSORSHIP

And Says Funds Can Be Sent to Russian Poland by Express Without Interference.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 22.—In an authorized statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES tonight the Foreign Office replies to criticism directed at the British Government by ex-Judge Leon Sanders, President of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, in THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 8 that Great Britain was holding up checks and drafts mailed from America for the relief of the suffering civil population of Russian Poland. Through the Foreign Office statement it develops that an arrangement was made recently by which money and drafts may be conveyed from America to Poland through the medium of the American Express Company in New York and London. Remittances sent this way are allowed to go through to Poland unhindered by the mail censorship on the simple guarantee by the express company that they will reach the individual for whom intended and not fall into German hands.

The Foreign Office dictated the statement, which follows:

"Remittances to territory in enemy occupation or to enemy territory itself are contraband. The fact that they are contained in the mails does not alter their contraband character, and it is apparently admitted in America, as well as here, that Great Britain has a right to treat money orders and drafts contained in the mail as merchandise and not as postal correspondence. But Britain has arranged that this shall not press hardly either on American citizens in enemy territory or on destitute populations in territory occupied by the enemy.

"The postal censors have strict instructions to allow remittances to American citizens in enemy territory from America to pass through, and general authorization has been given to the American Express Company in London to remit sums not exceeding $125 to any one person in any one month to allied subjects in Poland, provided the company are satisfied that such persons are destitute and need the money for the necessaries of life.

"Remittances simply passing through the mail for persons in Poland bear no certain evidence of the identity of the person for whom they are destined, and this is especially the case when they are merely addressed to some agent at Berlin. It is obvious that merchants in Germany acting as agents for relief funds are in a position to make considerable profits out of exchange on remittances from neutral countries.

"It is reasonable that the British Government should have some knowledge of the identity and methods of agents or other persons to whom such societies as the Hebrew Aid Society remit funds. At present they have no such knowledge and the society has taken no steps to secure special treatment of their remittances. In view of the fact that it is well known that remittances are contraband and that the American Government is not understood to claim that the fact that they are contained in the mails renders them inviolable, it seems only reasonable that bodies of such standing as the Hebrew Aid Society should attempt to arrange matters with the British Government before they make public accusations. This is all the more necessary as the present German exactions in Poland are notorious, and it has been publicly proved that German taxation in the north of Russian Poland, occupied by German armies, exceeds the total taxation of the whole of Poland under Russian rule. It is unreasonable to expect the British Government without any further information to allow large sums of money to go into Poland which for all they know will only excite the Germans to further exactions."

RUSSIANS HALTED BY GERMAN ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

attacks on the Teutonic lines in the region to the west of Kolki and northwest of Lutsk were unsuccessful. The statement follows:

Army Group of General von Linsingen—Russian attacks against the canal position southwest of Logischin and west of Kolki failed. Between Sokul and Linlewka, Russian positions taken by us were held against strong counterattacks.

Continuous efforts of the enemy to dispute our successes northwest of Lutsk were without result. On both sides of the Turia and further south over the general line from Svinioukhi to Grochow the Russians were driven further back.

Bombs were dropped on the railroad at Men, on the Pripet south of Luniniec.

Army Group of General Count von Bothmer—Strong enemy attacks from the Haivoranka-Boboulintze line, north of Przewloka, were repulsed with severe enemy losses.

ARABIA IN REVOLT AGAINST THE TURKS

Independence Proclaimed and Mecca, Jeddah and Taif Garrisons Captured.

MEDINA CLOSELY BESIEGED

Grand Sherif of Mecca Heads Movement for a Great Confederation of Arab Tribes.

LONDON, Friday, June 23.—Reports have been received here that a serious uprising against the Turks is in progress in Arabia, and that the rebels have captured the Holy City of Mecca, Jeddah, the chief seaport of Arabia, and Taif, sixty-five miles southeast of Mecca, and have proclaimed independence of the Arabs from Ottoman rule.

It is also said that the rising at Mecca was preceded by a similar insurrection at Kerbela, about fifty-five miles southwest of Bagdad in Mesopotamia, which is a sacred city because it contains the tomb of Hussein, a grandson of Mohammed. All the Turks were driven out of Kerbela.

According to a Reuter dispatch from Cairo, the Grand Sherif of Mecca, the Chief Magistrate of the holy city, proclaimed his independence, and was supported by the Arab tribes of the west and central parts of the country. He began operations about June 9 and won signal success. It is said the garrisons of Mecca, Jeddah, and Taif surrendered, with the exception of two small forts at Taif, which are still resisting. At Jeddah 45 officers, 1,400 men, and six guns were captured. Medina, 248 miles northwest of Mecca, which contains the tomb of Mohammed, is closely besieged, and all communications to Hejaz are in the hands of the Grand Sherif.

The Grand Sherif was presumably aided in the management of the Mecca movement by his sons, who long have been regarded in European circles as very able men.

Outcome of Pan-Arab Movement.

The revolt is the outcome of the so-called Pan-Arab movement, which has been gaining impetus since 1913. It aims at the abolition of Turkish misrule, oppression, and maltaxation, at the ejection of the Turks from the whole of the Arabian Peninsula, and at the formation of a great confederation of Arab tribes.

The fact that Jeddah, the seaport of Mecca, is in the secure possession of the Grand Sherif makes it possible for the British now to resume trade by sea with these ports, and it opens the way for a resumption of the annual pilgrimages by British Moslems, which had been attended by great difficulties in the last two years.

The portion of Arabia over which the Turks claim lordship embraces a population of about a million. The remainder of the country is either waste or coastwise territory toward the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, where British influence is paramount and the ruling chiefs are friendly.

The present moment was chosen for the revolt probably owing to the success of the Russian Grand Duke Nicholas in Armenia, which is said to have weakened the Turkish military power throughout Arabia. Some English experts, however, say that even with the Arabs in possession of the chief cities it is uncertain whether they can hold them against the large forces which are available to the Turks in Palestine. The Arab tribes, it is pointed out, have lacked cohesion for centuries, and unless the Grand Sherif and his sons are able to establish a new confederation on a firmer basis than any coalition heretofore attempted it is doubtful whether the Arabs will be able to present a united front long enough to make their independence permanent.

The only news from Turkey of the revolt is a brief statement in a Constantinople communication saying, "A British warship appeared in Sheikmemlje Bay, off the Hajaz coast," nor have any further details reached the public from the Entente Powers.

Great Britain, as the greatest Moslem empire, has the keenest interest in the movement. Since the early days of the war she has endeavored to maintain her attitude of the highest respect for the Mohammedan religion. When it started a proclamation was issued declaring that the holy places of Arabia, including the shrines of Mesopotamia and the Port of Jeddah, would "be immune from attack or molestation by British military forces as long as there was no interference with pilgrims from India."

Attitude of Great Britain.

The Daily Telegraph today gives the following statement of the attitude of Great Britain toward the revolt:

"Toward the Grand Sheriff we shall carry out a policy of friendly neutrality, helping him, should he desire it, to keep open the routes of pilgrimage, but carefully avoiding any interference with his supreme jurisdiction."

The Dail Telegraph adds:

"The revolt is another evidence of German miscalculation of race psychology. Berlin was confident she would be able to stir the Moslem world into revolt against the British Empire, as was evidenced by her efforts in Egypt and in India. The success of these efforts was insignificant, and the only result of her machinations has been to confront her ally, Turkey, with a new and formidable danger, for an Arab revolt confronts Turkish sovereignty at a vital point. Instead of a holy war against Great Britain, we are witnessing the outbreak of a serious war against German domination in Constantinople."

The Morning Post gives a list of nine principal Arab tribes, five of which it says are avowedly pro-British, three anti-Turkish, and one pro-Turkish.

Reuter's Telegram Company, in a summary of the events which led to the revolt, declares that the Turks recently committed wo serious errors which the Arabs are not likely to forget or forgive. The first, it says, instituted drastic anti-Arab measures, including numerous executions of influential pilgrims following the visit of Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War, to Northern Arabia. The second was the shelling of the shrine of Kerbela, which is sacred to Mohammedans of both Persia and India, and which contains enormous treasures, the offerings of pilgrims for centuries past.

German Control of Turkey Resented.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 22.—Commenting on revolt in Arabia, The London Times says:

"It is evidently the outcome of the Pan-Arab movement, which aims at the ejection of the Turks from the Arabian peninsula and the formation of a great confederation of Arab tribes. The rising has, however, a twofold character, for in addition to its political side it undoubtedly was stimulated by growing resentment among Mohammedans of German domination of Turkey. While Turkey remained free and independent most races professing the Mohammedan faith were content with her guardianship of the holy places. They looked up to Turkey as the last great Mohammedan State, a reversed survival of the days when the sword of Islam won widespread domination in three continents; but German control of Constantinople meant in the end German control of holy cities.

"When the road from Berlin to Constantinople was reopened last Autumn after the overrunning of Serbia and Turkish independence quickly died, Mohammedans began to feel that Turkey had finally forfeited the right to control Mecca and Medina and the pilgrimage of pious Moslems to these sacred spots. Nowhere was resentment more bitter than in Arabia and, according to report, in Mecca itself.

"The movement which now has come to a head was largely the outcome of misgovernment and oppression. It has been entirely spontaneous, and the present moment probably has been chosen in consequence of the successes of Grand Duke Nicholas in Armenia. The Arab leaders are exceedingly shrewd and their political judgment is generally sound. They have not been misled by the British withdrawal from the Dardanelles and the unfortunate episode of Kut. They perceive that for Turkey the handwriting is upon the wall, and therefore have taken steps known to have been long in contemplation.

"The Allies specifically announced early in 1915 that they would not interfere in Mohammedan questions of a religious character. They were wise to do so, for clearly events of this kind affecting the custody of the holy places of Islam will profoundly stir the whole Mohammedan world and may lead into very deep waters."

The Morning Post says:

"We are informed from a reliable source that the rising against the Turks in Arabia is probably due to the wholesale executions of Mohammedan and Syrian notables and well-known ecclesiastical and religious leaders and also to the fact that the Arabs are beginning to realize that the Turks have abdicated their position as protectors of Mohammedans and become vassals of Germany. The rising may thus have an important bearing on the war, especially as regards the participation of Turkey. With the Russians overrunning Mesopotamia and Armenia and the outbreak of the rebellion in the Yemen, the pro-German counsels at Yildiz Kiosk may at last be forced to yield to the logic of facts."

GREECE ACCEPTS ENTENTE'S DEMANDS

Continued from Page 1.

broadcast, made known the text of the demands.

Meanwhile King Constantine returned hastily to Athens. All the troops in the city were ordered under arms. The Deputies were summoned to the Chamber, where Premier Skouloudis announced that he had resigned. The Chamber adjourned immediately, cheering the retiring Ministers as they left the building.

The people of Athens remained calm, and talk of non-compliance with the demands of the Allies apparently awakened no widespread spirit of resistance.

The highest authority in Greece, when asked for his opinion in regard to the demands, said to The Associated Press: "It is useless to discuss demands when the reasons given therefor in the document itself are devoid of truth from beginning to end."

The Chief of Police of Athens, who is understood to be under the ban of the Entente Allies, has asked for sick leave.

ELECTIONS WITHIN 40 DAYS.

Greek Liberals Confident that Venizelos Will Win.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Friday, June 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Decrees to complete demobilization and for the dissolution of the Chamber will be signed immediately and the new elections will take place within forty days, by which time the army will have returned home. Liberal circles are confident that Venizelos will triumph.

It is doubtful if the new Government will ask Parliament to ratify the internal loan and as a result of better relations with the Entente it is hoped London and Paris will advance money for immediate necessities.

Grain ships which had been detained have been allowed to proceed.

RESIST ITALIAN ADVANCE.

Austrians at Asiago Plateau Now on the Defensive.

ROME, June 22.—An official statement issued by the Italian War Department today says:

On Tuesday the enemy attacked our positions in the Ledro Valley and on the southern slopes of Monte Sperone. After lively fighting he was completely repulsed.

Yesterday, from Lake Garda to Astico, there were artillery duels and skirmishes, during which we captured rifles, ammunition, and one machine gun.

On the Asiago Plateau, with the exception of small attacks in the direction of Monte Magna Boschi and in the neighborhood of Mandrielle, west of Marcesina, the enemy remained strictly on the defensive, strongly resisting our advance at every step. Our heavy artillery bombarded the railway station at Tobiach, in the Fusteria Valley. There was no change along the Isonzo.

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Continuing Our Great Annual Clearance Sale of Men's and Young Men's Fine Summer Suits

The people responded quickly and liberally, and went away fully convinced that the truly remarkable money-saving opportunities offered were even greater than our advertising led them to believe.

$13.75 Suits that were $16.75 and $18.50

$15.75 Suits that were $19.75

Higher Priced Suits that were up to $38.50 at Proportionate Savings.

$18.75 Suits that were $22.50 and $24.75

$23.50 Suits that were $27.50, $29.75 and $32.50

This Event Means Money in Your Pocket

All of the suits included in this great sale were made after the smartest and most distinctive designs of the season. Note the individuality expressed in the *illustrations*, which are only a few designs sketched from the actual garments in stock.

The materials, we deliberately and emphatically claim, are among the finest products of American mills. The variety of colors and patterns is almost unlimited, and without a doubt you will find here just the kind of a suit you have always wanted.

A Word of Encouragement

to those who have been unable as yet to make their selections:

While great inroads have been made in our stock by the tremendous volume of sales during the past few days, there are still some of the very choice suits left—for how long we cannot say. Be on the safe side and call soon—today.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Today, Friday, June 23

900 Men's Worsted Bathing Suits at $2.85

Regular Stock Price $3.50

¶ In professional and regulation models. Perfect fitting, and just the correct weight. Obtainable in black, heather green, Oxford or navy; some with white, others with black borders.

Also—An unusually complete assortment of high-grade bathing suits, in wonderful color combinations, at

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I. R. Morley's Men's English

White Ribbed Half Hose, 72c

Three pairs $2.10 *Reg. price 85c a pair*

Suitable for tennis, golf, or mountain wear. Absorbent and comfortable.

Men's Lightweight Golf Stockings, $1.29

Made by I. R. Morley of London, England. Light and dark gray only.

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Two Grades

For Double Bed, $2.75 and $3.25

For Single Bed, $2.00 and $2.50

For Crib Size, $1.50 and $1.75

Metal Standards to support Canopy, at $2.75 and $3.50. Wood Standards, 75c.

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564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

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CLEARANCE SALES

Motor & Sports Coats—to $65—$18, $28, $38

Remaining garments, from various lines.

Town & Country Hats—to $25—$5 and $10

Sports—Motor—Tourist—Country—Street and Semi-Dress Styles. A clearance of earlier styles.

Outing Skirts—to $38—$8, $12, $19, $25

Of Pique—Cretonne—Suede-velvet—Corduroy—Silk-jersey—Shantung—Rajah—Satin-Georgette.

Day Dresses—to $95—at $25, $45

An assembling of many broken lines, for prompt disposal—including limited selections of Net, Lingerie and Linen dresses.

Blouses—to $25—at $5 and $10

Many kinds—few of a kind—a closing of broken lines.

Silk Suits—to $85—$28

Styles for sports and general service—broken sizes.

Cloth Suits—to $125—$45

Demi-tailleur styles for calling and semi-dress occasions.

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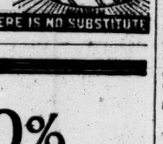

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Men's Nightshirts	55
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WANT 158 WARSHIPS IN 5-YEAR PROGRAM

Sixteen Capital Ships Included in Recommendations of Senate Naval Sub-Committee.

SEVEN TO BE VOTED NOW

Four Battle Cruisers and Three Dreadnoughts—Total of 67 Submarines—Expect Little Opposition

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs detailed two days ago to draft amendments to the Naval bill as it passed the House, today decided unanimously to incorporate a complete five-year building program. This program calls for the construction within the next five years of 153 ships of all sorts, of which 148 would be fighting craft of different classes. It would include sixteen capital ships—ten first-class battleships of the heaviest known type and six battle cruisers of the greatest fighting strength of their class.

Of this program, fifty-four ships would be authorized this year. The year's program will include seven capital ships, an increase of two over the authorizations of the House bill. Instead of five battle cruisers authorized by the House, the Senate sub-committee recommends for this year four battle cruisers and three first-class battleships of the heaviest known design. This provision for heavy ships is in accord with the long-known wishes of Senator Tillman of South Carolina, Chairman of the Naval Committee, and of the sub-commitee.

The action of the sub-committee is entirely nonpartisan and is believed to foreshadow the complete acceptance of the program by the full committee, to which it will be reported probably tomorrow. Senator Pittman of Nevada is the only member of the Senate Committee that has held anything like small navy views, and he has been convinced of the necessity of large increases in naval defenses.

Favorable Reception Expected.

The sub-committee consists of Mr. Tillman of South Carolina, Mr. Swanson of Virginia, the next ranking Democratic member, and Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, the ranking Republican. Mr. Lodge, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at Chicago, played an important part in drafting the big navy plank of the Republican platform, which is in substantial agreement with the same plank in the Democratic platform.

While it is too early to forecast exactly the reception the Senate will accord the recommendations, it is believed they will be generally accepted. In the debates and votes on the National Defense bill, which provided for the reorganization and enlargement of the army, the Senate as a whole showed itself as favoring increased defenses far in advance of the proposals by the House. It is believed now that the House, too, is leaning more in the direction of preparedness, and will be less inclined to cut down in conference the proposals of the Senate.

The sub-committee has still to decide on a recommendation as to the precise time for beginning actual construction on ships authorized for this year. But this recommendation will call for the earliest possible commencement of the work. A proposal was considered this afternoon for providing that all this year's authorizations should be laid down as early as possible, and that for some of them—probably for the heaviest types—there should be an express provision that work on them should begin not later than Jan. 1, 1917. This would be about as soon as plans and specifications could be prepared.

The sub-committee's report was epitomized this afternoon as follows:

The Program in Detail.

"The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs this afternoon agreed to recommend to the full committee the authorization of a five-year naval construction program as follows:

Ten battleships, first class.
Six battle cruisers.
Ten scout cruisers.
Fifty torpedo boat destroyers.
Nine fleet submarines.
Fifty-eight coast submarines.
One repair ship.
One transport.
One hospital ship.
Two destroyer tenders.
One fleet submarine tender.
Two ammunition ships.
Two river gunboats.
Total, 153 ships.

The authorization for the coming year out of this program follows:

Three battleships.
Four battle cruisers.
Four scout cruisers.
Ten torpedo boat destroyers.
Three fleet submarines of 800 tons each.
Twenty-seven coast submarines, to cost $700,000 each, twelve to be built on the Pacific Coast.
One fuel ship.
One hospital ship.
One ammunition ship.

An increase of $5,000,000 in appropriations for ammunition over the House bill.

Total, fifty-four ships.

"The authorization for the coming year provided for in the House bill, and for which the Senate proposes its substitute, as above outlined, is as follows: Five battle cruisers, no battleships, four scout cruisers, ten torpedo-boat destroyers, fifty submarines, three of them seagoing, of 800 tons; one fuel oil ship, one ammunition ship, one hospital ship.

Followed General Board's Lead.

"The sub-committee explains in its report the difference between its recommendations and those of the General Board and the difference between the General Board and those of the Navy Department. The authorizations to be undertaken this year are in accord with the recommendations of the General Board with the following exceptions: The sub-committee provides for the construction this year of three battleships and four battle cruisers instead of four battleships and three battle cruisers recommended by the General Board.

"The committee's program includes ten scout cruisers in all, four to be begun this year. This agrees with the recommendations of the General Board. The department recommended three the first year.

"The committee recommends fifty torpedo boat destroyers in all, ten to be begun at once. This agrees with the recommendations of the General Board. The department recommended fifteen the first year.

"The committee recommends nine fleet submarines. The General Board recommended nine in all, and two the first year. The committee cites the fact that authorization has just been obtained to proceed with the two fleet submarines of last year, which could not be built under the original authorization. It makes no provision, therefore, for the beginning of additional fleet submarines this year. The department recommended fifteen fleet submarines in all, five to be begun at once.

"The committee recommends fifty-eight coast submarines in all, thirty to be begun at once. The General Board recommended fifty-eight submarines, twenty to be begun the first year. The department recommended eighty-five, twenty-five to be begun the first year. It is noted, however, that the thirty coast submarines agree in the total number with the five fleet submarines and twenty-five coast submarines recommended by the department, to be begun the first year.

The Minor Recommendations.

"The committee recommends three fuel oil ships, one to be begun at once. This agrees with the recommendations of the General Board and the department.

"The committee agrees upon one repair ship and one transport as a part of the general five-year program, and provides for one hospital ship to be begun as soon as practicable, all of which agrees with the recommendations of the General Board and the department.

"Two ammunition ships are included in the five-year program, one of which is to be begun as soon as practicable. This agrees with the recommendations of the General Board.

"Two destroyer tenders and one fleet submarine tender are also incorporated in the general program, but no provision is made for their construction this year. The same is true with regard to two river gunboats. The department recommends sea-going gunboats, and the House did not include any.

"The recommendations of the General Board include provisions for air craft service and reserve ammunition. These, the sub-committee says, are not covered in the proposed amendments to the House bill, as they do not come under 'increase of the navy'; but the provision for them in the bill materially exceeds the General Board's recommendation for the first year.

"With respect to the ten first-class battleships, the amendment provides that they shall carry as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any vessels of their class, that they shall have the highest practicable speed and the greatest desirable radius of action; that the three authorized for this year shall cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed $11,500,000 each.

"The amendment also provides that the six battle cruisers shall fill similar requirements and that the four authorized shall cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed $16,500,000 each."

ARMY MONEY BILL PASSED.

Measure Appropriating $34,300,000 for Fortifications Favored, 165 to 9.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Fortifications Appropriation bill, carrying $34,300,000 for defenses and for both coast and field artillery ordnance and ammunition, was passed by the House today, 165 to 9. Its total is an increase of about $17,000,000 over last year's bill.

An amendment by Representative Tavenner, designed to abolish stopwatch systems and to prevent the payment of bonuses to labor in Government arsenals, was carried, 197 to 118, after a hard fight. The amendment has been urged by labor organizations.

HUNTER GRADUATES 203 NEW TEACHERS

President Davis Defends Education Methods, Though Admitting Handicap of Tradition.

SIXTEEN HONOR STUDENTS

Prize Winners in the Various Departments Announced—Names of Those Receiving Degrees.

Hunter College, the city institution which trains young women to be teachers, graduated 165 students yesterday with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and 88 with kindergarten diplomas. The exercises were held in the college auditorium at Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street.

At the outset of his address to the graduates President George Samler Davis said he had endeavored to find a woman to deliver the address, but had not been successful. Most of those he had asked seemed to doubt their ability, and the only willing one conditioned her acceptance upon permission to express views so radical that he had deemed them inappropriate.

"So," said the President, as he started to make the address himself, "I stand where angels fear to tread."

Dr. Davis spoke about the part tradition plays in education.

"There is a growing discontent," he said, "among thinking men and women, not only with the subjects of education of today, but with the method. Some even maintain that our students acquire neither knowledge, mental discipline, nor culture; and that while some get a superficial, temporary, memoriter knowledge of certain subjects, sufficient sometimes to pass an examination, it is a knowledge soon lost in the limbo of things worth forgetting.

"A more moderate and just statement is that the conditions imposed by the traditional form of education restrict too narrowly the opportunities and lines of development, forcing the student unreasonably to the consideration of things disciplinary and cultural, and away from the consideration of things scientific and practical; things that have a direct bearing upon the conditions and affairs of modern life."

Those who took part in the commencement program were the Rev. Paul M. Greider, who read from the Scriptures and delivered the benediction; Sarah Berenson, who delivered the Salutatory; Dr. Edward J. McGuire, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, who delivered the prizes; Professor Edgar Dawson, who presented the candidates, and Gertrude Simpson, who delivered the valedictory.

There was music by the Hunter College Orchestra, under direction of Beatrice Rosenthal of the graduating class, and the singing of the graduation song, "The Good Ship Alma Mater," which was written by Helen Gray Cone.

The honor students were:

Simpson, Gertrude.	Bachrach, Flora.
Berenson, Sarah.	Ransom, Minnie H.
Schaffer, Ida S.	Shapiro, Marie.
Steneck, Adelhait M.	Opitz, Louise E.
Harvey, Marion.	Weiss, Minnie.
Chess, Rosetta.	Lewinson, Ruth.
Simon, Lillian.	Lahm, Jessie M.
Levine, Mathilde.	Petersen, Gladys C.

The list of prizes and their recipients follows:

DEPARTMENT OF GERMAN.

Ottendorfer Gold Medal—Pauline Franziska Kaczka. Honorable Mention—Antoinette T. Lang.

Adolf Kuttroff Prize, $50—Adele Dorothea Topper. Honorable Mention—Charlotte Emilie Kratzenstein.

Albert Tag Prize, $50—Antoinette T. Lang. Honorable Mention—Pauline Franziska Kaczka.

Dr. Joseph H. Senner Prize, $40—Beatrice Helen Kahn. Honorable Mention—Pauline Franziska Kaczka and Antoinette T. Lang.

Herman Ridder Memorial Prize, $40—Divided between Edith Adair Dorsey and Pauline Franziska Kaczka. Honorable Mention—Beatrice Helen Kahn.

Ottendorfer Silver Medal—Henrietta Gawron. Honorable Mention—Mathilde Levine.

DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH.

William Wood Memorial Prize, $40—Consuelo Barbarrosa. Prize of $20—Vera W. Buch. Honorable Mention—Elisa Maran, Henriette Gawron, and Janice Hanhart.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Kelly Silver Medal—Gertrude Simpson. Honorable Mention—Sarah Berenson and Adele Topper. Kelly Bronze Medal—Ida Sara Schaffer. Honorable Mention—Elizabeth E. M. Karl, and Ida Lazarus.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL SCIENCE.

Kane Gold Medal—Marjorie Storms Clapp. Honorable Mention—Florence Isabel Malmar, Julia Warren Rauch, and Jeannette Wasserman.

Else Seringhaus Scholarship — Irene Turk and Jeannette Wasserman.

DEPARTMENT OF LATIN.

Wilson G. Hunt Gold Medal — Ida Sara Schaffer.

Classical Club Prizes—First, Minnie Weiss; second, Gertrude Simpson.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH.

Randolph Guggenheimer Memorial Prize—Gladys C. Petersen. Honorable Mention—Antoinette Petersen, Judith Epstein, and Wilhelmina M. Thoma.

Bernard Cohen Prize, $40—Grace Boone Jackman. Honorable Mention—Dorothy V. Miller.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

Dr. Thomas Hunter Prize, $40, divided between Adelheit Meta Steenbock and Sarah Berenson; honorable mention, Elizabeth M. Mary Karl, Tillian Simon, and Rosetta Chess.

Joseph A. Gillet Prize, Helen Lachera Kunte; honorable mention, Harriet Josephine Berg, Pauline Levenkind, and Anna M. A. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

Libbie Van Arsdale Memorial Prize, $40, divided between Beatrice Rosenthal and Phyllis M. Perry.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.

The Thomas Hunter Prize, $40, Marian Fidelis Moran; honorable mention, Maude Herring and Minnie Weinheimer.

Prize of $40, Washington Heights, Florence Goldstein; honorable mention, Helen Sylvia Lowitt.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the following:

Bachrach, Flora.	Lewkowitz, Selma.
Badish, Ida.	Lowenstein, V. S.
Barmers, Ruth M. G.	Logan, Lillian.
Bartel, Elizabeth L.	Lowenthal, Corinne.
Beck, Frances.	Lowitt, Helen S.
Becker, Janet O.	Lubin, Sadie.
Beer, Dora.	Lyons, Luella R.
Berenson, Sarah.	McAnany, Veronica.
Bergin, Margaret M.	McCabe, Mary E.
Brady, Helen F.	McCarthy, Eileen M.
Brenner, Dorothy.	McCormick, Marie M.
Brown, Ethalyn.	McKeon, Mary K. F.
Carney, Julia F.	McTernan, Georgina.
Cherey, Deborah.	Mannix, Ethel K.
Chess, Rosetta.	Martinez, Mariela C.
Clain, Florence V.	Meyer, Frances G.
Cohan, Elsie J.	Middleton, D. M.
Condon, Marjorie K.	Miller, Dorothy V.
Cooperstein, Augusta.	Minister, Anna E.
Cuilty, Elizabeth C.	Moore, Madeline U.
Danielson, Irene.	Muller, Ethel.
Davidson, Henrietta.	Murname, Gertrude L.
Decker, Julia von B.	Nestor, Margaret M.
De Leon, Florence C.	Neuhaus, Joyce C.
Denny, Anna H.	Noll, Anna.
De Paul, Anna M.	Ohlson, Anna C.
Dignan, Marcella M.	Opits, Louise E.
Dillon, Olive.	O'Rourke, Margaret M.
Dolan, Mary E.	Park, Margaret E.
Dorsey, Edith A.	Pengue, Camela M.
Dyer, Alice L.	Perry, Phyllis M.
Ebling, Adelaida M.	Petersen, Gladys C.
Eckmann, Minnie.	Petersen, Sarah D.
Elber, Sophie H.	Powell, Clara J.
Epstein, Judith G.	Price, Sarah M.
Feltenstein, Esther M.	Prink, Susan S.
Fendrych, Martha M.	Provost, Claire.
Fichtel, Minna C.	Ransom, Minnie H.
Finnegan, Helen B.	Rauch, Julia W.
Flannery, Millicent C.	Redfern, Marjorie C.
Flynn, Anna K.	Reid, Georgia.
Freund, Nana B.	Richman, Rose.
Friedman, Alice Leontina.	Rooney, Alice W.
Frisch, Ruby.	Rosenthal, Beatrice.
Gallagher, Johanna.	Rossomano, L. M.
Gazzolo, Florence A.	Rousseau, Cecile L.
Goussett, Marion.	Ruff, Olga C.
Greider, Emma Cora.	Russell, Judith S.
Gretsch, Laura M.	Scanlan, Florence E.
Grossman, Mollie.	Schaffer, Ida S.
Gunther, Elizabeth.	Schneider, Minnie.
Hamilton, Gertrude L.	Schuman, Sarah I.
Hamilton, Grace A.	Scully, Etta G.
Hanhart, Eunice H.	Shapiro, Anna.
Hanover, Pauline.	Shapiro, Marie.
Harvey, Emily C.	Shapiro, Rebecca.
Harvey, Marion.	Sibthorpe, Emdal W.
Healy, Margaret M.	Simon, Lillian.
Hendrick, Frances T.	Simpson, Gertrude.
Hewitt, Hazel M.	Smith, Mary F.
Hines, Winifred L.	Sneddon, Isabel.
Hirsch, Reina.	Sophian, Susan.
Hoffa, Emma B.	Steeneck, A. M.
Holland, Eleanor M.	Stein, Elizabeth P.
Horn, Katherine.	Strasser, Cora.
Hurzel, Ida.	Sullivan, Ellen A.
Huguenin, Eloise P.	Thoma, Wilhelmina M.
Illig, Maurine L.	Thoms, Jessie.
Johnson, Dorothy M.	Tiedemann, C. C.
Johnson, Olive M.	Turk, Irene.
Kaczka, Pauline F.	Tyburcy, May B.
Kahn, Beatrice H.	Urban, Marguerite.
Kasper, Louise C.	Vroom, Marjorie E.
Katzenberg, Marion.	Walker, Evelyn.
Kerrigan, Susanna M.	Wasserman, J. H.
Koldobkin, Minnie.	Weiss, Minnie.
Kopohovsky, Libby E.	Weiss, Rosalie.
Lahm, Jessie M.	Wellnitz, Anna M.
Lang, Antoinette T.	Wendel, Louise E.
Leahy, Margaret I.	Wood, Annette U.
Levine, Mathilde.	Woodlock, Josephine.
Levy, Rose Adele.	Woychinska, May.
Lewinson, Ruth.	

Those who received kindergarten diplomas for the completion of a full two years' course were:

Altschuler, Sadie E.	McLaughlin, Kathleen.
Baldwin, Marie E.	Meisel, Eva.
Brittan, Adelaide.	Michels, Anna W.
Cornwell, Helen J.	Middleton, Kath. A.
Dunn, Elizabeth A.	Miller, Gladys M.
Firth, Martha B.	Muller, Helen F.
Freiman, Edna.	Murphy, Edna M.
Gambier-Bousfield, E.	Rich, Elizabeth.
Garvey, Regina.	Roberts, J. Owen.
Gass, Lillian F.	Robertson, Cleo.
Gass, Margaret E.	Robinson, Florence B.
Hartig, Alma M.	Schulman, Theresa.
Hirsch, Ada F.	Stevenson, Ethel E.
Hirschfeld, Lucie E.	Strandt, May T.
Humphreys, May F.	Sutorius, Maude M.
Jay, Helen.	Weiner, Hilda R.
Kanschra, Elsa A.	Weiss, Elizabeth.
Kielik, Sophia B.	Whitlock, Helen M.
Loughery, Mary I.	Wilson, Edith.
Lowitt, Antoinette H.	Wischhusen, H. M.

BABES GIVE PEACE MESSAGE

Atlantic City's Carnival Pageant Includes 1,100 Children.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 22.—Hundreds of babies carried messages of peace and good-will to 120,000 spectators of the great carnival pageant on the Boardwalk today. Among the characters represented, Peace, Liberty, Miss America, Uncle Sams, and Columbias were among the most popular, while tiny pairs of Red Cross nurses and interns, each in white duck and regulation uniforms, with banners reading Four hundred and fifty Boy Scouts of Four hundred an drifty Boy Scouts of the Atlantic City patrols headed the procession.

There were also baby beach guards, brides and bridegrooms, Charley Chaplins, Little Bo Peeps, Maud Mullers, clowns, cowboys, cowgirls, fairies, Scotch lassies, soldiers, sailors, bullfighters, bathing girls, pure food babies, cubist maids, lassies in hoopskirts and pantalets, farmers, and animated animals in the pageant. "Harry Lauder" was so small he could hardly toddle along.

There were in the neighborhood of 1,100 babies in the parade today ranging from nine months to five years. Admiral and Mrs. George Dewey reviewed the turnout.

IRISH REVOLT TALK DENIED IN LONDON

Reports Spread Here of Renewed Rising Declared to be Without Foundation.

BELFAST MEETING TODAY

Prospects of Ulsterite-Nationalist Agreement Called Hopeful—Cabinet, Despite Split, to Support It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, June 22.—THE NEW YORK TIMES is authorized to state emphatically that there is not the slightest foundation for the reports spread in America that the Irish rebellion has been renewed and that the British Government is suppressing the news. This information was obtained from a Government Department after exhaustive inquiries. It is confirmed from non-official quarters, where any news of the kind would be bound to be known, at least partially. The American reports are probably an exaggerated outgrowth of descriptions of scenes attending recent funerals of Sinn Fein victims of the rebellion.

Meanwhile, though opposition to the projected settlement of the Irish question which developed within the Cabinet itself came as an unpleasant surprise, there has been no really serious hitch in the negotiations, which are expected to be advanced to an important stage by tomorrow's Nationalist conference at Belfast. If these hopes prove justified it is considered that the reluctant attitude adopted by the Marquis of Lansdowne, Walter Hume Long and the Earl of Selborne will not be allowed to stand in the way of future progress, even should some changes in the Cabinet become necessary. On both the Ulsterite and Nationalist sides there are intransigeants, and those on the Nationalist side apparently are more difficult to deal with than are the group headed by Lord Lansdowne.

At the Belfast conference Devlin, who will be supported by Redmond and Dillon, is threatened by the opposition of the Catholic Bishops of Ulster. Dr. MacHugh, Bishop of Derry, has published a letter stating that he, Cardinal Logue, Bishop Macrory and Bishop McKenna, whose control extends over six of the excluded counties, are against Lloyd George's proposals. Two hundred priests will attend the conference. It is believed among Nationalists here that a goodly proportion of them will agree to the acceptance of the proposals on the following grounds, outlined by Canon Quinn, of Magherafelt, County Down:

"I would vote for bringing into immediate operation the Home Rule act of 1914. I should reluctantly consent to the temporary exclusion of six Ulster counties, but I would consent in circumstances of emergency. My reasons are:

"First, that twenty-six counties of Nationalist Ireland will immediately have the full benefits of the Home Rule act; the first effect of this would be national peace and an end of martial law here.

"Second, the exclusion scheme is only temporary, and during its existence the six counties must enjoy the same rights and privileges as they have at present."

There is little expectation that the Belfast conference will vote against Lloyd George's proposals. It is thought more probable that a final decision may be postponed until it is made evident that the Cabinet is not going to allow schism within its own ranks to interfere with its complete eventual support of the scheme which Lloyd George undertook with the full approval of his colleagues.

DENIES CASEMENT RUMORS.

Lawyer Says Sir Roger Will Not Throw Himself on Court's Mercy.

LONDON, June 22.—Widely circulated reports that Sir Roger Casement, who is being held for trial on a charge of high treason in connection with the recent Dublin revolution, would throw himself on the mercy of the Government after making an important statement, were denied today by Michael F. Doyle of Philadelphia, Sir Roger's attorney. Mr. Doyle declared that the case of his client would be fought out on different lines. He declined, however, to say what would be the defense.

Mr. Doyle has been in daily conference with Sir Roger, being allowed all the privileges of an English solicitor in visiting his client, and at the trial he will occupy the position of solicitor, which corresponds to advisory counsel in the United States. It is understood that Mr. Doyle is the first American attorney every to visit a client in an English prison.

Wimborne's Resignation Accepted.

LONDON, June 22.—Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons today that the resignation of Baron Wimborne as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, tendered shortly after the suppression of the recent Irish rebellion, had been accepted.

DUKE DURAZZO ASKS $10,000

Sues Norman L. Monroe Estate for Damages for Injury.

Duke Arturo De Majo Durazzo, who married Elizabeth Frances Hanan, the sister of John H. Hanan, the shoe manufacturer, commenced a suit yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Pendleton and a jury against the Norman L. Monroe estate for $10,000 damages to recompense him for injuries he suffered by a fall down an elevator shaft on property belonging to the estate.

The plaintiff said that he was calling at 36 West Fifty-ninth Street, on Nov. 13, 1914, where an employe told him to take an elevator. He stepped through an open door, which he was told was the elevator, and fell to the bottom of a shaft. Duke Durazzo asserted that he was in a plaster cast for eight weeks and did not leave his room for three months.

On cross-examination he was asked about his business, to which he replied that he had not been brought up to work.

"Are you a Duke?"

"Yes, but not in court."

"Were you ever convicted of a crime in Paris?" was the next question.

"Never," he replied. "I once owed a man in Paris $400 which I promised to pay with interest after a year. The man got a judgment which went by default because I was not served with the papers. I sent the money by wireless."

In telling of his marital difficulties which have figured prominently in the papers at one time, the Duke Durazzo said that a "cheap lawyer" tried to induce him to arrange a suit for an annulment or a divorce.

"My wife and I decided upon a divorce," he explained. "It was a frame-up about the trouble in Paris, and as soon as my wife knew the truth the action was discontinued and we are now together again."

The witness said that he paid out of his own income for the horses which he drove.

The hearing in the suit will be continued on Monday.

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A Thoroughly Equipped Busy Day and Night RUBBER FACTORY

The Rubber Business is booming. You know it. Perhaps you, like many others, need more room—here's your chance.

A fully equipped, well-organized, busy-day-and-night rubber factory goes on sale

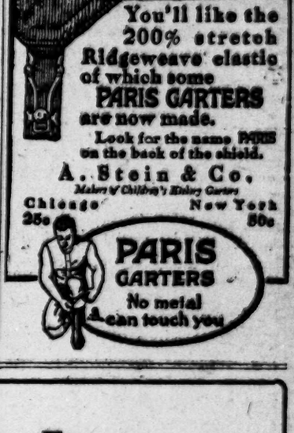
AT PUBLIC AUCTION
on Thursday, June 29, 1916
at 11:30 o'clock A. M.
at North Brookfield, Mass.

The properties to be sold include the land, factory buildings, equipment, raw materials, finished product, cash and accounts receivable belonging to the B. & R. Rubber Company, a solvent, going concern which we as Receivers in Equity are now operating profitably.

There is a big opportunity here for a manufacturer prepared to spend $265,000—the upset price—for such a property.

Write—or better still WIRE for details. Quick action is necessary. Address

ALEXANDER WHITESIDE
Counsel for C. A. Evans and C. S. Burgess, Receivers
60 State Street, Boston, Mass.



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Look for the name PARIS on the back of the shield.

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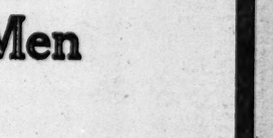
Makers of Children's Hosiery Garters

Chicago 25c — New York 50c



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Military Brushes	*Spurs, Spur Straps*
Safety Razor Kits	*Wallets, Brief Cases*
Service Toilet Cases	*Service Writing Cases*
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"Trench" Cigarette Cases	*Wrist Watches and Straps*

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And burns but is always soft, clear and healthy because mamma has used Cuticura Soap and Ointment on it ever since I was born.

For free sample each, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card, "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold everywhere.

New Jersey Central One Day EXCURSIONS

Lake Hopatcong
$1 NEXT SUNDAY—Also Every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St., 8.50; Lv. Liberty St., 9.00
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad Street, Newark 8.30 a. m.

Atlantic City
NEXT SUNDAY
$2.50 Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00, Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a. m. Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8.05 a. m.
HARD COAL NO SMOKE COMFORT

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50 S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE
TODAY OR TOMORROW
With Purchases of $1 or More

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
IT IS GOOD TODAY OR TOMORROW

This Coupon is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more, Today, June 23, or Saturday, June 24.

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$3.95 Gives You a Choice Today of Men's Genuine South American Panama Hats

Regularly Priced $4.95, $5.95, $6.95, $8.95 and $10

There's no doubt about it—this is the best opportunity men have had this season to buy fine South American Panama Hats under price.

1,400 FINELY WOVEN PANAMAS IN THIS SALE, COMPRISING OUR OWN STOCKS AND A CHOICE SAMPLE LINE FROM A LEADING MANUFACTURER.

Twenty handsome new blocks for your choice (FIVE AS ILLUSTRATED). Every hat perfect, fresh, spotless. Sizes 6⅝ to 7¼.

$1.50 to $3 Straw Hats, at $1

Popular styles in Milans, Mackinaws, Splits, Sennits and Porto Ricans. All sizes.

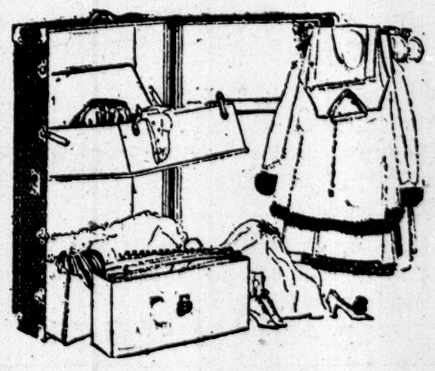
Nearly 2,000 hats for your choice at this price today.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Today in the Saks Luggage Dept.

Neverbreak Hundred WARDROBE TRUNK



Price $15

Roomy—not bulky. Big enough—yet small enough. Holds six suits or twelve dresses.

Only trunk with a removable garment rack.

Guaranteed not to break. Can't cost excess.

The most-for-your-money trunk on the market.

Sale of High Grade Summer Suits for Men

At $21.50

One of This Season's Most Notable Clothing Events.

Some of the choicest and most desirable suits displayed this season. A hundred designs and fabrics and a score of plain and pinch back models—one, two and three button coats, with patch pockets, slash pockets, crescent pockets and flap pockets. Many of them quarter lined with silk, and with silk sleeve linings.

Blue, brown, gray and green flannels; fancy cheviots, cassimeres, worsteds and homespuns—in smart mixtures, stripes, plaids and shepherd checks. No clothing made to sell at anything like this price, or even *their original prices*, can compare with them in style, fit and finish.

Men's Suits of Imported Shantung Silk
Special at $15, $20, $25 and $35

Cool, perfect fitting and extremely stylish suits. At $15, $20, $25 and $30, two-piece suits with belted back, patch pocket coats. At $35, three-piece suits with belted back and slanting patch pockets with flaps and a three-button double-breasted vest.

Palm Beach Suits, $8, $10 and $12.50. White Flannel and White Serge Trousers, $3.65, $5.00, $7.00 & $8.50.

Cool Cloth Suits, unlined, $16.50. Sport Coats, $10.00 to $30.00. Riding Suits, $38.00, $40.00 and $45.00.

Boys' Double-breasted Norfolk Suits with 2 pairs of Knickers, $5.50, $8.50 & $10

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET
And Our New Store—1456 BROADWAY, AT 42ND ST.

ELIOT SAYS WE MUST HELP ALLIES WIN WAR

Declares That United States Must Not Allow Victory for Autocratic Form of Government.

ADDRESSES HARVARD MEN

War the Theme of Other Commencement Addresses—1,134 Students Receive Degrees.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 22.—The Harvard commencement exercises were held today in the bowl of the stadium—the first time they have been conducted out of doors. The change was appreciated by the families and friends of the graduating men, who were able to attend in such numbers as they desired It was welcomed by the graduates, especially the younger alumni, who heretofore have been barred from these exercises.

The exercises started when the salutatorian, Stanley Smith of Washington, speaking in Latin, greeted the audience, and expressed the hope that peace might soon return to the world. Robert Cutler of Brookline, who had the "England commencement part," praised "preparedness" as the best issue the nation has ever taken up.

The "Law School part," by Adolph Berle, took up the organization of commissions, and Odell Shepard of Los Angeles, a second year graduate school man, read several stirring verses on war.

President Lowell then awarded 1,134 academic degrees and twelve honorary degrees. In presenting the degree of Master of Arts to Police Commissioner Woods of New York President Lowell said that the Commissioner, in an office of great difficulty, "has by his simple, straightforward, and transparent character taught the police to serve the public on a higher plane and won their confidence and that of the community."

Among the features of the day was the dedication of the 1901 class elm in the yard by President Emeritus Eliot, who said that in the great struggle now going on it was a fight between the autocratic and commonwealth forms of government, which, he believed, was the only form which will bring liberty and efficiency. It is necessary, therefore, he said, for the United States to enter that struggle, that the advocates of the commonwealth form of government may win their cause.

During his address President Lowell said:

"We need not fear for Harvard men when the time comes for them to serve their country. Their readiness for the best kind of service was this year evidenced in the formation of the Harvard regiment—an idea that was born in the minds of the students, and not the outcome of a suggestion from their superiors. Plans are now being considered by the War Department which will make it possible to train Harvard students in military affairs along with their regular academic tasks. Harvard will soon be able to turn out each year men capable of accepting commissions in an army of volunteers.

"No sane man will deny that we are short-sighted people and we do not recognize a pestilence until it is on us. We lack vision. In a time of need the nation has a right to turn to its institutions of higher learning, which are in verity the eyes of the nation. We justifiably will be called on to act as those eyes, so it is incumbent on us to educate our sons to think clearly and to see straight. If we do not, we cannot be the eyes of the nation."

President Lowell read the list of gifts contributed to Harvard during the last year which amounted to $25,000, and concluded by stating that a total of $1,-$44,283 had been bestowed on the university in the last year.

Commissioner Woods, in accepting his degree, said:

"The fat policeman is now practically extinct, and if he isn't he is going to be by the time the New York policemen get through with their military training. A policeman has something more to do now than to stroll with his corpulence on the city streets."

Howard Elliott, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, received the highest number of votes for the membership in the Board of Overseers. The other alumni elected for the term of six years were Francis L. Higginson, Boston; J. Pierpont Morgan, New York; Judge William Thomas, San Francisco, and Eliot Wadsworth Johnson.

The complete list of academic and honorary degrees awarded follows:

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Ach, Eugene L.
Allen, Elmer G.
Almeda, Walter B.
Almy, Samuel C.
Armory, Harcourt, Jr.
Amory, Harold.
Anderson, Harold R.
Andrus, Maynard B.
Arnold, Warren D.
Aronson, Philip.
Babbitt, Walter H.
Babcock, Harold J.
Babcock, Richard F.
Bacon, Robert C.
Baesler, Carl H.
Baldwin, J. C.
Baldwin, Raymond P.
Barnes, Harold S.
Bashor, Elias H.
Bates, Clement T.
Beal, Gerald F.
Bean, Harry T.
Beebe, Junius O.
Behrman Samuel N.
Belden, Amos, Jr.
Bergheim, Samuel L.
Berman, Saul.
Bhandarkar, Achyutas.
Biddle, Alexander.
Bigelow, John L.
Bingham, William J.
Birch, Clifford W.
Black, Edward L.
Bond, Kenneth B.
Boyden, William C., Jr.
Boyden, Walter M.
Brodeur, Harold H.
Brown, Gordon A.
Bullard, Frank A.
Bullard, William R.
Burk, John N.
Burroughs, Samuel G.
Busk, Frederick W.
Camfor, Pedro A.
Carleton, Francis C.
Chichester, Leon S.
Clapp, Howard R.
Clark, Clarence S.
Clark, Lincoln.
Clark, William A., Jr.
Clement, Frederick P., Jr.
Cogswell, Reginald.
Cogsin, William S.
Colman, Loring W.
Coolidge, Frank F.
Courtney, Gerald.
Crane, William D.
Cribben, Leo T.
Cronin, John J.
Cunningham, Edw'd, Jr.
Day, Paul A.
Demelain, Walter W.
Devereux, Francis R.
Devereux, Leslie W.
Dine, Herman B.
Dinsmore, Robert A.
Dixon, Arthur, 3d.
Doherty, John A.
Doty, Augustus F.
Downes, William L.
Edgar, William.
Ellenberger, Alfred S.
Ellis, Emmons E., Jr.
Emerson, William K. B., Jr.
Emery, Edward S., Jr.
Emmons, Gardner G.
Enright, William F.
Falvey, Wallace J.
Fillery, John D., Jr.
Fiske, Herbert W.
Foley, Edward F.
Foreman, Evan H.
Forman, Harry.
Forster, Joseph S., Jr.
Foster, Dwight.
Foster, Stephen M.
French, John T.
Frenning, John J.
Fripp, Frank G.
Gardiner, Chandler B.
Gardner, Kenneth A.
Gates, William, Jr.
Gaul, James A., Jr.
Gendron, Courtney H.
Gleeras, Frank W.
Glennon, William H.
Goodspeed, Hayden.
Gordon, William A.
Greeley, Arthur L.
Greer, Thomas R.
Griffin, Carl E.
Grywell, Hugh C.
Guild, Edward M.
Gundlach, Oscar A.
Hagler, Elmer B., Jr.
Hall, Standish.
Harper, John.
Harper, Walter R.
Harrington, Wm. C.
Hartwell, S. A., Jr.
Haydock, George G.
Hayes, Frank L., Jr.
Heimus, A. J. R.
Hill, Philip A.
Holmes, Harold D.
Holmes, Henry K.
Holt, Emmett.
Horgan, Homer A.
Hughes, Gerard H.
Hull, Howard B.
Hunt, Harold D.
Hunt, William H.
Hurley, Frederick J.
Hyde, F. Van S.
Ingram, Dwight H.
James, David O.
Jamgson, Charles H.
Jeffries, John A.
Johnson, Robert.
Joyce, Henry S.
Judd, David E.
Kallen, Avrom L.
Kaplan, Bernard.
Kaplan, Harold B. D.
Keene, Alden V.
Kendall, Charles H.
King, Gelston T.
Kingman, Allen F.
Knott, Sidney T.
Kuder, John A.
Kuhn, Robert, Jr.
Kurtz, Paul B.
Laird, Arthur G.
Lamont, Gordon.
Lancaster, John B.
Lavetts, Morris.
Leonard, R. R.
Levin, Copal.
Lloyd, F. T.
Loomis, George P.
Lord, D. M., Jr.
Loring, David, Jr.
Lothrop, T. A.
Lund, Charles C.
Lyman, A. T., Jr.
Lyman, G. H., Jr.
McCarter, B. T.
McCarthy, F. W.
McCook, G. A.
McDonough, J. H.
McDuffie, C. D.
McKim, Walter M.
McKinley, S. B.
McKinlock, G. A., Jr.
Mahan, Edward W.
Manesce, B. M.
Mann, Herman F.
Manning, E. A.
Mansfield, L. P.
Merriam, J. C.
Metcalf, M. B., Jr.
Meddendorf, H. S.
Middendorf, John, Jr.
Middlemas, L. M.
Miller, Joel L.
Miller, John W.
Miller, Wyman R.
Moffit, Donald.
Monro, W. L., Jr.
Morgan, D. P., Jr.
Morgan, Stokeley W.
Moses, Irving G.
Nash, Samuel E.
Nemser, Charles.
Nichols, Hall.
Nichols, Henry G.
O'Brien, Michael J.
O'Day, Joseph F.
O'Neil, Eugene E.
Packard, Edward B.
Packard, W. C.
Page, Philip S.
Park, Mitchell.
Parsons, K. B. G.
Parsons, Francis L.
Partridge, W. F.
Patterson, C. C., Jr.
Patterson, D. W.
Peabody, A. S.
Pennypacker, T. R.
Whipple, F. D.
Pike, F. H.
Pratt, Elias S.
Priest, Chester A.
Prout, James G.
Putnam, J. P., Jr.
Read, Arthur M.
Ricketson, O. G.
Robinson, S. A.
Robinson, W. L.
Rollins, Wingate.
Roope, W. H.
Rosenberg, Harold.
Ruben, Louis.
Russell, G. G.
Rutter, E. R.
Kuhn, Samuel L.
Lehmer, S., Jr.
Leroy, R. S., Jr.
Little, A. P.
McKay, E. F.
Nash, Henry L.
Nash, William E.
Norweb, R. H.
Phelon, John L.
Priest, George H.
Richards, R. G.
Richardson, A. I.
Roberts, L. C.
Rowe, R. R.
Stanley, Dean H.
Sullivan, J., Jr.
Vaughan, W. S.
Warner, E. P.
Wood, George C.

MAGNA CUM LAUDE ON A SUBJECT OR RELATED SUBJECTS.

Allen, F. S.
Austin, Joel D.
Boyd, Paul B.
Bradley, Phillips.
Briggs, La B. R., Jr.
Carpenter, H. H.
Cohen, Paul P.
Colton, Arthur N.
Dale, Harvey.
Finkel, Henry S.
Goldberg, B. S. T.
Goodman, Harold.
Hoskins, James E.
Jacobs, Charles H.
Levy, Max W.
Lorenz, Lincoln.
McCurdy, William B.
Nelson, Roscoe W.
Norris, Harold B.
O'Brien, F. J., Jr.
Perry, Donald P.
Roberts, Penfield H.
Sewall, Samuel.
Steifel, Lawrence D.
Wald, Lewis.
Watkins, Joseph R.
Weston, Harold F.

SUMMA CUM LAUDE.

Copp, Phillip M.
Ehrensperger, E. C.
Hammett, Louis F.
Laporte, Cloyd.
Murdock, K. B.
Small, Alexander K.
Smith, Stanley B.

OUT OF COURSE.

Merrill, A. R., '06.
Gould, J. R., '11.
Adams, Schuyler, '14.
Curtis, Jos., '14.
Hillard, H. R., '14.
Rice, W. W., '14.
Webster, A. G., Jr., '14.
Ansell, Julian, '15.
Bassett, F. J., '15.
Berman, William, '15.
Carroll, F. B., '15.
Choate, Joseph R., '15.
Coogan, Gardiner, '15.
Cunningham, F. De L., '15.
Keelan, Harry S, '15.
McCormick, W., '15.
Plummer, G. A., '15.
Porter, Louis, '15.
Putnam, T. J., '15.
Roberts, E. R., '15.
Townsend, I. U., Jr., '15.
Waterman, J. B., '15.
Whitehead, G., '15.

BACHELORS OF SCIENCE.

Augur, W. A.
Barwood, V. H.
Budiong, L. G.
Carter, Russell G.
Chao, Wan J.
Clarke, Henry W.
Farrington, C. F.
Felton, S. M., Jr.
Graham, J. E.
Hadden, M. L.
Hodgson, M. L.
Holmes, C. W.
Webster, E. H.
Johnstone, J. O.
Kent, Warner W.
Krachmalnikoff, A. J.
Leak, Virgil T.
Leander, Hugo A.
Littlefield, W. J.
Meier, Fred. C.
Morrill, John B.
Moynahan, P. O.
Nalbandian, C. A.
O'Neil, R. C.
O'Neill, F. G. C. L.
McPaters, E., Jr.
Pote, Kenneth E.
Powell, James P.
Quincy, Lyman.
Rafeld, Max L.
Safford, Truman H.
Seymour, Harold J.
Stewart, D. MacC.
Straus, Francis H.
Stuart, David H.
Sturgis, Robert S.
Sullivan, Henry J.
Torrey, J. R., 2d.
Wallace, Donald J.
Williams, R. N., Jr.
Williamson, S. T.

DOCTORS OF PHILOSOPHY.

Atkin, Ernest G.
Batchelder, Paul M.
Bemis, Samuel F.
Blake, Robert P.
Boyden, Edward A.
Brewer, John M.
Brink, Raymond W.
Brodeur, Arthur G.
Brooks, Sumner C.
Calvin, Ross R.
Cawley, Frank S.
Chambers, Lawson P.
Clark, Alex. F. B.
Cole, Arthur H.
Conant, James B.
Crawford, John R.
Cross, Samuel H.
Demos, Raphael.
Dietz, Frederick C.
Doeden, Frederic H.
George, Robert H.
Happell, Albert P.
Haring, Clarence H.
Headley, Leal A.
Hill, Charles E.
Herrington H. W.
Hunt, Harrison R.
Lawther, H. P., Jr.
Lenzen, Victor F.
McCracken, Chas. C.
McMason, Amos P.
Miller, Allen L.
Miller, Norman.
Pepper, Stephen C.
Perry, Henry Ten E.
Proctor, Thomas H.
Shapiro, Albert A.
Shepard, Odel.
Sievers, John F.
Smith, Theo. T.
Steele, Lawrence L.
Stevens, George W.
Stevens, Henry H.
Turley, Louis A.
Underhill, Robert L.
Wadworth, Chas., 3d.
Weibel, Ernest E.
Wendt, Gerald L.

DOCTORS OF DENTAL MEDICINE.

Card, Lewis O.
Carroll, Charles R.
Dempsey, Thomas F.
Fenton, Michael T.
Fleming, J. P., Jr.
Forbush, Charles A.
Fuller, Wilfred J.
Furfey, Frederick F.
Galloway, Frank H.
Gatchell, Raymond W.
Goldberg, Philip.
Goldinger, Harry.
Goldsmith, Julius B.
Gray, Homer R.
Gullifer, William H.
Ham, Everett C.
Hayne, Melville W.
Held, Arthur A. P.
Hodgkins, Ray K.
MacInnis, Philip H.
McKenna, Augustus A.
Morrissey, E. H. P.
Newling, Russell L.
Oneil, Owen R.
Peacock, Harold L.
Pierce, Frederick G.
Pofcher, Jacob.
Powers, Fred S.
Prentice, Wentworth B.
Standiford, C. L.
Seidenberg, Jacob.
Severy, Clarence G.
Sissenwine, William.
Sly, Walter J.
Smith, Byron N. H.
Sowles, Homer C.
Stevens, Benjamin S.
Stevens, Farnum C.
Stover, Harold L.
Strange, Clifford.
Summerfield, Max H.
Thompson, Wm. R.
Tierney, M. J., Jr.
White, Laurence S.
Williams, Charles R.

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

Aaronson, Jacob.
Andrews, Sumner C.
Barrow, William H.
Biascoechea, D. A.
Butler, Edmund J.
Calvin, Claudius V.
Churchill, Kenneth.
Dillon, Edward S.
Findley, Eldon M.
Findley William M.
Fogg, Neil A.
Gilbert, John J.
Goffin, Launcelot C.
Golden, Hoss.
Grace, Clarence M.
Gustafson, Paul.
Hamilton, John H.
Harding, Edward.
Hodgdon, F. W., Jr.
Hussey, Earl E.
Hyman, Clarence H.
Johnson, Harold B.
Langmann, Alfred G.
Lanman, T. H.
Lowry, F. P.
McIntyre, J. A.
McMahon, W. E. R.
Moffat, B. W.
Morris, S. L., Jr.
Nichols, A., 3d.
Nissen, R. A.
Oberg, Frank T.
Peabody, G. W.
Ragle, B. H.
Redway, L. D.
Ricci, James V.
Roberts, B. E.
Savage, Joseph C.
Settle, Howard E.
Sidger, I. R.
Tully, George L.
Viets, H. V., Jr.
Watt, George.
Wells, Stanley B.
Wilbur, G. B.
Withington, P. R.

206 GET DEGREES AT CITY COLLEGE

Largest Class in the History of the Institution Is Turned Out.

MEMBERS TAKE AN OATH

Sworn to Devote Themselves to the Betterment of the City—Address by Cabot Ward.

Two hundred and six students received bachelor degrees yesterday at the seventieth commencement exercises of City College. This class is the largest that has ever been graduated from the college. Owing to the fact that the Board of Trustees abolished the mid-year commencement, the class contained both the February and June graduates. Of the number 108 received the degree of Bachelor of Arts and 98 that of Bachelor of Science. Among the members of the class were thirteen of the evening session, nine of whom had gained all their credits at the night college. The candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts were recommended by Professor L. F. Mott and those for the Science degree by Professor C. Baskerville. Owing to the illness of President Sidney E. Mezes, Professor H. P. Johnston, senior member of the faculty, conferred the degrees on the candidates.

The exercises opened with the academic procession of the Faculty, Board of Trustees, and graduates. After a short invocation by the Rev. John Campbell of the class of '88, the graduating addresses were made by D. Krinowsky, H. Grablowsky and I. F. Kapian.

A feature of special interest was the administration of the ephebic oath by Frederick P. Bellamy, Trustee, to all the graduates. The oath was as follows:

We, men of the Class of 1916, take this oath of devotion to our city:

We will never bring disgrace to her by any act of dishonesty or cowardice. We will never desert our suffering comrades in the ranks. We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city, both alone and with many. We will revere and obey the city's laws and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in those about us who are prone to set them at naught. We will strive ever to do our whole duty as citizens, and thus in all these ways to transmit this city not only not less but greater, better, and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us.

Cabot Ward, Commissioner of Parks, made the address to the graduates. After speaking of the responsibilities of the graduates of institutes of higher learning, he spoke of the complexity of modern life and the consequent danger that democracy may become the rule of the planless and unkempt mind. He strongly advised the graduates to be active in the social and political life of their neighborhood.

"You may not realize it today," he said, "but as you go on in life you are bound to feel grateful for your early struggles and the resulting qualities with which they endowed you. These struggles have given you the fundamental qualities necessary for success, those qualities more than ever needed in our day. Restraint was never more required. The whole arrangement of our existence under modern conditions is such as to make consecutive thinking and solid and deep planning a matter of the greatest difficulty. So many things present themselves as everyday possibilities that it is with the greatest effort that a level-headed man can put aside the superficial thing of the moment to devote his valuable time to what is going to be ultimately worth while."

He asserted that newspapers in the featuring of the startling and the striking "make of the press and consequently tend to make of the people an engine of criticism, a destructive agent, hitting to the right and left, criticising systems, destroying existing conditions, but paying little heed toward building up a structure as a result of the destruction that has taken place."

Following is a list of the graduates:

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Kaplan, I. E., (summa cum laude.)
Grablowsky, H. A., (cum laude.)
Graham, J., (cum laude.)
Lamm, L., (cum laude)
Viscardi, J., (cum laude.)
Waldheim, F., (cum laude.)
Wolfe, B. D., (cum laude.)
Abrahams, Morton.
Aine, Jacob.
Albrecht, Arthur E.
Brown, Lester M.
Epstein, David.
Fried, Maurice A.
Greene Matthew.
Grossman, Max.
Gutowitz, Solomon.
Haipern, Isaac B.
Harrer, John A.
Hauser, Edwin T.
Henck, Robert.
Hirschberg, A. A.
Hoffman, Samuel.
Hopkins, Carleton R.
Archer, Benjamin H.
Barash, Louis.
Benjamin, Herbert B.
Berg, Benjamin N.
Bushell, Charles W.
Caro, Alexander.
Collish, Nathan H.
Delman, David L.
Deutsch, Max.
Dombrow, Simon.
Drake, Joseph W.
Eichel, David.
Ellenbogen, Harry.
Felgenbaum, Isidore.
Fiedler, John Le Roy.
Friedman, Abraham.
Frutkin, Louis R.
Funk, Theodore S.
Ginsberg, Benjamin.
Goldfarb, Isidor.
Goldstein, Charles.
Goldsmith, Jacob B.
Greenberg, Max E.
Greene, Percy E.
Harris, Emanuel.
Herzenberg, Herbert.
Iger, Morris L.
Kaback, Abraham.
Katz, Hyman.
Isaacs, Hyman.
Kaplan, Benjamin D.
Klein, Nelson.
Kosloff, Alexander H.
Kosloff, Meyer L.
Levine, Samuel Z.
Marcus, Siegbert T.
McGill, James V.
Metz, Solomon.
Moskowitz, Morris A.
Muldofsky, Sam.
Samuels, Louis H.
Scarlata, Joseph, Jr.
Schneider, A. A.
Schwartz, Louis G.
Schwartz, Otto.
Shapiro, Philip.
Siegel, Isaac.
Silverstein, Morris.
Singer, Nathan.
Smith, Francis M.
Stark, Irving W.
Tabor, Otto V.
Van de Vort, S. L.
Wodrazka, Jacob.
Wolk, Irving M.
Wright, Harold J.
Yarmolinsky, Abram.
Kraft, William M.
Lease, Raymond E.
Licht, Herbert O.
Lichtenstein, Michael.
Lindow, Edward.
Livingston, Jacob H.
Manz, Henry Achas.
Mendelsohn, Morris.
Moskovits, Herman.
Neuwirth, Benjamin.
O'Neil, Alexander J.
Pasvolsky, Leo.
Reiman, Harry.
Rogoff, Abraham M.
Sailt, Norman.
Salzman, Alexander.
Schachter, Harry.
Schachter, Harry W.
Schulman, Jacob J.
Schultz, Henry.
Schwalje, Walter.
Solomon, Joseph E.
Stich, Herman J.
Tinsley, Theodore A.
Turner, Egbert M.
Wechsler, David.
Weil, Walter L.
Weinstein, Jacob.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Adler, Howard, (cum laude.)
Clendenin, Thomas P., (cum laude.)
Daschavsky, Peter G., (cum laude.)
Douglas, Jesse, (cum laude.)
Gitelson, Moses Leo, (cum laude.)
Jaffe, Bernard, (cum laude.)
Meister, Morris, (cum laude.)
Pike, Morris, (cum laude.)
Aaronson, Henry A.
Battistella, Francesco.
Ciaccio, Paul.
Cohen, Jacob.
Cohen, Jacob E.
Cohen, Samuel.
Dill, Gilbert T.
Fidler, Peter Zenith.
Finkelstein, Martin.
Gould, James.
Gross, Paul.
Hankin, Henry.
Isaacson, Victor I.
Jaffe, Benjamin.
Kassenbrock, C. G.
Krinowsky, Daniel.
Kuenstler, Armen.
Landy, Abraham.
Leikin, Royal.
Levy, Abraham A.
Levy, Max.
Logis, Quentin R.
McAusland, R. J., Jr.
Nelson, G. A., Jr.
Mantinband, C.
Oesterreicher, Celia.
Pleeser, Benjamin H.
Popkin, Maxwell.
Rosenstein, David.
Samuelson, Sidney E.
Schaffer, Harry B.
Schwartz, Ernest.
Shauar, Melville A.
Silver, Samuel.
Strumpf, David L.
Studley, W. H. S.
Wechsler, Ralph.
Weiss, Charles.
Wikoff, Alan Gould.
Zimmerman, Julius.
Ackman, Benjamin.
Alport, Max.
Aronovitz, Henry.
Austein, William E.
Austin, Harold W.
Babor, Joseph A.
Bracken, James J.
Cohen, Abraham.
Cohen, Harry A.
Colin, David Harold.
De Groot, Archibald.
Dalman, Zachary M.
Dounn, David K.
Fielder, Wilbur Clair.
Filfuss, Julian.
Fineman, Abraham H.
Friedman, Solomon.
Fuchs, Joseph.
Gelb, Maurice.
Goldstein, Abraham.
Goldstein, Louis E.
Gramet, Charles A.
Hagan, Edward R.
Harap, Henry.
Harber, Abrahain R.
Kaufman, Samuel.
Kimmelman, Max.
Kramer, Felix.
Leikin, Samuel.
Lerner, Julius.
Levy, Louis.
Lyons, John J.
Mantinband, C. X.
Marcus, David.
Miller, George.
Mitchell, Max.
Montero, Harry E.
Nord, Solomon.
Rosenzweig, C. L.
Saxon, Louis R.
Schulich, Reuben.
Schussheim, Morris.
Smith, Jacob.
Starbuck, L. M.
Thurm, Maxwell.
Weinfeld, B. L.
Weissman, Harry.
Wolf, Solomon L.
Wolff, Samuel.
Zuckerman, W. A.

AWARD OF PRIZES.

The Pell Medals.—To the students who rank highest in all the studies of the year, (Gold)—William Jaffe and Albert G. Stahl, Jr. (Silver)—Julius Isaacs and John Viscardi.

The Cromwell Medals.—For proficiency in History—Abraham Grayzel and James Wilson.

The Ward Medals.—For the greatest proficiency in Chemistry, Howard Adler and Peter Gregory Daschavsky; Natural History, Samuel Z. Levine and Edward Linder; Natural Philosophy, Albert G. Stahl, Jr.; Political Science, Robert Henck and Zachary M. Dalman; English, Alexander J. O'Neil; Greek, Lucian Lamm and George Morganstein; Latin, Lucian Lamm and Julius Isaacs; French, Abram Yarmolinsky and John Viscardi; Spanish, Romeo J. Perretti and John Viscardi; German, Herbert O. Licht and Alexander Caro; Oratory, James Geold and Herman A. Grablowsky; Composition, Arthur Raphael; Logic, Jacob Marmorstein and Emil L. Post; Certificate of Equal Merit, Louis Solomon; History, Irving M. Wolk and Herman A. Grablowsky; Botany, Harold Wolff; Certificate of Equal Merit, Martin F. Hession.

The Riggs Medal.—For the best English Prose Composition in the Junior or Senior Class—Hyman Alpern.

The Kelly Prizes.—To the best debater in the two Literary Societies—Milton B. Schatzman, (Clionia.) For the best Critique on English Literature by a member of either Literary Society—Samuel H. Friedman, (Clionia.)

The Claflin Medals.—For Proficiency in Greek—Silver, William Jaffe and Louis Schwefel. For Proficiency in Latin—Gold, John Viscardi; silver, Martin C. Friedberg and Maxwell Nurnberg.

The Belden Prizes.—For Proficiency in Pure Mathematics in the Junior and Sophomore Classes—Gold medal, Albert G. Stahl, Jr.; silver medal, Philip Franklin; silver medal, Abraham Sparagon.

The Ketchum Prizes.—For Proficiency in Political Science—First, James Goold and Franklin Waldheim; second, Samuel Hoffman and Joseph W. Drake.

The Roemer Prize.—For the Best Poetry Declamation—James W. McGrath and Harry C. Hallberg.

The Bennett Prize.—For the Best Essay in Political Science—Moses Leo Gitelson.

The Ralph Weinberg Memorial Prize.—For the Best English Poem on "Harlem Heights"—Meyer Berman.

The Prager Memorial Prize.—To the Senior Receiving the Highest Aggregate Mark in His Studies for the Year—Jacob Graham and John Viscardi.

The General Tremain Prizes.—For the Best Essay on the Theme "Causes, Conduct, and Conclusion of the Great Civil War in the United States"—First, Herman A. Grablowsky; second, Harry Stern.

The James R. Steers Prize.—For Excellence in the Department of Art—Herman A. Grablowsky.

The Prize of the Board of Trustees for the best Oration—Samuel H. Friedman and Norman Salit.

The Drummond Prize for Public Speaking for the second best Oration—Daniel Krinowsky and Benjamin Archer.

The F. W. Devoe & Co. Prizes for Proficiency in the Mechanic Arts—Wood Working, Edmund Fritsch; Metal Working, Ralph Sumner.

The Drummond History Prize for the best Essay by a Junior on Local Self-Government in America—Philip Kassner.

Second Year Honors for having attained, by the close of the second year, the grades A and B in prescribed courses counting at least 55 credits—Harry Kaplan and Albert G. Stahl, Jr.

Faculty members expressed great satisfaction with the scholastic work of the graduating class.

Chicago Professor a Suicide.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Robert F. Hoxie, a Professor of Political Economy in the University of Chicago, committed suicide in his home here today by cutting his throat. He is believed to have become despondent because of continued ill health. He graduated from the University of Chicago in 1893, and held chairs at a number of universities, among them Cornell.

TO HONOR CLARA BARTON.

National Organization Will Raise $200,000 Fund as Memorial.

The Clara Barton Memorial Association, which was organized recently in Washington for the purpose of raising a fund to erect a memorial to the founder of the Red Cross in America, has broadened its original scope and now a nation-wide permanent organization is contemplated. The association hopes to raise a fund of $200,000, half of which will be used for the purchase of a bronze or marble monument to be erected in Washington, while the remainder will be made a permanent fund, the income of which will be awarded each year as a prize to the American woman doing the greatest work for humanity that year. The prize will be known as the Clara Barton Prize.

Auxiliary State organizations will be formed with sub-committees in the larger cities and counties. At a recent meeting of the association held in Washington, Mrs. John A. Logan presided and reported that many letters from prominent men and women approving the movement and inclosing checks had been received. It was announced that $2,700 had already been subscribed. A meeting at Madison Square Garden in the Fall and the production of a motion picture were among the plans discussed for raising money. The following Finance Committee was appointed: P. T. Moran, S. B. Hege, S. W. Woodward, and James Lansburgh, Washington; Stephen Barton, Boston, and Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, and George F. Booth, Worcester, Mass.

MR. ENO'S SANITY ATTACKED

Long Hypothetical Question to the Alienists in Will Contest.

John B. Stanchfield of counsel for Amos R. E. Pinchot, Gifford Pinchot, William P. Eno and others who are contesting the will of Amos F. Eno began the reading of a long hypothetical question to the four alienists for the contestants yesterday when the trial was resumed before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury. He will continue reading the question today.

Dr. William Mabon, Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, testified that some of the symptoms of senile dementia, from which the contestants alleged their relative was suffering, included those displayed by Mr. Eno. He also declared that a millionaire suffering with this ailment may imagine himself a pauper.

Mr. Eno, who died last Fall, left the residue of his estate, said to amount to $5,000,000, to Columbia College. The other alienists, who will testify that Mr. Eno was incompetent, are Dr. Max G. Schlaap, Dr. Edward D. Fisher, and Dr. William B. Pritchard.

NO CHANGE IN WAR CLAUSE.

Mutual Charges $30 for $1,000 in Case of War Duty.

The managers of the Mutual Life Insurance Company have asked THE NEW YORK TIMES to correct a statement as to war insurance premiums given out by a subordinate of the company on Wednesday. It was announced in this statement that the company had placed no limit on the amount of life insurance to be sold thereafter to persons engaged in military or war relief service, but that an additional premium of $5 per $1,000 would be exacted.

The managers announce that there has been no modification of the present applications for insurance which carry the following clause:

It is understood and agreed that, during the period of one year following the date of issue of the policy of insurance for which application is hereby made, if during said year I shall engage in military or naval service in time of war or in any work as a civilian in any capacity whatever in connection with actual warfare, and shall die within one year from the date of beginning such service or work, the company's liability shall be limited to one-fifth of the face amount of the policy unless, prior to beginning such service or work, payment shall have been made to the company of a sum equal to 3 per centum of the face amount of the policy, (or of the present value of the amounts payable after death if the insurance is not payable in one sum.)

Julian S. Myrick, one of the managers of the life insurance company, said last night that this clause had been in existence for some time, and that in order to get full coverage in the event of actual warfare the person insured would have to pay 3 per cent. of the face of the policy, or $30 per $1,000, instead of $5.

FLAG INSULTERS HELD.

Brandons Put Under Bonds After Threat of Workhouse.

"No sentence could be as great as the stigma you have placed upon yourself in insulting the flag of your country, and only your previous good record saves you from the workhouse," declared Magistrate Simms in Morrisania Court yesterday to Abraham Brandon, 23 years old, and Joseph Brandon, 20 years old, brothers, of 1,409 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx.

The two were arraigned on charges of disorderly conduct growing out of insults they offered to the American flag last Monday night at the recruiting stand of Sergeant William H. Ryan of the Eighth Coast Artillery, National Guard, at Bergen Avenue and 149th Street. The Magistrate held them in $1,000 each for their good behavior for six months. Bonds were furnished.

Abraham Brandon is a clerk in the Finance Department of Queens County and Joseph was a clerk in the Public Service Commission. He has been suspended.

WILL RENEW HOTEL LEASES.

Sailors' Snug Harbor Will Not Rent Property to Saloons.

Raymond Orteig announced yesterday that he had renewed his lease from the Sailors' Snug Harbor on the Hotel Lafayette, at the southeast corner of University Place and Ninth Street, for ten years. Mr. Orteig has managed the hotel and held the lease on the property since J. B. Martin left it several years ago.

The Sailors' Snug Harbor announced a few months ago that it would renew no more leases on its property for the sale of liquor, but that rule was meant, it was explained, to apply only to the ordinary corner saloon and not to legitimate hotels and restaurants. The Hotel Brevoort, on Fifth Avenue, is also owned by the Sailors' Snug Harbor, but the non-liquor regulation will not be enforced against it when the lease expires.

PREPAREDNESS

The efficiency and speed of the Thompson-Starrett organization is the result of "preparedness" for every emergency which may threaten the quick and economical conduct of the work.

And the need for such "preparedness" is best exemplified by the fact that emergencies in a building operation are as thick as confetti at a fair.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

HIGGINS & SEITER
FOUNDED 1857
CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9 & 11 EAST 37th STREET

NOVELTIES
FOR THE
COUNTRY HOUSE

LOCOMOBILE

1917

THE lowest built car of its type, Foreign or American.

IN materials and workmanship, probably the costliest car in the world to build.

BY every test proven to be the steadiest riding, easiest riding, most restful car yet made.

THE new models are more powerful, more economical, and more silent in operation. Now on exhibition, and ready for delivery.

West Sixty-first Street, next to Broadway

BUCKWOOD INN
FIREPROOF
SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, PA.

Unusual accommodations in a distinctive resort. A limited number of desirable apartments available for season engagements.

Guests permitted use of Shawnee Country Club golf course by introduction.

A. J. & C. V. MURPHY, Managers.
Also Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

JOHN FORSYTHE
SHIRTMAKER

201 Broadway
Near Fulton St.

20 West 34th St.
Near Waldorf-Astoria

Announce

A Reduction Sale of

High Grade Shirts

Formerly $2.00 & $2.50

1.65 Three For $4.50

These Shirts are made of superior quality Imported and Domestic woven madras in exclusive designs; taken from regular stock, and are in all sizes and all sleeve lengths.

Don't Telephone the Dry Cleaner
—Telephone your Druggist

Have him send you a bottle of *Putnam Dry-Cleaner*. You, your maid or laundress can dry clean anything at home and save time and money.

Dresses, gloves, fine waists, laces, lace curtains, rugs, furs, etc., are quickly and easily cleaned with *Putnam Dry-Cleaner*—made to look like new. And there is no delay—the article is ready for wear again almost immediately. *Putnam Dry-Cleaner* can be safely used with the most delicate fabrics, and guaranteed not to change color or shape. Full directions with every bottle.

Your Druggist sells *Putnam Dry-Cleaner*—25c and 50c bottles. If he can't supply you, write us—we will send bottle, postpaid, for 25c. Monroe Drug Co., Quincy, Ill.

Don't accept substitutes—demand the genuine.

PUTNAM DRY-CLEANER

Quality Dominates Borden Products

BORDEN'S
Certified Milk
Grade "A" Milk
Pasteurized
Grade "B" Milk
Pasteurized
Peerless Buttermilk
Extra Heavy Cream
Route Cream
Unsweetened Condensed Milk
Fern Brand Butter
Made from Pasteurized Cream
Eggs
Fresh from the farms that produce Borden's Milk

WE have talked to you, occasionally, about the quality of Borden's Milk, about the efficiency of Borden's Service, and about our desire to be helpful to you whenever our facilities met your needs, but we have said very little about some of the products we carry which wear the badge of distinction that the consumer, years ago, awarded to Borden's Milk.

For instance, we are serving from our wagons *Fern Brand Butter*, made from pasteurized cream, in creameries that are regularly inspected.

Borden's Eggs are likewise a characteristic Borden product. They are selected with the same conscientious regard for quality as shown in other Borden products.

BORDEN'S MILK

of course, has been an acknowledged leader since it first came to you, and the line that goes with it is made to measure up to the same standard.

Read the list of quality products; then call the Borden Wagon and have your requirements looked after regularly.

ROOSEVELT LEAGUE IS OUT FOR HUGHES

Officers See the Colonel, Then Issue Declaration That Wilson Should Be Defeated.

CHIEF EXPECTED TO FOLLOW

Letter to Progressive Committee Seen by Hughes Men, Who Express Satisfaction with It.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, June 22.—Colonel Roosevelt returned to Sagamore Hill tonight, after holding several important political conferences at the Hotel Langdon in New York. It was just as he started back to Oyster Bay that the announcement was made that the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League had mounted the Hughes band wagon. Guy Emerson, Secretary, and T. C. Desmond, Treasurer, who organized the league to get Roosevelt the Republican nomination, made the announcement immediately after a long interview with the Colonel. They issued the following official statement:

The seventy-five thousand members of the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League joined the league because they believed in the principles of Americanism as personified by Theodore Roosevelt, and, inasmuch as Colonel Roosevelt was not nominated by the Republican National Convention, the members of the league are, of course, under no obligations and they are free to follow their own individual preferences in regard to the present candidates for the Presidency.

As the two national officers of the league, however, we would state that we personally intend to support Charles E. Hughes. We believe that Mr. Hughes stands for the same great principles of non-partisan Americanism which inspired the formation of the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League, and we intend to use our influence to enlist all the members of the league to work for the election of Mr. Hughes as President.

This announcement is regarded here as the opening of the campaign to swing the Colonel's supporters of every affiliation into line for Hughes. It is the beginning of a campaign wherein later Mr. Roosevelt himself is expected to take a very active part. It is regarded as a sign pointing to the disintegration of the Progressive Party.

Neither Mr. Emerson nor Mr. Desmond would say directly what he expected the individual members of the league to do, but they were enthusiastic over their conference with the Colonel. Their decision was that they must do everything possible to beat Wilson; that was the message which their chief had gone to New York to give them.

At their interview with Roosevelt they were permitted to read the letter which the Colonel has prepared to be delivered to the Progressive National Committee at its meeting in Chicago on Monday. Although they would not discuss its contents, they did not try to conceal their approval of the document.

They said the league was still recruiting members daily, even though its offices on Vanderbilt Avenue had been closed, and that it would hold together as an organization. Asked if its name would be changed to suit the new policy of supporting Hughes, they declared that nothing of the kind was contemplated. Some of the more prominent members of the league are Thomas A. Edison, Charles J. Bonaparte, Luke E. Wright, Truman Newberry, William Hamlin Childs, George Ade, Booth Tarkington, Hamlin Garland, Hugh Chalmers, Lawrence Abbott, and Owen Wister.

George W. Perkins had a long conference with Mr. Roosevelt after attending a meeting of Progressives, at which James R. Garfield was also present. Others who called at the Langdon and went up to the Roosevelt apartments were Matthew Hale of Boston, a member of the Executive Committee of the Progressive Party, and Hamilton Fish, the Progressive member of the State Legislature. Just as Colonel Roosevelt came down through the hotel lobby to get into his machine preparatory to returning Oyster Bay, a heavy set man whose sun-tanned face was shaded by a wide sombrero, stepped up with a joyous exclamation and held out his hand to the Colonel.

"I'm glad to see you, Colonel," he said. "I am Harry Sheridan Joseph, Republican delegate from Utah, and I am one of the eighteen who voted for you from the start of the convention. I'd have kept on voting for you, too, till hell froze over, even if I were the only one. I came to New York to tell you so."

"By George, that's fine," responded the Colonel, as he grasped Mr. Joseph's hand. "I shall never forget you or those loyal Republicans either, not so long as I live."

As Mr. Roosevelt drove away the Utah delegate turned to the crowd of newspapermen.

"The country and the Republican Party will wish they had him in action before this campaign is half over," he said.

After leaving the hotel Colonel Roosevelt drove directly to the house of his daughter, Mrs. Richard H. Derby, in East Seventy-ninth Street. He was in fine spirits and appeared in robust health. He maintained silence regarding politics and the Mexican situation.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS WORK FOR SOLDIERS

Began to Prepare Six Weeks Ago When Mexican Situation First Became Acute.

Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, President of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, who was in her office in New York, at 37 West Thirty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon, went back to her country home at Guilford, Conn., last night, prepared to start a Red Cross organization among the farmers' wives and others. She will herself give lessons in first aid, bandage making, and home hygiene.

The anti-suffragists put a preparedness plank into their political platform some time ago, and they have been living up to their principles. Miss Chittenden led in taking a Red Cross course in first aid, and other members of the organization who did the same were Mrs. Robert Oliphant, Mrs. De Witt Clinton Falls, whose husband is a member of the Seventh Regiment, called to the front; Miss Mary Bangs, who went into camp at Chevy Chase; Mrs. Edward S. Kaufmann, Mrs. William Th. Smith, and Miss Candace Hewitt, who organized the Girls' Camp at Erskine, N. J. All of these women will put their preparedness education into use if the Mexican trouble grows more serious.

Miss Chittenden says she has the most advanced preparedness workers of any organization in the country, for the Watertown branch of the State Society has been working for Mexico for six weeks. The anti-suffragists of Jefferson County have been organized for the work and have already a store of bandages and garments laid away ready for time of need. The work was started with the definite idea that they would be needed in a Mexican crisis. The anti-suffragists in Albany also have a Red Cross branch.

All the furnishings for the headquarters of the Woman's National Committee of the American Defense Society, soon to be opened in Fifth Avenue, have been donated, and the location will probably be decided today. They are working shorthanded now, for five of the office force have answered the call to arms. Two are members of the Seventh Regiment, two of the Aviation Corps, and the office boy belongs to the Coast Artillery reserve.

A Wall Street man yesterday wrote the women and offered to take care of two children who might be in need "as long as their father is serving his country." A call came from a woman whose husband is a Corporal in the Twenty-second Engineers and who wants work. She is recovering from an illness, and can work only a few hours a day, but she is an expert embroiderer, and has done fine work for many large stores in the city.

More than 200 books have been given and $10 in money has been received, and offers of help came by telephone all day yesterday.

The Executive Committee of the National Patriotic Relief Committee, Miss Maude Wetmore, Chairman, held meeting yesterday at the headquarters of the Vacation Society, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, and discussed plans for work which will be decided upon at a meeting to be held this morning. A young woman artist called at the vacation headquarters yesterday and wanted the society to send her to the front as a nurse.

Women who have been knitting since the European war began were feeling much discouraged yesterday. "I have offered every militiaman I know a pair of socks," said Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, "and not one of them would accept. They seem to think thick woolens are not suited to the climate of Texas and Mexico."

9 TO 5 ODDS ON HUGHES.

Plenty of Wilson Money, and One Bet of $10,000 Recorded.

In the betting on the Broad Street Curb yesterday the odds on Hughes dropped from 2 to 1, the prevailing rate since Monday, to 9 to 5 and then to 8 to 5.

Wilson money in abundance was offered at 1 to 2, and, after a wager of $10,000 on Hughes had been placed at 9 to 5, supporters of the Republican candidate wanted something closer to even money. Only a few small bets were made at 8 to 5.

SWANN WILL MOVE TO PROSECUTE EGAN

To Ask That Morgan Aid Be Made Co-Defendant with W. J. Burns.

ANGRY AT BANKING FIRM

Asserts It Has Repeatedly Failed to Produce Witnesses in Seymour Investigation.

Convinced that there was no "leak" in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. through which secret information concerning munition contracts had been peddled to manufacturers, District Attorney Swann yesterday decided to take action against Martin Egan, the Morgan representative who employed William J. Burns to seize and copy private papers and memoranda found in the office of Seymour & Seymour at 120 Broadway.

When Burns appears for hearing before Chief Magistrate McAdoo today the District Attorney will ask that Egan be made a co-defendant with Burns in the charge of violating Section 553 of the Penal Law relating to the unlawful publication of private papers.

No warrant will be issued for Egan's arrest. Through John D. Lindsay, counsel for the Morgan firm, he was informed yesterday that his presence would be desired before Magistrate McAdoo today. Mr. Lindsay received this warning when he called up the District Attorney to learn whether Mr. Egan could not leave town on a yachting trip.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday he was very indignant over the attitude taken by the Morgan firm ever since the Seymour investigation began. Time and time again the Morgan office had promised to produce important witnesses to confirm the theft of secret information through a conspiracy formed between persons inside and outside of the office, but had always failed to do so, he said.

"I do not believe now that there was a leak in the Morgan office," said the District Attorney. "And I am going to have Magistrate McAdoo make Egan a co-defendant with Burns. There may have been a leak in their private cable office, as a copy of one cable message was in the hands of persons outside of the office two hours after the Morgan firm received it. There was a misspelled word in the original and the copy also contained the same mistake."

In connection with the wiretapping investigation, District Attorney Swann was asked by Peter J. Brady, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, yesterday to inquire immediately into the wiretapping methods by which the alleged employers, with the assistance of the police, were able to spy on labor organizations. After his conference with Mr. Brady the prosecutor sent a letter to the Allied Printing Trades Council, in which he said there was no provision in the law for a general investigation against the Police Department and private detective agencies such as Mr. Brady desired, excepting with reference to a specific charge.

"I feel that the general subject of the activities of the Police Department and of private detective agencies would be so vast," said the District Attorney, "that if you deem it necessary, a better course would be to endeavor to have an investigating committee, say, of the Board of Aldermen or some other legislative body, to investigate the subject."

It was learned on good authority yesterday that Judge Crain of the Court of General Sessions would not be asked to preside at the John Doe hearing in relation to the charges of perjury and conspiracy growing out of the wiretapping conversations which were produced during the charities hearing.

HUGHES FAILS DINERS.

Tells Piano Travelers He Cannot Speak Before Notification.

Members and guests of the Piano Travelers' Association, who had hoped to hear Charles E. Hughes's first speech of the campaign, were disappointed last night when word was received at the Hotel Astor that the Republican candidate would be unable to appear. The occasion was the annual beefsteak dinner of the organization. Mr. Hughes had been asked to leave his headquarters in the hotel long enough to speak a few words, but while the dinner was in progress the candidate's assistant secretary entered and stated that Mr. Hughes would be unable to speak pending his formal speech of acceptance to be made at the time of official notification.

William J. Keeley, who yesterday was elected President of the traveling men's organization, presided at the dinner, the speakers including Supreme Court Justice John H. Tierney, Herman A. Metz, and others.

The salesmen at their annual meeting in the afternoon listened to reports by President Daniel Fabayan, Secretary George W. Allen, and G. C. Kavanagh, Chairman of the Railroad Committee.

The convention gave its approval to the plan to form a Music Industries Chamber of Commerce. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, William J. Keeley; Vice Presidents, J. A. Krumme, C. T. Purdy, and A. A. Mahan; Secretary, A. S. Shoninger, and Treasurer, George W. Allen. Mr. Allen served as Secretary last year.

At the final session of the National Association of Piano Merchants of America, also held at the Astor, a paper on "Piano Advertising," by H. T. Proudfit of the Aeolian Company, was read by a member in the absence of the writer. Mr. Proudfit took the ground, based on the experience of his house, that creative and prestige were the best forms of advertising for musical instrument concerns.

STATE DEMOCRATS TO MEET

Chairman Harris Will Call a Conference in August.

Chairman Edwin S. Harris of the Democratic State Committee expects to call a conference to meet about the middle of August for the discussion of a Democratic State platform and general campaign plans. Candidates for State offices may come in for discussion, too, but it is not at all certain that any recommendations will be made to the Democratic voters at the primaries.

The conference, according to Chairman Harris, will not be in the nature of an informal convention as has been the case in other years since the direct primary law went into effect. It will not be composed of delegates, but of the 150 members of the State Committee and the sixty-three County Chairmen together with about 100 prominent Democrats who will attend as invited guests. The conference will be held either in Saratoga, Syracuse, or in this city.

GERMAN MILLS FEEL PINCH.

Textile Plants Need Raw Material —Output Cut Down.

German textile mills are suffering greatly from the shortage in raw material and the limitation of their output, and their stockholders face the prospect of reduced dividends, or none at all in many cases, according to the following excerpts from a recent issue of the Monats-Schrift für Textile-Industrie:

"The administration of the Ellenburg Calico Factory states in reply to inquiries that the fixing of a dividend this year will be more difficult than last year, as the situation in their branch of the textile trade is growing very critical. So scarce is raw material that shareholders must reckon with the cessation of work for the greater part of the coming fiscal year.

"From Meerane, Saxony, we have the following report: Since last year's report no improvement has taken place in the situation, which is intolerable. The work for the general consumer, other than the army, has shrunk still more. It is with the utmost difficulty that manufacturers can procure raw material. Material for ladies' dresses is exhausted, and the ordinary lines of cotton yarn are simply unobtainable.

"From München-Gladbach: For private manufacture, other than military orders, work is at a standstill, and it is evident that we must shut down with only two or three days' work per week. If things go on as at the present time total closing of the works will be unavoidable."

Havana Reads Times Editorial.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 22.—The newspapers here reproduce THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial of June 16 which commented adversely regarding the Maza law requiring the resignation of the President sixty-five days before the Government elections. The papers say THE TIMES reflects the attitude of the Wilson Administration toward the law.

DRUGGING OF HEIRESS A PLAY FOR MILLIONS

Mrs. Hill, Who Was to Get 10 Per Cent. in Bookwalter Will Contest, Disappears.

DRUGS FOUND IN HER ROOMS

Prosecutor Gets Miss Claypool's Agreement to Fight for Estate and to Pay Lawyers.

Seeking to clear up the mysterious circumstances under which Miss Gertrude Claypool, a wealthy niece of the late ex-Governor Bookwalter of Ohio, was induced while under the influence of drugs to sign important papers in connection with her estate, Detectives Gallagher and Cunniff yesterday raided the apartments of Mrs. Margaret Hill, 208 West Fifty-fourth Street. Mrs. Hill, now under indictment in Newark on a charge of assault and battery upon Miss Claypool, was not to be found. So far as the detectives could learn from her negro maid, Frieda Johnson, Mrs. Hill left in haste on Tuesday, without saying where she was going or when she would return.

The detectives seized a lot of photographs, documents, and drugs which they found in Mrs. Hill's rooms. The maid was also taken into custody and will be held as a material witness. Not a word could be had from her yesterday as to the whereabouts of her mistress further than that Mrs. Hill, before leaving, had ordered her furniture to be put into storage. According to the detectives, this fact indicated a sudden desire on the part of Mrs. Hill to leave the jurisdiction, because only two weeks ago she had arranged for an elaborate renovation of her apartment as though she intended to stay.

The District Attorney's office attaches great importance to the material found in Mrs. Hill's apartment and the documents are believed to throw much light on the methods by which Miss Claypool was induced to enter into a contest of the will of ex-Governor Bookwalter under which she inherited only $100,000, although he left an estate of about $12,000,000. The drugs are said to be similar to those found in Miss Claypool's room in the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark, where Miss Claypool is alleged to have been held a prisoner for two days after revoking her own will and signing a power of attorney to Alexander Sidney Rosenthal, a lawyer, of 299 Broadway.

Drugged Insidiously.

According to the information received by Assistant District Attorney Dooling, drugs were administered to Miss Claypool in a way to make her accustomed to them, without knowing that they were injurious. It is alleged, for instance, that powders were put into flowers on her dresser and into the hems of her skirts, so that the strange quality of their odor would constantly pursue her and render less repulsive their actual administration.

Among the documentary evidence seized in Mrs. Hill's apartments were photographs of several persons of prominence in whom Mrs. Hill and those associated with her seem to have been interested for some reason or other. One photograph revealed Mrs. Hill and a man who is alleged to have played an important part in obtaining affidavits defaming the characters of certain legatees under the will of ex-Governor Bookwalter, among them being J. W. Baxter, a cousin of Miss Claypool. His mother inherited a much larger share of the Bookwalter estate than did Miss Claypool, and, according to information in the District Attorney's office, the defamatory affidavit was to be used as a weapon against Baxter if he contested Miss Claypool's attempt to contest the will.

This affidavit was found among other papers in the room occupied by Miss Claypool at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark. It was signed by Carl Johnson, an actor, who made a sworn statement to District Attorney Swann that he made the affidavit in a drunken stupor under the instigation of a man named Hunter or Humphries.

Besides a copy of this affidavit, District Attorney Swann obtained from the Newark authorities yesterday copies of documents found in Miss Claypool's rooms in the Robert Treat Hotel. They were agreements for compensation between Miss Claypool and persons who seemed to be most interested in the success of the Bookwalter will contest, namely, Mrs. Margaret Hill, Alexander Sidney Rosenthal, the New York lawyer, and Lee Whitehall, a lawyer of Attica, Ohio.

In one agreement Miss Claypool promised to pay Mrs. Hill 10 per cent. of the proceeds of the contest in excess of $100,000. She also made liberal although indefinite provisions for the lawyers who were to manage the litigation in four States. According to Rosenthal's admissions to Assistant District Attorney Dooling, he and his associates meant to produce a subsequent will of ex-Governor Bookwalter which gave Miss Claypool $4,000,000.

Rosenthal, who was indicted with Mrs. Hill in Newark on the assault and battery charge, was to visit Assistant District Attorney Dooling yesterday, but failed to appear. From Samuel Sobel, a lawyer associated with Rosenthal in the Bookwalter matter, Mr. Dooling learned that Rosenthal had been in telephone communication with the Newark prosecutor and had promised to appear before the Essex County authorities without extradition.

Stories of the Chauffeurs.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling yesterday examined the chauffeur who took Miss Claypool from the Cumberland Hotel to Newark on June 5 and also the chauffeur who brought her back to New York on the morning of June 7. The Newark chauffeur, William Carney, said he arrived in this city with Miss Claypool in his taxicab about 4 A. M. At the request of Mrs. Hill, who left him at Forty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, he took Miss Claypool to the home of her dressmaker, Mrs. Grace Cannon, 106 East Eighty-first Street. Later Mrs. Hill appeared and gave him some money.

Mrs. Cannon told Mr. Dooling yesterday, in connection with this phase of the affair, that she spoke to Mrs. Hill that morning on the telephone and also through the door when she returned to pay the chauffeur. They did not see each other.

District Attorney Swann said he intended to present the Claypool case to the Grand Jury today.

SEEK AFTER-THE-WAR TRADE

Germany's Engineering and Scientific Men Form a League.

Germany's "engineering brains" have been amalgamated in one central organization called the "German League of Engineering and Economic Associations" in preparation for the struggle for the world's trade expected to follow the end of the war, according to reports in German newspapers reprinted in the London press.

The new organization embraces the following institutions: Society of German Engineers, Society of German Architects, Designers, and Builders, Society of German Blast Furnacemen, Society of German Chemists, Society of Electrical Engineers, and Society of Shipbuilding Engineers.

The combination will represent a membership of 60,000 and may be said to incorporate all the scientific and engineering talent of Germany. The Presidency of the new league has been given to Privy Councillor Professor Dr. Busley, Managing Director of the Schichau warship building plant at Dansig. Dr. Busley, an intimate friend of the Kaiser and Albert Ballin, is a distinguished marine engineer, who, according to The London Daily Mail, has been as conspicuously identified with the purely constructional side of the German Navy and merchant marine as von Tirpitz and Ballin, respectively, have been with their general development.

It is openly acknowledged in Germany that the league of all the talents has been organized "to confront the great new tasks which the present era conjures up."

EVERYONE needs a laxative now and then. And Pluto is the King of Laxatives. Bottled at French Lick Springs and sold everywhere.

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WET CELLARS MADE DRY FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 7 Write for Catalogue. SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO., Jersey City, N. J.

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Good going June 30 to July 2, inc. Returning to July 5, inc. Ticket Offices: Broadway Cor. Wall St. Cor. 28th St. Cor. Park Pl. Cor. 42d St. Brooklyn — 508 Fulton St.

ROOSEVELT TO URGE SUPPORT OF HUGHES

Continued from Page 1.

Progressive national headquarters in this city whether Governor Johnson would attend the Progressive meeting in Chicago next Monday.

George W. Perkins, National Executive Chairman of the Progressive Party; Secretary Oscar King Davis, John W. McGrath, Colonel Roosevelt's private secretary; ex-United States Commissioner of Commerce and Labor Herbert Knox Smith of Connecticut, Professor William Draper Lewis of Columbia, and half a dozen other Progressive leaders will leave for Chicago on the Lake Shore Limited tomorrow to attend Monday's meeting of the National Committee.

SEE ROOSEVELT AND HUGHES.

Leaders Confer with One, Then the Other—Principals May Meet Soon.

The principal topic discussed yesterday in political circles here was a report that Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt had tentatively agreed to join forces to defeat Wilson.

Mr. Hughes and Colonel Roosevelt were both in town, Mr. Hughes at his headquarters at the Hotel Astor, Colonel Roosevelt at the Langdon Hotel. Throughout the day prominent political leaders who are supporting Hughes, although close friends and former followers of Roosevelt, passed back and forth between the headquarters.

They denied that they were official emissaries, but it was significant that all expressed the belief that the union of forces soon would come and that Roosevelt would take an active part in the Republican campaign. Since the acute developments in Mexico the anxiety of these men to gain Roosevelt's support for the Republican ticket has increased visibly.

It was hinted that Colonel Roosevelt would be willing to meet Mr. Hughes and exchange views with him if an invitation were sent; that the Colonel, while unwilling to make the first move, was in a receptive mood. More facts about the letter Mr. Roosevelt will send to the Progressive National Committee in Chicago next Monday were allowed to get out, and it was said that the message would declare that the best interests of the country must be served and that the best way to serve the country was for the Progressives to support Hughes.

Meeting Date Only Left in Doubt.

When Mr. Hughes and Colonel Roosevelt would meet was about the only doubtful point in the minds of any. More than one leader offered the suggestion that it might come soon after the Progressive National Committee meeting, perhaps next week. Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Hughes met all questions with smiling silence.

In view of these developments it was significant that the talk of quickly selecting a National Chairman was quieted and the information permitted to get out that there was little likelihood that a selection would be made this week. The same situation governed the selection of an Executive Committee, so that these two important decisions have been put over until after the Progressive Committee meeting on Monday, when Colonel Roosevelt is expected to eliminate himself absolutely as a candidate.

Mr. Hughes returned yesterday morning from Providence, R. I., where he attended the Brown Commencement, and his first visitor was W. Murray Crane, who called at 9 o'clock. Mr. Hughes disposed of Mr. Crane, and throughout the day not another Old Guardsman was seen at the hotel. The majority of the visitors were Progressives and Roosevelt Republicans. Mr. Hughes greeted them cordially and thanked them for promises of support.

Frank B. Kellogg Busy.

One significant evidence of an exchange of messages was the fact that Frank B. Kellogg, best known as Roosevelt's "trust buster," called on Mr. Hughes in the morning, then, after a conference with Roosevelt at the Langdon Hotel, dropped in again at the Astor and spent some time with Mr. Hughes. Mr. Kellogg insisted that he was not acting an an emissary. He is a candidate for United States Senator and wants to unite Hughes and Roosevelt in his own interest, as well as for other reasons. He admitted frankly that he was doing everything he could to advance his own fight.

General Leonard Wood was another of the Colonel's friends who called on Mr. Hughes. He denied that his visit had anything to do with a meeting of the two. It was a personal visit, he said, and the principal topic was the Plattsburg camp, where Charles E. Hughes, Jr., is training.

Alexander P. Moore, Roosevelt delegate to the Republican convention and one of the Colonel's closest advisers, also saw both Roosevelt and Hughes. He told Mr. Hughes he would carry Pennsylvania by 500,000, the majority Roosevelt received the last time he ran on the Republican ticket. Mr. Moore said he would support Hughes with enthusiasm and expected Colonel Roosevelt to do the same.

James R. Garfield, one of Roosevelt's most devoted followers, turned to Hughes, and Oscar S. Straus called.

Other visitors whose presence at the Hughes headquarters was considered significant were William H. Dyer and J. D. Folk, Progressive National Committeemen, respectively, of Indiana and Michigan.

Want a Western Chairman.

George T. Moody, a former President of the Board of Trade of Detroit, and a delegation of Detroit business men called to urge upon Mr. Hughes the selection of National Committeeman Charles B. Warren of Michigan as National Chairman. The West, they said, did not want a Wall Street man as National Chairman. How Mr. Hughes looked upon their suggestion was not made known.

Lou Payn, an old political war horse, dropped in to promise support, and on leaving said: "I am just as sure Mr. Hughes will be elected as I am that I am alive at this minute."

There were many other visitors, among them Professor John D. Prince of Columbia University, former President of the New Jersey State Senate; I. L. Babler, Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi; Samuel B. Montgomery, ex-State Senator of Kingwood, W. Va.; H. W. Craven, United States Civil Service Commissioner of Washington; Congressman Luther Martin of Oswego; Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke, Borough President Lewis H. Pounds of Brooklyn, ex-Congressman William M. Calder of Brooklyn, and William M. Bullitt of Louisville, Ky, a Solicitor General of the United States.

Mr. Hughes will receive many other visitors today and on Saturday morning at 11:30 o'clock will confer with Senator Harding about the official notification. It was rumored yesterday that the notification would be made about July 6 at Bridgehampton.

Until that time Mr. Hughes probably will be silent on Mexico and other questions. His reply to the official notification, however, will cover many points which he things should be the issues in the campaign.

Mr. Hughes will go to Bridgehampton on Saturday afternoon. He probably will spend two or three days in New York next week.

U-BOATS DESTROY 2 BARKS.

Italian Vessel Set on Fire by a German Submarine.

PARIS, June 22.—The Italian bark Marie was burned on Tuesday by a German submarine, says an official statement issued in Madrid and forwarded by the Havas correspondent from the Spanish capital. The crew of the bark was saved.

LONDON, June 22.—Lloyd's announces that the French bark Françoise d'Amboise, of 1,973 tons gross, was sunk by a submarine on Wednesday. The crew was landed at Kirkwall.

Hundreds of Austrians Drowned.

LONDON, June 22.—Hundreds of Austrians were drowned on the Stripa after the recent Russian success on the eastern bank to the north of Bucsacz, according to Reuter's Petrograd correspondent. Troops holding some of the trenches enveloped by the Russians from the north and the south and cut off from the bridges rushed into the river panic-stricken. A few managed to swim across, says the dispatch, but the majority perished.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB STARTS.

Will Take an Early and Active Part in Wilson Campaign.

The National Democratic Club is preparing to take an early and active part in the Presidential campaign. President John M. Riehle sent out a call for a special meeting of the club on Tuesday evening, when the nominations of Wilson and Marshall will be ratified.

O'CONNELL ENTERS PROTEST.

County Chairman Doesn't Want Hughes's Name on Moose Ticket.

John J. O'Connell, Chairman of the Progressive County Committee, sent a telegram last night to Harold L. Ickes, the Progressive National Committeeman from Illinois, which he urged him to present to the National Committee when it meets in Chicago on Monday. In accordance with a resolution adopted by the County Committee at its recent meeting, Chairman O'Connell enters a vigorous protest against what he terms the "delivery" of the Progressive Party to the Republicans by substituting the names of their candidates for those of Colonel Roosevelt and John M. Parker of Louisiana. Here is the O'Connell telegram:

> The National Committee of the Progressive Party, acting as a committee to fill vacancies, should not permit itself to be coerced or cajoled into doing that which the convention appointing it would never have done, namely, substitute the Republican nominees for our own. And those members who are real believers in Progressive ideals and who are neither falterers nor opportunists should protest the vote of any man who professes, or has professed, an intention to join any other party, for such a man debases himself from acting as a trustee for our voters, inasmuch as his new allegiance is necessarily in conflict with that singleness of purpose which Progressives have the right to demand.
>
> I earnestly request that you submit this message to the meeting so that the bitter resentment inevitably following a delivery of our party, contrary to the will of our people, may be intelligently directed against all those reasonsible and who act with their eyes open.

"Does this mean that you would like to see the Progressives left in a position where individually they can join either party and cast their votes as their political judgment and their conscience dictate that they should be cast to do the most good for the nation?" Mr. O'Connell was asked.

"That is precisely what it means—no more, no less than that," was his reply.

ALBODON.

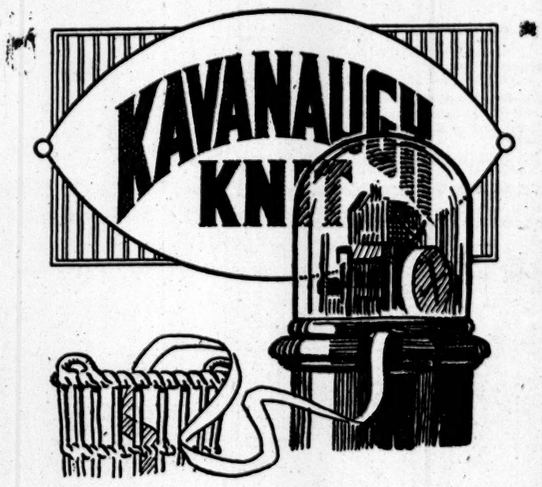
It is difficult enough at best to interest children in voluntary cleanliness.

A dentifrice that melts or hardens in the tube will soon discourage a child from the use of any dentifrice; one that is gritty will injure the delicate teeth, and one that is simply perfumed and contains little cleansing property is well-nigh useless.

Albodon contains the highest percentage of actual cleansing and polishing properties of any dentifrice obtainable, and has none of the drawbacks mentioned. It is without coloring matter and safely antiseptic.

Try it to-day.

Albodon can be had at 25 cents a liberal tube wherever toilet articles are sold, and a free sample can be had by sending your name and address to The Albodon Co., Dept. A., 154 West 18th Street, N. Y.



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because it is the long wearing, satisfactory underwear that fits and feels well. We spin our own yarns and thread to secure uniform quality. Costs less than most underwear. Ask your dealer.

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THIS mountain wonderland—the most beautiful of the government's playgrounds—with its acres of gorgeous Alpine flowers—its giant trees—incomparable glaciers—and monarch of mountains, Rainier—is but one of many delights of a trip to the Pacific North Coast over the *"St. Paul."*

There is electrification—that master wonder of railroading that will make your trip memorable. Silently, smoothly, the all-steel trains—*"The Olympian"* and *"The Columbian"*—glide over the mountains, drawn by the world's mightiest electric locomotives. No trailing smoke to mar the vision—no cinders or gas fumes to impair your comfort.

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Rainier Park invites to endless explorations, but for the tourist whose time is limited there is the one-day trip from Seattle or Tacoma to the Glacier and return—the new 1916 feature.

Send for Rainier Park and other travel literature—address
G. L. COBB,
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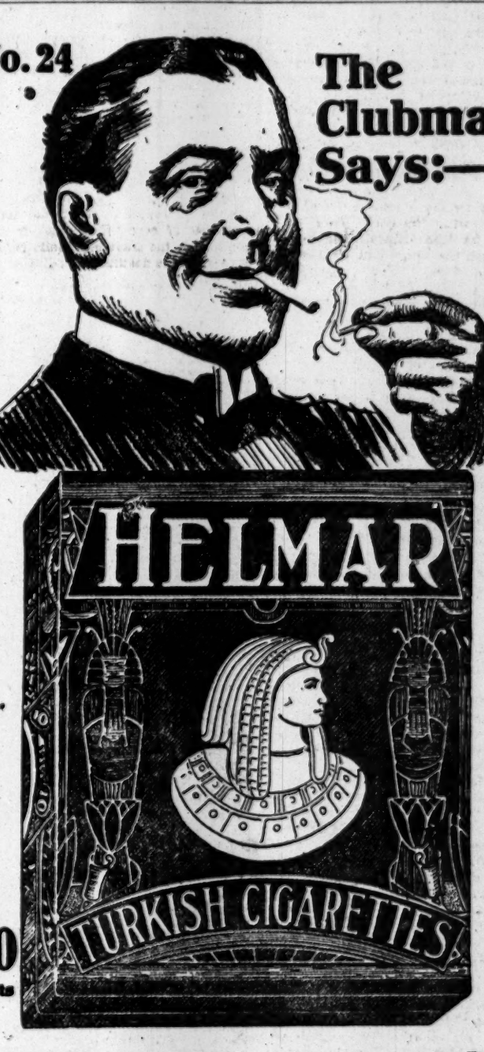

10 Cents

I am a member of many clubs.

Have you noticed in the best clubs, how everybody's smoking "Helmar" Turkish cigarettes?

Social clubs, golf, college, yacht, political, athletic, automobile, professional clubs.

Club men know a good thing when they find it—and they certainly have found it in "Helmar."

The mildest tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish.
The best tobacco for cigarettes is Turkish.
Don't pay ten cents for anybody's cigarette until you have tried "Helmar," a fascinating, elevating, gentleman's smoke.

Anargyros *Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World*

Quality Superb

'THE PASSING SHOW' IS A LIVELY ONE

Expensive and Gayly Bedecked Jumble of Seasoned Vaudeville Talent.

STIRRING CAVALRY CHARGE

Ed Wynn, Swor and Mack, and Many Nimble Dancers in the Summer Revels at the Winter Garden.

THE PASSING SHOW OF 1916. A musical revue in a prologue and seventeen scenes. Book and lyrics by Harold Atteridge. Music by Sigmund Romberg and Otto Motzan. At the Winter Garden.
The Players: Fred Walton, Ruth Randall, Stella Hoban, Frances Demarest, Ed Wynn, Herman Timberg, Jack Boyle, James Hussey, Florence Moore, George Baldwin, William H. Philbrick, Thamara Swirskaia, William Dunn, Dolly Hackett.

"The Passing Show of 1916," the Winter Garden's yearly Summer time production, arrived with a bang last evening. An amiable audience assembled at that home of frivolity found it a large and expensive jumble of tried and true vaudeville talent, lavish scenery, skillful dancers of every description, and decorative maidens innumerable. It is neither so good-looking as the rival Follies nor so amusing as Mr. Cohan's already hardy annual at the Astor, but 'twill serve. It will serve quite well as a lively light-headed entertainment, designed, like the costumes considerately allotted to so many of the scenes, for warm weather.

"The Passing Show" is a typical Winter Garden production, only more so. It is a little bit of everything. The program humorously ascribes the book to this man, the music to several others, but that is just from force of habit. As a matter of fact, few traces of any book survived the dress rehearsals and most of the music has been picked up around town. The program might read this way:

Book (reduced to a folder) by Harold Atteridge. Music by Ethelbert Nevin, Victor Herbert, the composers of "Katinka," and others. Humor by Ed Wynn and Swor and Mack, especially by Swor and Mack. Talent supplied (after a struggle) by the United Booking Office.

There is really no use trying to give a coherent account of last evening's proceedings at the Winter Garden, but here are a few of the ingredients which linger in the memory:

1. A burst of preparedness propaganda, beginning with a "What's the Matter With You" song splendidly roared by George Baldwin and ending with a stirring cavalry charge that shows a troop riding at full speed directly toward the audience. This is the old trick of the treadmill, as used in "The County Fair" and "Ben Hur" in years gone by, but here somewhat altered and magnified many times. The effect of the mounted men coming at a furious drive in a cloud of borde and dust provides a genuine thrill, and the applause last evening was deafeningly vehement.

2. A disrespectful but amusing political revue. You hear Colonel Roosevelt cheering for the President. "What's the matter with Wilson? He's all write." If he (the Colonel) had been in Washington the war would have been over by this time. "Yes," says Mr. Wilson acidly, "over here." And so on.

3. Ed Wynn.—Mr. Wynn, late of the Follies, is much the same. "The Passing Show" leans on him rather heavily and some of his humor takes a good deal of time in passing a given point, but his pseudo-impromptu prattle is always entertaining, and any revue is the better for his hanging around. He received a cordial greeting last evening when he was first discovered sitting in a box and shouting out, "This show's terrible." Much of the applause that followed this remark was no doubt a personal tribute. His garage scene is amusing.

4. Swor and Mack. These are two blackface comedians of the Conroy and Lemaire, McIntyre and Heath school. Their banter, which they import bodily from the two-a-day, is immensely entertaining.

5. Hussey and Boyle. Two more recruits from vaudeville singing the songs and cracking the jokes which have pleased Palace audiences this season but which were received with disconcerting coldness last evening. Hussey, if Hussey is the tall and grief-stricken member of the team, is one of the cleverest and will doubtless fare better on other evenings.

6. Six Violin girls. These are a half dozen Hazel Dawns who just can't keep still while they fiddle. They play for their own dancing and carry their violins with them wherever they go. They bob up with them in Capulet's garden and they smite these blooming instruments in ancient Greece.

7. Dancing. There is a lot of it. There is a pretentious and often effective ballet with a "Sheherazade" idea worked out against a Greek background. Here dances one Thamara Swirskaia, an extraordinary vision. The finale is capital. There is much boneless dancing of the Harry Pilcer variety, especially well done by James Clemons and Herman Timberg. There is buck-and-wing dancing by the Ford sisters, who, as you might have suspected, are obliged to sing a song called "Your Auto Ought to Get Girls," the season's worst lyric.

8. Smutty jokes. There are none.

9. Shakespeare travesties. Few and not worse than usual.

10. Girls galore and all of them pretty. They are decked out in saucy costumes and, when they can be persuaded to stay on the stage at all, which is oftener than in seasons past, they trot to and fro before a rapid succession of settings, many of them exceedingly handsome.

Here, then, are at least ten items from the Winter Garden inventory, and if they do not persuade you that you should buy several rows of seats immediately you are quite incorrigible.

AMERICAN LARD IN GERMANY.

London Paper Complains of the "Leaky Blockade."

LONDON, Friday, June 23.—The Daily Mail, commenting on an announcement appearing in German papers that the municipality of Frankfort is supplying the population with American lard, calls again for a strict blockade to replace "the leaky blockade applied by diplomatic agreements with neutral syndicates."

If the blockade were effective, adds The Mail, there could not be a single ounce of American lard in Germany.

London Likes "Hobson's Choice."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 23.—Harold Brighouse's comedy "Hobson's Choice" was presented at the Apollo Theatre last night by Thomas W. Ryley of New York. It received an enthusiastic reception, the audience demanding a speech from the author at the final curtain.

BEGIN ALLIED BAZAAR AUDIT

Records Moved to 120 Broadway, Where Prizes Will Be Awarded.

The records of the Allied Bazaar were removed yesterday from Grand Central Palace to the offices of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, at 120 Broadway, and the affairs of the bazaar will be closed up there. The gifts, as well as the accounts, were removed and the awarding of prizes will be resumed today and a daily bulletin of awards will be issued. All inquiries concerning awards should be addressed to the Presentation Department, Allied Bazaar, 120 Broadway, Room 518.

Edward J. Williams, Assistant Treasurer of the C. R. B., is in charge of the work of auditing the accounts of the bazaar. This will not be resumed for at least a week, because the accountants, clerks and helpers who have had charge of the fair from the time the first plans were laid have been working on an average of eighteen hours a day and they are now to enjoy a brief vacation. When a complete audit of the figures has been made a statement will be given out for publication.

While only a few definite figures are available, it is known that the grocery booth established the record for the largest receipts. Groceries to the amount of $100,000 were sold at that booth, which was in charge of George A. Zabriskie of the New York Produce Exchange. Mr. Zabriskie yesterday presented each of the women workers in the booth a diamond barpin and each of the men a gold watch in recognition of their services. These gifts cost Mr. Zabriskie $5,000.

WOMEN'S CITY JOBS SAFE.

Mayor Says Tale That Many Are to be Discharged Is Untrue.

Mayor Mitchel characterized yesterday as utterly without foundation the rumor that it was proposed to dispense with the services of many, if not all, the women employed as stenographers and typists in the municipal departments. The Mayor's statement was made because of letters he had received from Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, President of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, who stated that "through a high and reputable authority" she had learned that the services of women were to be dispensed with, and from Mrs. Haryot Holt Day, President of the Women's Press Club. In his answer to Mrs. Grant's letter the Mayor wrote:

"This is just one of the lies circulated concerning the administration by those who wish to break down the effectiveness of the service which it is endeavoring to maintain. I can only say to you that this report is wholly untrue, that no such action is contemplated or has ever been suggested. You may say to your informant that his information is untrue, and you may add that my personal belief is that he knew it to be untrue."

OBJECTS TO CAR ORDER.

Third Avenue Line Asks Hearing on Anti-Turning Back Ordinance.

If the transportation lines comply with the City ordinance imposing a penalty of $100 upon companies which turn back cars before they reach their marked destination, the street railway service in the city would be crippled, according to a letter written by E. A. Maher, Jr., assistant general manager of the Third Avenue system to the Public Service Commission. He requests a hearing on the commission's order of two weeks ago.

The commission directed that the order take effect on June 28 and required the companies to report on a special form the number of cars turned back to the discomfort of the traveling public before they reached the destination indicated on the signs.

The order was issued because of the number of complaints made of the practice of turning back cars whenever it suited the convenience of those operating them. The commission has directed that a hearing be held at noon on July 11.

WINDS UP NORTHERN BANK.

Auction Sale of $1,000,000 Paper Brings Only $9,687.

An auction sale of the remaining judgments, notes, claims, securities and overdrafts owned by the defunct Northern Bank of New York and having a face value well above $1,000,000 was made at the Exchange salesrooms under the direction of the State Banking Department yesterday. It realized $9,687.

Three judgments against Joseph G. Robin, President of the bank at the time of the failure, had an aggregate face value of about $650,000. One of them for $171,862 was knocked down for $95. Another for $106,455 went for $54. A judgment for $2,971, against David A. Sullivan, once President of the Union Bank of Brooklyn and then a convict in Sing Sing, was sold for a nominal price. The securities brought less than $4,000.

Bishop Brent Welcomed Home.

A luncheon of welcome on his return to the United States was tendered yesterday at the Bankers' Club to Bishop Charles H. Brent, Episcopal Bishop of the Philippines, on his return from three years' work in the Far East, where he has been establishing trade and other schools and hospitals in the work of Americanizing the Moro population of the islands.

William Howard Taft delivered an address of welcome devoted to the greeting of the Bishop and a discussion of the policy of the United States in the Philippine Islands.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Zane Grey, author of a number of Western tales, has made arrangements with Joseph Brooks to dramatize his latest novel, "The Border Legion," for production next season. Lawrence Marston will assist Mr. Grey in the dramatization. The play will be produced on a massive scale.

Howard Kyle has organized a company for the presentation of classical plays out of doors. His season will begin tomorrow in Philadelphia. Bertha Mann, who appeared with Emanuel Reicher in "The Weavers," will be his leading woman, and will play Miranda in "The Tempest" and Rosalind in "As You Like It."

Whitford Kane will produce Harold Brighouse's comedy playlet, "Lonesome Like," at the Colonial Theatre early next month. Helen Evily of the "Justice" company will play the girl.

St. John Ervine's "Jane Clegg" will be placed in rehearsal next week under the stage direction of William H. Gilmore. The play will be given preliminary performances this Summer with the idea of an engagement here in the Fall.

Guy Bates Post, who ended a tour of 126 weeks in Richard Walton Tully's play, "Omar, the Tentmaker," in Chicago last week, arrived yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Post. They made the trip in a motor. Mr. Post will spend the Summer at his country place near Winsted, Conn.

Among those engaged for "Ben-Hur," which will be sent on tour by Klaw & Erlanger again next season, are Viola Leach, Frances Younge, Anna Reader, Lester Stowe, Stella Boniface Weaver, Lillian Booth, and Reginald Goode.

The first amateur organization to signify its intention of participating in the celebration of American Drama Year, which the Drama League has announced to take the place next year of the Shakespeare festival, was the Phoenix Club, composed of alumnae of the Misses Masters' School at Dobbs Ferry. Two American plays, one published and one in manuscript, will be produced by the club.

Three thousand invitations were distributed among the volunteer workers at the Allied Bazaar to see the film, "How Britain Prepared," at the Lyceum. The first delegation, made up of members of the principal committees, will witness this afternoon's exhibition.

Regina Vicarino, coloratura soprano, who sang at the Manhattan Opera House during the Hammerstein regime; M. De Fere, baritone of the Chicago Opera Company, and Arthur Aldridge of Gilbert and Sullivan memory, will sing at the Rialto next week.

TO MAKE BROOKLYN A CITY OF TREES

Park Department Moving to Shade Many Streets and Bare Public Places.

GIVES HELP TO CITIZENS

Will Select the Tree, Prepare the Soil, Plant It, and Guarantee It Three Years for $8.

A contribution to the "City Beautiful" is being made by Park Commissioner Raymond V. Ingersoll of Brooklyn, who is developing in that borough what is said to be one of the most extensive tree-planting plans ever undertaken by a municipality. While the plan contemplates the planting of trees along certain thoroughfares by the Park Department, the Commissioner is interesting property owners all over the borough in the beautifying of their property by encouraging them to plant trees. These are offered the benefit of expert knowledge on the subject and their trees are not only planted by the department, but are cared for as well. This is done at a cost price.

At present the Commissioner is directing his efforts toward the beautifying of Eastern Parkway, the main automobile thoroughfare through Brooklyn, from the Williamsburg Bridge to Bedford Avenue, a distance of four miles, and trees are being planted at intervals on both sides of the street. The Eastern Parkway was selected for this first experiment because it wends its way through several diversified districts and because being much traveled it would serve to show the advantage and beauty of systematic tree planting, as well as stimulate an interest in the subject.

In the planting of this street the Norway maple and the Oriental plane trees were selected, for it was found that these were best adapted for this kind of city planting. They are hardy which is the principal essential, but they are also of fast growth and are least subject to insect pests. Added to this the trees have a broad spread of branches and it is expected that when they have attained a measure of growth their foliage will almost meet in the centre of the street.

Seven hundred trees have already been planted, and others will be placed in position as the season permits. The planting of each tree is very painstakingly accomplished, for each one has to be scientifically placed in prepared soil. Each tree is examined first to see whether it is healthy and free from pests or disease, and that it has a healthy, compact, fibrous root, and a well-balanced head. They are carefully selected, and the trees that are being planted average about two inches in diameter, and are straight and free from branches to a height of about seven feet. They are planted at least twenty-five feet apart, so as to give proper space for development and to avoid a too dense shade.

Each tree is surrounded by a guard of wire netting and to protect the young trees from chafing against the guard they are fastened to an upright and protected by a piece of rubber hose. The street trees east of Flatbush Avenue are in charge of Arboriculturist E. H. Moore and street trees to the west of Flatbush Avenue in charge of J. Herlihy. J. J. Levison has charge of park trees.

"The beautifying of the city by the planting of trees is a subject in which I have long been interested," said Commissioner Ingersoll. "Trees have been dying off in Brooklyn at the rate of about 25,000 a year, and even the replacing of these would be an important matter. Instead of remaining content with simply replacing the loss we are setting out thousands of additional trees this year. Not only are citizens being encouraged to plant trees, but we are also endeavoring to bring about cooperative planting by streets or blocks. For instance the Prospect Park Citizens' Association gave orders last year for the planting of 350 trees. In East New York orders for tree planting were taken by the Boy Scouts."

So far, in pursuance of the plan, 80,000 trees have been set out in Brooklyn. For the suburban planting the department advocates the American elm, gingko, European linden, Scotch elm, pin oak, and red maple. Plane, scamore, red oak, and Norway maple are found best for city planting. On the black list the city places the silver maple, poplars, catalpa, and willow. The Park Department furnishes upon application the tree, with all necessary accessories, such as soil, stake, tree guard, and netting. It performs all the necessary labor and even cutting the sidewalk to allow for the planting. It attends to the obtaining of the permit and all the property owner is expected to pay is $8 for each tree, that is paid at the time the application is made.

It is guaranteed by the department to replace each tree that dies within three years of planting, but it reserves, however, the right to decide on the species of tree to be planted, as well as the location and distance from other trees. This is necessary to insure a uniform system of tree planting. Once planted the department will give the tree the same care and attention that it bestows upon other trees, but it is up to the property holder to see that the new ornament to his property is properly watered. A newly planted tree should be watered once a week if the weather is dry. At least six gallons of water should be given at a time. The new tree owner is warned not to water the tree every day, and he is also told to notify the department if his tree is injured or needs attention.

A special fund has been established with the approval of the Controller for the specific purpose of tree planting. The money obtained from paid tree planting goes into this fund. Last year there were set out in the borough 1,200 trees that were paid for. The plan for a universal tree planting system was made possible by Frederic B. Pratt, head of Pratt Institute, who gave $5,000, and it is this money that is being used in the adornment of Eastern Parkway.

CLUB CHITS DIDN'T BURN.

Yokahama Traveler Brings Queer Tales from the Orient.

Henry W. Kelley, who arrived from Yokahama yesterday via San Francisco, said that just before he left the Yokahama Club was burned down. A crowd of the members stood watching the flames and indulged in much mock jubilation because all the bills for meals, liquors, cigars, &c., called "chits" in the Far East, were being destroyed.

Their mirth ceased, Mr. Kelley said, just as the blaze was dying out, when the Secretary of the club came up and said: "Gentlemen, you will be pleased to hear that a gallant Japanese fireman has saved all the cashier's books and the accounts."

Mr. Kelley was a passenger on the steamship Chiyo Maru when she was wrecked eighteen miles outside Hongkong Harbor at the end of March. He said the Japanese sailors and Chinese firemen behaved well and got the lifeboats lowered away safely with the 250 passengers in them as far as the surface of the water. They did not know how to row an oar to get the boats away, he added, and the Japanese officers and engineers could not direct them how to do it.

Marry in Lady Chapel of Cathedral.

The marriage of Frank Boylan of this city and Miss Annette Virginia Brady, a daughter of Mrs. John Thomas Brady of 672 St. Nicholas Avenue, took place yesterday in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mgr. Francis Wall performing the ceremony and celebrating the nuptial mass. Miss Brady was attended by her sister, Mrs. Henry E. Owen, Jr., as matron of honor, and the ushers were Arthur Boylan and Henry E. Owen, Jr. William A. Boylan was his brother's best man. The wedding breakfast was served at the Gotham to about 150 guests. On their return from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Boylan will live in Rumson, N. J.

RUMANIA OPPRESSES JEWS.

Writer Shows How They Are Robbed of Rights as Citizens.

Jews in Rumania are subject to greater persecution than those of any other country in the world, according to a long report on conditions in the little land which is having a hard time in maintaining its neutrality in the war sent to The New York Volkszeitung by its correspondent in Bucharest, and reading, in part, as follows:

"In Rumania anti-Semitism is seen in full flower. The charges brought against the Jews in the Middle Ages are accepted here as incontrovertible facts. There are 280,000 Jews in Rumania, but the anti-Semites assert that there are 500,000, in order to show the danger of the Rumanian spirit being swallowed up by Judaism.

"The Congress of Berlin of 1878, following the Russo-Turkish war, officially bound the Rumanian Government to grant political rights to the Jews. But our rulers have found a way to circumvent this obligation. They said: 'All right, we shall give the Jews political rights, but first we must investigate the circumstances in every individual case in order to grant them individually, and every one who wishes the rights of a citizen must hand in a petition to Parliament, which will then decide if he is to get them or not.'

"That was their language. That means nothing else than a law for every Jew that wishes to become a citizen.

"And what is the position of the others? They are Rumanian subjects but not Rumanian citizens. They pay taxes like every one else. They serve in the army. In a word, so far as duties are concerned there is no difference between them and the Rumanians. In spite of that, they have no political rights and can send no representatives to Parliament. Most of the higher callings are closed to them, and, although they serve in the army, they have no right to become officers. No Jew may hold a Government job. The schools are practically barred to them, as a regulation provides that they are only allowed to enter the secondary schools if there are still places vacant after all the citizens have been taken in. Every Jew is liable to expulsion from the country, and it is a characteristic occurrance that a Jew just out of the army is banished as a troublesome foreigner for the slightest political offense, despite the fact that his father and grandfather have served in Rumania.

"The following case occurred in Jassi last year: A Jew in the army was taken sick. The hospital service refused to take him in, as he was regarded as a foreigner, and the Jewish hospital had to take care of him.

"That the Jews in the army as well as those in civil life are abused is something taken as a matter of course with us. Our neighbor, Russia, whose political system is the model beloved by our rulers, despite their hypocrisy, based on the French education that the gilded youth of Rumania get on the boulevards of Paris, at least gives representation to the Jews in Parliament. This, however, is too liberal for Rumania.

"When the peasants' revolt broke out in 1907 and our Christian, patriotic, and liberal Government, with Jonel Bratiano, had 11,000 peasants shot down, the whole guilt was laid to the Jews. In other words, it was asserted that the Jews were to blame for the misery of the peasants because they practiced extortion. This ridiculous excuse at least gave our ruling class something with which to cover the real cause of the outbreak and to incite the peasants against the Jews.

"Anti-Semitism is part of the breeding of the higher social circles, and has become the fashion. Any one who fails to curse the Jews and is not an anti-Semite is sold to the Jews and to Satan, body and soul. Our students, the future rulers of Rumania, are the most zealous representatives of anti-Semitism, and our university professors are proud to be the leaders of this lofty tendency of the mind. One of these professors, named Cuza, who teaches in the Jaajer University, declared that the first duty of a Rumanian patriot was to be an anti-Semite.

"The Jews find fellow-sufferers in the no fewer than 5,500,000 peasants of the Rumanian nation, and the Jewish question can only be solved in connection with the agrarian problem.

"Besides, a large part of the Jewish population is emigating. From 1899 to 1904 Jews to the number of 42,908 left Rumania. People were forced to leave the soil that their fathers had known from childhood. Thousands of citizens were compelled to abandon the graves of their ancestors, their most sacred memories, because life was being made impossible for them, because they were being pointed out like lepers. But these were only poor, proletarian Jews."

MOVE AUSTRIAN EMBASSY.

Baron Zwiedinek and His Suite Arrive at Patchogue.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, N. Y., June 22.—Baron Erich Zwiedinek, Counselor and Chargé d'Affaires of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, and his suite have arrived from Washington, D. C., at the Summer headquarters of the embassy in Patchogue, L. I. The Baron and his household are in the residence in South Ocean Avenue of Mrs. Wilmot M. Smith, whose late husband was a Justice of the Supreme Court. Others of his suite are occupying a house near by. A large bungalow some distance back of the Smith residence is used for the offices of the embassy.

Baroness Zwiedinek, who is abroad, is expected to join the Baron at Patchogue in the later part of July.

PLAN ALLIED LABOR SESSION

Trade Union Congress to Meet in London on July 5.

PARIS, June 22.—As a sequel to the recent economic conference of the Entente Allies, the French Labor Confederation has taken the initiative in bringing together an international labor congress in London on July 5. In addition to the French Confederation, British trade unions, the Belgian Labor Exchange, the Italian Workmen's Union and labor organizations of Portugal and Russia will take part in the congress.

It is provided specifically that only delegates from the Entente countries shall attend. The congress will consider a large number of questions relating to labor, particularly handwork, in Entente and neutral countries.

GREY SILENT ON BLOCKADE.

Hopes to Make Statement Shortly on Stronger Plans of Allies.

LONDON, June 22.—Asked by Commander Carlyon Bellairs, Unionist member for Maidstone, in the House of Commons, today what changes it was intended to make to strengthen the blockade as a result of the agreements reached on his recent visit to Paris, Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, replied that the question was still subject to negotiations between the Allies.

It was not in the public interest, he said, to make a statement at present. He hoped, however, to make one shortly.

SAYS BRITISH HAVE 4,000,000 IN FRANCE

American Surgeon, Just Back from Base Hospital, Tells of Plans for a Great Offensive.

2,500,000 FRESH TROOPS

New Hospitals Made Ready for the Great Drive Which Is Expected to Follow the Verdun Operations.

Dr. Frederick C. Jacobs of Chicago, who returned yesterday on the Holland-America liner Noordam after spending a year at the British base hospital in Etaples, France, said that England had 4,000,000 troops now in Northern France, and a big offensive would begin along the western front as soon as the fighting in Verdun was over.

"Of that number," the doctor continued, "about 2,500,000, who have been held in reserve around Calais, Rouen, Havre, Boulogne, and other British bases, have not seen any fighting so far and are practically fresh troops. The front of 100 miles is being held by 1,500,000 troops. The men do three days' trench duty on the western front and then go to the rear for three days instead of having seven days in the trenches continuously as they did at first."

Dr. Jacobs added that the British and French were erecting numbers of base hospitals along the western front to care for the wounded when the big offensive movement begins. Forty-five of these hospitals have been erected near Ypres since the early part of the year.

Dr. John G. O'Malley came with Dr. Jacobs on the Noordam. He said that estimates of losses in the engagements before Verdun before he left France had been about 45 per cent. of the men engaged. The losses of the Germans in the taking of Forts Vaux and Douaumont were computed to be fully 150,000 men in each case.

Another passenger on the Noordam was Dr. Charles F. Fitzgerald of New Haven, who served with the Austrian Army from the opening of the war until the differences between the United States and the Central Powers over the U-boats, when he resigned.

The high prices for food in Austria had been much exaggerated, he said. A breakfast consisting of an egg, bread and butter, and coffee of good quality in Vienna cost 10 cents. It was the cost of meat and lard which brought the average cost of living up.

All the mail was taken off the Noordam at Kirkwall, the officers said, and the passengers and cargo manifests were inspected there and at Falmouth.

SHIFT FUNDS, FEARING WAR.

Merchants Transfer Money from United States Banks.

Rumors heard in the financial district this week that Mexican merchants having funds on deposit in this city had been busy transferring them to Canada and Cuba since the border situation became acute were confirmed yesterday. At the same time it was learned that this movement had been offset by the transfer of Mexican bank deposits from Mexico City to local banks by business men below the border who thought that an outbreak of hostilities might find their money safer in the United States than at home.

Persons with interests in Mexico and this country received some relief yesterday when they looked into the treaty existing between the countries. In Article 22 of the treaty of 1848 they found that in case of war merchants of either republic residing in the other would be allowed twelve months for those dwelling in the interior and six months for those dwelling at seaports to collect their debts and settle their affairs. During this period, the article says, they shall enjoy the same protection and be on the same footing as citizens of friendly nations.

Dr. Victor A. Rendon, attorney for the Comision Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen, said that he had no fear of the safety of Mexican bank deposits in this country in view of the treaty. He added that he believed that war would not result from the troublous developments along the border. The commission handles the marketing in this country of Yucatan hemp, used in the manufacture of binder twine. Dr. Rendon said that since last September 900,000 bales of the hemp had been sold here by the commission for approximately $25,000,000. Most of the proceeds have been remitted to Yucatan to pay the producers of the hemp.

FAR EAST AMID ASPHALT.

Japanese Garden at Ritz-Carlton Is of Unusual Beauty.

Overnight there has sprung up at Madison Avenue and Forty-sixth Street a Japanese garden with a miniature river 150 feet long running through it, with a placid Buddha and many glass pendants that tinkle in each breeze. The garden has been installed by the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in what was the courtyard, and will be open for tea and luncheon.

The placid Buddha is at the head of the garden, and the river rushes through a mask at his feet. A great profusion of plants, some of them distinctively Japanese, line the banks. There are pebble-strewn paths, miniature bridges, tiny island villages, and dwarfed trees that the Far Eastern Empire is so fond of growing in pots and other small receptacles. The Buddha sits at the front of a five-turreted pagoda, over which yesterday two white doves circled.

The idea of the artificers was to make this bit of the Orient in the midst of asphalt pavements as natural as possible, and to that end concealed lights were introduced in front of the mask where the river begins to give the water the desired green color. The bottom of the stream gives the impression of being covered with moss.

The tables are arranged under covered porches on three sides, with Japanese bamboo screens for use as a protection against the sun. The whole effect is one of unusual beauty.

SMALLER PAPERS IN BERLIN.

Publishers Will Reduce Size and Raise Price of Subscription.

BERLIN, June 22. (via London.)—A majority of the Berlin newspaper proprietors have decided to reduce the size of their publications from July 1 owing to the increasing cost of paper.

Several of the newspapers have also determined to increase their subscription price, owing to the same cause. Other newspapers, however, have decided to make no change, as they have been assured that measures will be taken to provide paper supplies at reasonable prices.

Plotter Fay Starts for Atlanta.

Robert Fay, confessed deserter from the German Army, who, with Walter Scholz, his brother-in-law, and Paul Dasche, a young German reservist, was convicted of having conspired to destroy munition steamships by attaching bombs to them, left the Tombs yesterday morning in charge of Deputy Marshall William Doran to serve eight years in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, Ga. Scholz is serving a sentence of three years. Dasche has appealed his case.

JULY 4 NIGHT DISPLAY.

Mayor's Committee Urges All to Add to Illumination.

The Illumination Committee of the Mayor's Independence Day Committee issued yesterday a special appeal to the citizens to co-operate in carrying out plans to make New York City the most brilliantly illuminated city in the world on the night of July 4.

The lighting of parks, play-grounds, and other civic centres is to be on a larger scale this year than ever before attempted. The committee already has arranged for the illumination of more than 100 civic centres and hopes to be able to enlarge this program through response to its appeal for contributions to the lighting fund. Every citizen is asked to do something to add to the brightness of New York City, even if it be no more than to hang a Japanese lantern containing an electric light bulb out of his front window. The committee recommends an American flag flooded with projected light.

SANE FOURTH STORY BOOK.

Safety First Federation Issues a Leaflet for the Household.

A "Pronouncement for a Safety First Fourth of July" was issued yesterday by the Safety First Federation of America. It is in the form of a four-page leaflet bearing drawings and reading matter cautioning parents and children against the dangers of a reckless Independence Day. One of the drawings shows a small boy carrying a lighted firecracker larger than he is and below the picture is printed: "He doesn't know the danger. A happy Fourth may make a sorry Fifth."

A statement by Frederick H. Elliott, Executive Secretary, announces the federation's second annual nation-wide campaign for a safety first Fourth, and it is followed by a reprint of the letter of Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the federation, to the Governors of the country asking them to enforce safety first requirements for the Fourth of July.

"A Fourth of July Appeal to Parents and Kind Aunts, by a Crabbed Old Uncle" makes some sane suggestions for the avoidance of accidents on the Fourth. "Fourth of July Rules for Parents" concludes the pamphlet.

AMERICANS HELD IN JAIL.

Embassy Inquires About Three Arrested in Ireland.

LONDON, Friday, June 23.—The morning newspapers say that the American Embassy has asked the British Government for information regarding the arrest of three citizens of the United States in connection with the recent rebellion in Ireland. The men are Peter Fox and Joseph Gilchrist of Philadelphia and John Kilgallon of Far Rockaway, New York.

Dispatches from London some time ago told of the arrest of Kilgallon and Fox. Kilgallon was a prisoner in Dublin and Fox was being held at Carrickmore. No mention was made in the dispatches of Gilchrist.

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SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Matinee To-m'w. & Wed. 2:15. LEW FIELDS in STEP THIS WAY. "Zipped right up to the minute."—Herald.

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NEW Mat Today BRIGHTON BRIGHTON BEACH. Jack Wilson & Co., Stone & Kalisz, Nellie V. Nichols, Morgan's Dancers, others.

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GLOBE BROADWAY & 46TH ST. CONTINUOUS DAILY FROM 2 P.M. BILLIE BURKE in "GLORIA'S ROMANCE." Motion Picture Novel, Chapter 9, and GEORGE KLEINE'S "QUO VADIS" Immortal Picture Drama.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1916.

GERMAN "INFLUENCE" IN MEXICO.

Diplomats representing the Allied Powers in Mexico, according to report, are of the opinion that "German influences have been working on CARRANZA in an effort to create a situation that might embarrass the enemies of the Central Powers."

Motives might be pointed out which would lend some support to this belief. Germans might want to get us into war with Mexico in order to leave them a free hand with their U-boats. If we were fighting the Mexicans we should withhold supplies of munitions from the Allies in order to furnish them to our own troops. Moreover, a blockade of Mexico, as an incident of the war, would cut off one great source of England's supply of oil fuel for her navy.

There is, however, a valid and presentable argument against the theory. We have been told that the Germans divide the population of the United States in this manner: Of the 100,000,000 or so of our people, 60 per cent. sympathize with the Allies, 30 per cent. sympathize with the Teutonic Powers, the other 10 per cent. are indifferent. Proof of German intrigue in Mexico to provoke hostilities with the United States would turn against the Imperial Government at least 90 per cent. of the people here upon whose sympathy it counts, and the whole of the indifferent 10 per cent. Under that rearrangement, 3 per cent. of the American people would give their sympathy to Germany, 97 per cent. would be altogether for their own country and against Germany. That estimate or guess is at least as plausible and probable as the German apportionment of our interest and sympathy.

Interference in Mexican affairs in the manner believed or charged would be a highly unprofitable venture for Germany. If her responsible statesmen are accustomed to the study of political balance sheets, it is not likely that they would embark in an undertaking so disastrous.

STILL AN OPEN QUESTION.

The Mexican situation must be viewed as it now is, not as it has been. Its past history, with its record of good intentions frustrated, of good offices ungraciously received, of political and military blunders, is of no present significance. We know pretty well where we are, how we arrived is of small consequence. It is necessary that our future course shall be free from hesitation and unmarred by blundering. The hostilities that have thus far occurred may be of no great relative importance, war may yet be avoided, but every action of our Government must be predicated on its certain knowledge that danger exists and must be met. From this time forth in dealing with the Mexicans we must be guided entirely by our duty to ourselves. We can take no further note of their inclinations and prejudices, as we have so frequently in the past. If there is a good strategical reason for ordering the troops of General PERSHING'S command to move northward, so that the general mobilization of all our defensive force can be made on the border, the order will be given. It will have no relation whatever to the opinion of civilians as to whether the punitive expedition should or should not have remained in Mexico. Whatever is done will be done for military reasons and under military advice. Pride will not keep the troops where they are if the tactical demands of the situation compel their temporary retirement. On the other hand, if the military authorities decide that the troops are well placed as they are, there they will remain.

The haste of the de facto Government of Mexico in attempting to disclaim responsibility for the encounter at Carrizal indicates that its mood is not wholly warlike. Obviously the American mood is not warlike. We do not desire to make war on Mexico. But there is no further excuse for parley or argument. Present relations are not peaceful. They have been strained almost to the breaking point. We can no longer give weight to the argument that the Mexican people do not understand us. Our motives have been perfectly clear from the first, and the coherent statement of our position in Secretary LANSING'S note of June 20 leaves no possible room for doubt of our indisposition to interfere in the affairs of our neighbor if our neighbor will keep her house in order. The border outrages must be stopped, and we must have complete assurance that they are permanently stopped. Meanwhile, the rumors of foreign influences at work in Mexico against the United States are wholly without verification. There is no indication whatever that the United States has anything to contend with in the present crisis except the traditional Mexican prejudice and intractability.

If we are compelled to make war on Mexico, and it is the fervent hope of every good American that we may not be driven so far, the main military movement would be from the northern border. While the ports would all be blockaded and the harbor fortifications shelled if resistance was made, the army would move southward step by step, pacifying the country as it proceeded, setting the people to work at their accustomed agricultural and industrial occupations, and opening the schools. Starving people would be fed, capital would be supplied to open or rebuild plants which the cruel revolution has destroyed. Much time would be required and probably heavy losses would be suffered at first. It is not a prospect to look forward to with cheerful spirits. But as the line, always in communication with the border, extended southward, the opposition would continually grow weaker. The object of the war, the establishment in Mexico of a stable Government of Mexicans by Mexicans, would be achieved in time. It is for Mr. CARRANZA and his Generals and civil advisers to say now whether or not we must undertake this unpleasant task.

PUT OUR CASE BEFORE THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICS.

PARIS, June 21.—Mexico is placing its case before the European public in the form of statements issued by Mexican Legations on the Continent.

There is no particular cause for regret that Mexico has anticipated the United States in thus showing its respect for the opinions of Europe. Rather it might seem that Mexico saw a necessity for such action which was not apparent to the United States. The European judgments which the cable has brought show that Europe is well informed through regular sources of news. It is different nearer home. Secretary LANSING'S statement of our case of the United States has not been published even in Mexico City. It is not well suited for publication in full, and there is no more disposition in the Mexican press to give the American view than there is here to emphasize the Mexican view.

Further south the news messages will be shortened as the distance lengthens, and there is some danger that the first impressions will not be as favorable as they might have been if the methods of Mexico in Europe had been followed by the United States in America. Secretary LANSING yesterday delivered to each of the diplomatic representatives of the South and Central American republics in Washington a copy of our note of June 20 to the de facto Mexican Government, together with a memorandum strictly defining the intentions with which the United States would act "should this situation eventuate into hostilities." That is the proper and conventional way of reaching official opinion. There is not much danger of misunderstanding on that plane. But popular opinion is hasty, volatile, and susceptive. It will be swayed by the current news of events. Official documents move slowly, and are often too long or too deeply official to be published for the information of the people to whose Governments they are addressed. Therefore, we think it would be very proper to put our case directly before the people of Latin America without delay and by such means as would insure its being heard. Our Ministers might issue official statements which it may be assumed would be published if they were of practicable length. If they were not published as news they might be advertised, taking a leaf from the German book. The object is to reach the popular mind, which can be done only through the press.

There is little or no danger of official misunderstanding, but the comment coming from the south, with some exceptions, is not all that might be desired. The A B C nations understand us better than the others, and it is desirable that there should be unity of sentiment. CARRANZA has anticipated us in Europe, where it matters little. He may have done so throughout Spanish America, where it matters much.

FOR THE HONOR ROLL FUND.

The annual police games at Sheepshead Bay tomorrow and July 1 will afford to many thousands of citizens the opportunity to enjoy an exhibition of extraordinary skill in horsemanship and athletics, while aiding a very worthy cause by increasing the Honor Roll Relief Fund of the department, which is used for the benefit of the widows and children of policemen killed in the performance of duty. The typical policeman of this hour is a fine specimen of physical manhood, and the varied program of the games will include, besides the drills, parades, and polo games, competitive exhibitions of skill in horsemanship and bicycling, vaulting, and hammer throwing, in which the athletes of the force excel.

The fund to be benefited serves an admirable purpose. Since February, 1909, twenty-three members of the police force have lost their lives while striving to enforce the laws. Public recognition of the courage and ability of these men is not lacking, and the need of providing well for the maintenance of their families is scarcely in need of argument.

GREECE BROUGHT TO BOOK.

The defeat of the Turco-Egyptian fleet by the joint English, French, and Russian fleets at the battle of Navarino in 1827 was the determinative event in the long struggle of the Greeks for independence. Three years later Greece was made a Kingdom by the Protocol of London, the same three Powers becoming her guarantors and protectors. A generation later Great Britain gave up her protectorate over the Ionian Islands, which were annexed to Greece soon after the election of Prince GEORGE of Denmark to the throne. His son, augustly called KONSTANTINOS, doesn't let any whiffling sentimentalities of history move him. He would not permit his country to keep its agreement with Serbia. Whatever of excuse there may be for the difficult position of Greece, caught between the Allies and the Central Powers, the devil and the deep sea, it is difficult, in spite of his pretense of neutrality, to avoid the conclusion that in his tortuous policy, domestic and foreign, CONSTANTINE has distinguished himself more as a faithful brother-in-law than as an enlightened King.

He is a good soldier. He is a brilliant sophist. And he is ruling unconstitutionally in a constitutional monarchy. He has the gift of setting up puppet Ministries which gratify Germany. Even from the point of self-interest he has made perilous errors. It remains to be seen when the question comes to settlement, as VENIZELOS said last Spring it must, whether Greece is to be a democracy presided over by a King or whether she must submit to the divine right of Kings. The dynasty, if so infant a foundation can be called a dynasty, enjoyed for a very few years before the war a popularity sharply contrasting with the disfavor into which it had fallen shortly before. A democracy whose leader is the ablest and most popular Greek statesman will hardly be permanently patient with an arbitrary King whose course has brought on Greece a good share of the humiliations to which she has been exposed during the war.

It is scarcely more than a week since it was reported from Athens that the King had ordered the demobilization of the whole army. In consideration the Allies took off the blockade and embargo of Greek shipping enforced after the Bulgarian "invasion," the fruit of a huggermugger agreement between CONSTANTINE and FERDINAND, whereby the Bulgarians, of whom the mass of the Hellenic people are as fond as they are of the Turks, were put in possession of the great fortresses of the East Macedonian border. There never was any sound reason for mobilization. The State is bankrupt. It can't pay the soldiers. More than two months ago crowds of their women folks were almost mobbing Deputies in the streets of Athens, begging that their men be sent home to support them. In fact, some well-greaved Achaeans took French leave. The plump Homeric adjective is beautifully ironical. Their shoes and uniforms were worn out, according to VENIZELOS, more than a month ago. The army, mobilized under a false pretense, which couldn't be equipped and ready for months, and the money for whose equipment could be had only from the Allies, was not dismissed. The King and the phantom Prime Minister SKOULOUDIS bombarded the Entente with epigrams and jeers. Great Britain, France, and Russia declared only the other day that they would carry out their guarantees of the Greek Constitution. As eighty-odd years ago, once more they protect their Greek protectorate.

The German propaganda, more notorious in Greece than in its noisiest hour in Italy, was careless of the storm coming. Apparently its agents trusted too much in official favor. Foreigners of the Entente Powers were insulted in the streets. The police permitted German emissaries to make offensive demonstrations before the Ally legations. The night of June 12 a band of hoodlums, 400 strong, escorted by policemen in uniform, visited and hooted the French and British legations. The Chief of Police drove through the streets while the German manifestation was going on, and never bothered his head about it. GOUNARIS, Minister of Interior, was airily impudent to the Entente Powers in Parliament. It was getting time to remind the Constantinian and Skouloudisian Teutonophiles once more that Hellas has a considerable stretch of seacoast.

An allied fleet was ordered yesterday to cruise before the Piraeus. Greece accepted the demands made by the Allies on Wednesday. These demands include complete demobilization, the creation of a non-political Cabinet, the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, new elections when the electoral body has been restored to a normal condition, and the dismissal of offending police functionaries. SKOULOUDIS is out. ZAIMIS is in, if he can patch up a Cabinet, a "non-political" Cabinet, "even including," says an Athens dispatch delightfully, "one or two adherents of M. VENIZELOS." Sometime Premier ZAIMIS'S second Premiership needn't interest us very much. The vital thing is general demobilization. That means that the voters, the people, are going home. Unconstitutional elections and Cabinets have now to be judged. The Hellenes will soon have, or take, the opportunity to give their opinion of the policies as to Bulgaria, as to Germany, as to the Allies, and, most of all, as to the Constitution of Greece and popular representative government in Greece, of "our Glorious Sovereign, King CONSTANTINE XII.," (his old Byzantine imperial number,) as highly Byzantine resolutions passed by some organized "spontaneous" public meetings in Athens called him the other night.

WAR'S EFFECT ON SHIPBUILDING.

The Department of Commerce has brought the figures of American shipbuilding during the war down to the present month, with marked changes in the second year. In the first year of the war 1,226 vessels were built in the United States, the total tonnage being 215,711. In the eleven months ended with May, 907 vessels were built, the tonnage being 289,965. How strongly the tendency runs toward the larger constructions appears from contrasting May with July. In the earlier month 139 vessels contributed only 16,565 tons to our register; in the later month 114 vessels contributed 61,881, the maximum for any month of the war. Our registers also have been swollen during the two years by 600,680 tons of foreign-built shipping, to which September, 1914, contributed 131,180. There is no other month with anything like that record, but the transfers continue. For May the figures were 18,203 tons. It is true that the addition to our registry of 1,106,356 tons is not the same as the addition of that amount to the available facilities of commerce, half the addition being of previously existing craft. But the figures of domestic construction are so considerable that there can be no reason for reproach on the ground of the backwardness of private capital.

The outlook is better yet. The Bureau of Navigation reports that on June 1 there were 372 vessels under construction, with a tonnage of 1,147,534. As that is a maximum, it follows that more vessels were started than were completed, although the May output was a maximum. Most of the increase was in the newer shipyards, a fact which is especially important, since some of the old yards are booked full to 1918 and are refusing contracts. The picture of the industry is not one on which to appeal for artificial assistance. The only blemish is continued reports of hardships in the operation of shipping under the La Follette law, without benefits to the men.

When the law was pending the British comment was that it would be a bad thing for the families of the seamen to allow them to draw and waste their wages during voyages. Experience under the law now shows that it is as bad for the men as for their families to allow them to drink away their pay and destroy the discipline of ships. There are cases where crews have been demoralized under masters who have never before complained of their men or been complained of. What Congress has done and what it still proposes to do alike show how little the subject is understood.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

He Chooses the Logic of Pacifism!

According to a seemingly "official" report from the Ford factory in Detroit, if any of its 20,000 employes who are or who become members of the National Guard stop work as a result of the present possibility of a war with Mexico, they will be treated "as though they had quit the plant to engage in other lines of business." So carefully made is this statement that though it is credited, not to Mr. FORD himself, but to "one of his assistants," there is little of obvious danger in assuming that it defines Mr. FORD'S own position and purposes as clearly as he cares to have them defined at present.

It will be observed that there is nothing in the words to bring upon anybody responsible for them the legal penalty, or risk of penalty, incurred by an employer who threatens with discharge or other punishment an employé who joins the National Guard or who discriminates against one who belongs to it. The whole Ford force is simply and quietly warned that it need not expect, and will not get, from him, while serving the country as a whole and Mr. FORD'S interests only incidentally—the special consideration as to salary and place which so many other business men of something like his financial resources have promised their men in like case.

As a distinguished pacifist who is determined to retain that eminence, such action as this was enforced on Mr. FORD by logic and consistency, but there are also the logic and consistency of the patriot, and nobody is really inclined to deny that Mr. FORD at least wants and intends to be a patriot. One cannot help regretting, therefore, that having seen to what end his pacifism has brought him, he does not decide to abandon it, at least to the extent of admitting that the country's call for help must be obeyed. Then, not less logically or consistently, he could act in his other capacity and be as efficiently patriotic as his neighbors.

Instead, if the report under consideration is true, Mr. FORD has decided on action which, while not technically illegal, violates the spirit of the law by impeding, as much as he can, recruiting for the National Guard. His men already in it must go where they are ordered, regardless of his preferences or their own, but he is keeping men out of the Guard and encouraging others to do so.

A Possible Solution of a Mystery.

Of what were at first the many uncertainties about the naval battle off the coast of Jutland, practically all but one have now been cleared up. We know how it happened that the British lost so many ships and men, and can fairly well understand why the first report of the battle, as made by the British Admiralty, gave everybody the false impression that the Germans had won, if not exactly a victory, at any rate something very much like one. The cost of the encounter to each side has been disclosed with an accuracy no longer subject to reasonable questioning. But as to why the German fleet emerged from what Mr. CHURCHILL most ill-advisedly described as a rat hole, there has been to this day no other or better explanation than the one first made—that they were out on "an enterprise to the northward."

The nature of that "enterprise" still can only be guessed, and for none of the guesses can more than plausibility be claimed. One which has that merit to some degree is that the risks of battle were taken by the Germans in order that while the attention of the British commanders was concentrated on such big game as the fighting ships of their enemies, a more or less numerous fleet of swift cruisers, lightly armed and armored, could slip out into the Atlantic, and on that and other oceans duplicate the achievements as commerce destroyers of the Emden, the Möwe, the Eitel Friedrich, and the few others that happened to be free when the war began.

This theory, while not confirmed by the concealment by the Germans for a time of some of their losses in the big fight, does get a certain amount of support from it, for thus there is provided for the concealment the "military reason" that without it is lacking. The Germans may have thought, or hoped, that the missing ships had escaped to carry out the "enterprise to the northward" that had been planned. If this theory is sound, the importance of the British victory, expensive as it was, is very great.

Meeting a Pressing Emergency.

That not a few women feel as strongly as men the desire directly to serve their country, at a time like this, is shown plainly enough by their prompt and eager taking up of several activities related closely and in highly important ways to the actual military operations. Red Cross work in one or another capacity has attracted great numbers of them, as has the task of providing for the soldiers in the field, the hospitals, and the training camps those smaller comforts, diversions, and luxuries which, though not coming within the scope of the governmental agencies, yet have a serious and essential value in making more easily tolerable the hardness of army life.

Another most admirable enterprise has been undertaken by the women who are devoting their special attention to caring for the wives and children of the men who have so suddenly and unexpectedly been taken from their homes, and deprived, for what may be many months, of the earning power that kept those homes going. Not a few of the domestic crises thus created are pathetic, and even desperate, and they are of a sort with which the Federal authorities hardly could, and certainly do not, deal. They require, and perfectly well deserve, the personal attention which patriotic women, themselves more fortunately equipped with resources, can give and are now planning to give systematically.

The work to be done along this line is one of beneficence, but not of charity. That always offensive and demoralizing taint can be avoided by viewing it as something between a privilege and a duty. Its efficient performance will remove, or at least largely mitigate, what is by far the cruelest hardship incidental to our system of military service, for it is not the risking of his own life that troubles the mind of the volunteer soldier half as much as the thought that he is leaving behind a wife and children inadequately provided with the necessities of life.

The women who have assumed this responsibility are "doing their bit" quite as much and as truly as the man who carries a rifle or digs trenches or drives an armored car into battle.

Danger from Moving Picture Films.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed a number of times lately that some children around Long Island City are in the habit of playing with strips of moving-picture film, quite innocent of the dangers that lurk therein.

I recently purchased a home outfit and a lot of film for the amusement of my children. Some of the film got slightly damp and stuck to the cogs of the machine. The local cinema man advised me to dry it in a warm place at a gentle heat. I tried to. I placed the film on an old stone which had been warmed up and then the fire removed. The heat was not greater than one could bear with the hand. Ten minutes later a terrific explosion shook the place, and pieces of metal rained all over the house, breaking a number of windows and scaring the neighborhood out of its wits. When I went out to see what had happened the stone had vanished and also a considerable part of the shed it was in, and there was a hole as big as a bucket in the ground. Luckily, no one was hurt because no one was there, otherwise the explosion might have had dire consequences. This happened some months ago. Since then I have found out that it is manufactured in almost the same manner as guncotton, and that under confinement and at high temperatures is almost as dangerous. F. H.

Freeport, L. I., June 19, 1916.

To Inform the Mexican People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago a Mexican labor leader suggested, I believe, that the United States should officially make her attitude in the present crisis clear to Mexico and her people. Has this been thoroughly done? It is not sufficient in these days, when a thousand conditions conspire to carry false impressions abroad and create misunderstandings, that the Mexican Government has received assurances of this Government's purely altruistic intentions. The people of Mexico should also be satisfied.

Would it not be a wise precautionary measure for the President to issue an official proclamation to the people of Mexico—to be posted everywhere throughout that country, the expense to be defrayed by us—clearly setting forth the Government's intentions, with the necessary guarantees of good faith? Such an offer might be made to the Mexican Government for the purpose of allaying popular alarm and perfectly natural suspicion in Mexico. LAWRENCE STERNER.

Brooklyn, June 20, 1916.

President Stryker's Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the telegram reporting the remarks made by President Stryker of Hamilton College to his alumni, permit me to say that I was present when the speech was made and heard every word of it. President Stryker did not attack Charles E. Hughes, nor did he flay President Wilson; nor did Elihu Root say anything which could be construed as a rebuke for the utterances of Hamilton's President. Mr. Root was criticising speakers who put forth buncombe and not the men who speak their honest sentiments from their hearts. If President Stryker was wrong, then was the great Patrick Henry wrong; and as far as the audience was concerned, a good 80 per cent. were with him and applauded. I heard a few hisses from a small crowd of "pussy feet." The remarks of President Hibben of Princeton to his alumni show that he was endeavoring to inspire in them, if it were needed, the same high spirit of true and pure American citizenship. ALEXANDER C. SOPER.

Lakewood, N. J., June 20, 1916.

MR. FORD'S OPPORTUNITY.

Let Him Now Prove His Theory by Killing the War Germ.

New York, June 22, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let us learn as we go. In the light of the Mexican situation how futile now seem the pacifist's proposals for the suppression of warfare, to which we have been listening for the last year.

Here are two peoples drifting into war, neither of which wishes to fight the other. Every reason is present for their avoidance of conflict. Neither wants anything the other has; both wish only to be let to conduct their affairs in their own ways. Nevertheless, like those aboard two vessels beyond control which are about to collide, the citizens of both countries now seem helplessly to be awaiting an inevitable crash. A racial difference, unlike theories of government, a too close proximity, are bearing their at some time or other inevitable fruits.

Here, if anywhere, the American pacifist has had his opportunity to prove his case. Our people have been pacific to the last degree, while our Government, being of his own faith, has been pacifistic to the point of accepting insult, the murder of our citizens, and the invasion of our territory, without retaliation. The pacifist has pleaded to be permitted to prove that his is the only sure road to permanent peace. In the case of Mexico he has had his way. Now let him complete his work without resort to military force, which he abhors and professes to believe unnecessary. If the pacifist will but write, wire, phone, or bring to the White House the magic solvent of international difficulties which he has professed to possess he may be assured it will be gratefully received, and immediately applied by sympathetic hands.

But a few weeks since Mr. Ford informed me he had discovered the war germ and could exterminate it; that he intended to exterminate it. As useful agents in the prevention of invasion he has dismissed the flag, patriotism, and the military, the only safeguards this aged world of experience has evolved. Very well; he has sought to destroy that upon which we have relied for safety, let him therefore replace it with something better. Let him make good his words; let him fulfill his promises; let him now prevent a war involving his own people which has not yet begun. Having in this emergency struck at our military strength the only blow in his power, by the discharge from his employ of those who now go to serve his country, it is his bounden duty to provide a substitute means equally as effective for preserving the national safety.

This man has trifled with the security of a nation; of his nation; now, before God and his countrymen, he is charged with the duty of making atonement. Let him and his kind make good their boasts, or hasten to repair the damage they have done. If they cannot do the first, and will not do the second, they deserve the contempt, the social ostracism, of every patriotic American.

HENRY A. WISE WOOD.

High Feeling at the Bazaar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although of French descent, I am an American out and out. Still, it is provoking to see the things that are done to increase hatred against the Germans. Not only by most newspapers, by lecturers such as George Haven Putnam, but at the Allied Bazaar, where I helped earnestly day and night. One evening I saw three young chaps insultingly ordered away from a booth because they spoke German. Another day a child was wearing several flags, among them a German one. A Frenchwoman ordered her to throw it away; the child refused, not understanding, and the Frenchwoman grabbed it and destroyed it. Such a woman should remain in France; she doesn't belong in America. On all sides one heard narrow, venomous expressions against the Germans. On Saturday night it was almost impossible to do any business because the whole crowd stood in front of a platform for about two hours where an actress, dressed as Britannia, waving two English flags, sang "Rule, Britannia!" all joining in the chorus. It was repeated over and over again amid much wild cheering. I wondered if we were in America—such fostering of race hatred, which should be avoided in every instance in this country. After too much of "Rule, Britannia!" they did sing once "The Star-Spangled Banner." I say "Rule, America!" but rule in genuine American fashion for real Americans.

AIMEE MARCEAU.

New York, June 18, 1916.

Americanism from a Soap Box.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While passing Madison Square today I was dumfounded to find, much to my surprise, among all those hypocrites who make that place their headquarters a young man on an old wooden box speaking about "America for Americans." I think it about time that those orators up there who address their audiences on various subjects, not even stopping at treason, under the heading of free speech, ought to be suppressed; and my heart really leaped for joy when I heard that young fellow talk. I think he deserves a vote of thanks from all patriotic Americans. I sincerely hope that he reads this and forms an organization such as he spoke of, namely, "America for Americans." BERNARD COWAN.

New York, June 20, 1916.

THE SOWER OF THE DRAGON'S TEETH.

(*The Argonautica, Book III.*)

I pray that the Earth-born Men shall yet turn upon him and rend
Who hath plowed up the world and hath sown it with terror from end to end!

He rended the peaceful soil, cleaving with adamant share;
The breath of the oxen he drove were flame on the quivering air!

And then, from a spear-tipped helmet of bronze, with implacable hands
He scattered the seed of the teeth of the dragon abroad in all lands!

How swift from that sowing malign the armed myriads rise!
Born of the Earth, (unwilling,) they charge with abhorrent cries!

Look, where they strive with each other, not seeing the blows that they rain,
Till the steaming furrows are sluices that run with the blood of the slain.

So many, so many, so many, forward those legions are urged—
Life of an hour! How they fight from the furrows while scarcely emerged!

Youth! How they strike and are stricken, and, rath, to the ground are o'erborne—
(Even as frost overnight betrayeth the young Summer corn);

Ay, born of the Earth, unwilling such broods to bring to the light—
Sprung from pernicious sowing, destined in deadly despite!

Driven with lust of the battle—yet battle they did not ordain;
Pitiless—pitiful—senseless, they strew and are strown on the plain. . . .

I pray that the Earth-born Men shall yet turn upon him and rend
Who hath plowed up the world and hath sown it with terror from end to end!

EDITH M. THOMAS.

A CIVILIAN RAID ON THE U. S. NAVY.

Congress, in an Appropriation Bill, Creates a New Engineer Corps Open to Political Appointments.

By HENRY REUTERDAHL,
Associate Naval Institute.

Weehawken, N. J., June 18, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the cloak of helping the navy certain gentlemen in Congress are trying to increase their political capital and swag. And tucked away in the Appropriation bill are some juicy paragraphs which will supply 300 civilian political jobs in the navy.

The situation is alarming. Thirty civilian engineers without any practical naval engineering are each year to be added to the navy for a period covering ten years, entering the service as acting ensigns. In ten years' time there will be in the navy a little engineer corps of 300 civilians.

Every officer in the navy save one is strongly opposed to the infusion of an untrained, unskilled element of political appointees. The frameup of this new civilian engineer corps of 300 more plums for the politicians took place in the dark—there were no special hearings—no board of officers was asked for opinions, neither the War College nor the General Board. These appointees are to come from among the graduates of colleges, technical schools and universities. Naturally, these young men have no practical experience whatever.

On the other hand, the graduates of the Naval Academy, in addition to their technical training, have spent each Summer approximately three months on a practice cruise. As midshipmen they have been engaged in the operation of the steam machinery, the remainder of the time being devoted to turrets, guns, mounts, and other equipment. In addition to this practical experience, while at the Naval Academy they are also given drills on board ships, as well as work in machine shops, foundries, and in the test and laboratories, where the special machinery used on board vessels of the navy is available for their training. Here they get to know their jobs as naval officers.

To make officers out of graduates of technical schools will require several years. To appoint them as officers and give them commissions as such does not necessarily relieve the pressure due to the lack of officers. The lack of officers is a lack of trained officers.

These civilians can under no circumstances be classed as competent or equal in education, training, practical experience, and judgment with the type of officer who is being detailed at the Post-Graduate School in Engineering. To take the technical school graduate, with practically no knowledge, and place him in the Post-Graduate School alongside officers who have had four years at Annapolis and from five to ten years' service in the navy operating guns, engines, navigating, and training for war, is ridiculous, and will not produce efficiency.

In 1899, as a result of continued dissension, the amalgamation of the Line and Engineer Corps was accomplished. Colonel Roosevelt was then Assistant Secretary of the Navy. It has resulted in better relations between the officers doing deck duty and those doing steam engineering, because each understands something of the work of the other. It anticipated the changes in types of ships, guns, torpedoes, wireless, &c., which have made it necessary for every officer to be something of an engineer as well as a seaman, for a dreadnought is but a mass of engines afloat.

Engineering training of any description is of value to the navy only as the personnel acquiring it has a knowledge of the navy. The eternal question is not "Is the machine a good machine?" but "Is the machine a good machine for installation in a battleship, cruiser, destroyer or submarine?" Only the man with a navy training can answer that question. The high standing of the navy's engineering, which is its life, must not be tampered with for the sake of politics.

Nor should Congress be permitted to divorce the study of engineering from the line as also proposed in the Appropriation bill. The navy as a whole is solid against it. It would simply mean constant friction and inefficiency. And it would be nothing short of criminal to have line officers deprived of the opportunity to learn engineering when their whole naval career is just one engine after another.

Authoritatively, Colonel Roosevelt has voiced the navy's opinion against the re-establishment of an Engineer Corps in the navy. Naturally he is being taken to task for believing, as a former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, that these civilian engineers might, later, try to obtain more rank and additional privileges. This statement was particularly raised and objected to by Commodore Eaton, a retired officer, in a recent letter to The Sun. A line officer of high standing, formerly an engineer, emphasizes the correctness of Mr. Roosevelt's view, and writes: "If the new Engineer Corps is established, the line officer will cease to feel his responsibility for the care and upkeep of the machinery of the ship, and will not take the vital interest in engineering matters that he is forced to take at the present time, and consequently our navy will suffer in its development. The introduction of another corps in the navy will cause friction to a certain extent. After a few years the new Engineer Corps will put forth its claims as we did in the old Engineer Corps—that is, we stated that our training and knowledge was identical with that of the line officers. That the ship as a whole was a machine; that navigation was purely a mathematical question, and that we felt that we were equally fit to navigate the ship. A lobby was established in Washington, the engineers contributing a certain portion of their salary to meet the expenses of the same. Various engineering colleges, distinguished engineers, and able engineer writers were secured to lend us their aid in giving us the position and title that we considered our profession entitled us to.

"This same question will undoubtedly be brought up again in a few years after the new Engineer Corps is established. They will have the same institution and the same backing from the engineering world to amalgamate them with the line, the same old fight with its detriment to the progress of the service will be gone over again and in my opinion the new Engineer Corps would win more easily than the old Engineer Corps."

Another officer says: "The navy has no objection to 300 well educated men who can pass the examinations being admitted to the navy as ensigns, but the kick is against these men coming in as a special corps to do engineering only, thus depriving our future young officers of their engineering training. We need officers, and we are willing to take them where we can get them, but they should come in as ensigns, pass the examinations of ensigns, and perform the duties of ensigns."

HENRY REUTERDAHL.

MOBILIZING RAILROADS.

An Unprepared Condition That Calls for Immediate Remedies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The mobilization of American industries and commerce is a pivotal consideration in any and every possible scheme of national preparedness. It is one of the great lessons to be learned from the European war, and, according to reports in The Boston Sunday Herald, the response of the manufacturers to the appeal of the Government on the subject shows "the most intelligent patriotism and the deepest interest."

Of course, in a national program of this description the very first industry to receive attention should be the railroads. And for one thing, the railroads will never mobilize themselves. They are essentially public service institutions; consequently, to mobilize the railroads is very specifically a Government job.

Now, to mobilize an army or an industry is to take stock of its unit resources, to assemble and arrange those units, to harmonize relationships among them, and as necessary to move the mass with the inspiration of a common purpose. To make these arrangements, then, and to secure these results on the railroads, in the interests of the nation at large, are manifestly and inevitably the functions of authority.

From the industrial point of view the American railroads today are on the verge of civil war. There is strife and threatened paralysis of action among the units. The outstanding issues are "rates" and "wages." Here is the job for the national mobilizer. No half-way measures will suffice. The present half-regulated situation has created a very natural and never-ending squabble among railroad units. To secure a permanent settlement, both wages and rates must be regulated. Another compromise will simply give a new lease of life to the present scandalous situation. Let authority in America consider this matter very carefully and remember its bond to the people.

A railroad strike and a preparedness campaign is an unthinkable combination. No railroad man in America should go on parade or to a training camp until he has settled the preparedness issue in relation to his own job and to his personal duty. The railroad business today is under a cloud. Patriotically speaking, a strike vote on the railroads is a social and industrial contradiction. It is a manifest sarcasm on preparedness.

JAMES O. FAGAN.

Waverley, Mass., June 21, 1916.

England and the British Empire.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Samuel Harden Church must, I am sure, feel duly grateful for the lesson in geography which William Stewart gave him in his letter to THE TIMES. Though Mr. Church used the term "island," as was quite apparent, in a figurative way, he will no doubt be glad to learn that England is but a part of the island. Mr. Stewart is, I am sure, quite wrong when he says that "we hear a great deal at present in the United States papers about the English Army and the English Navy." We rarely see them referred to as such in the American press, certainly in no representative part of it.

JAMES RUSSELL.

Brookline, Mass., June 20, 1916.

King Ahab Went Softly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Roosevelt was mistaken; it was another King who "walked lightly"—King Ahab, (First Kings, xxi., 27,) and not King Agag, (First Samuel, xv., 32, 33.) God threatened judgment upon King Ahab for his wickedness "in following idols," and when King Ahab heard it he "went softly." (First Kings, xxi., 26, 27.)

BIBLE STUDENT.

New York, June 20, 1916.

FOR AMERICAN REFLECTION.

Four Points of View Submitted by Gabriel Hanotaux.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following is an article in the Figaro of May 31, written by the eminent statesman and historian, Gabriel Hanotaux. Although dated before the Chicago Convention, I think it will be interesting to many readers:

I have just taken part [Decoration Day] in the ceremony in honor of the American soldiers who died for France. During the service which was read by Dr. Watson in the Church of the Avenue de l'Alma, and while the crowd was covering with flowers the brotherly statues of Washington and Lafayette on the Place des Etats-Unis, I promised myself to submit the following considerations to the thoughtful judgment of American conscience on the eve of a nomination so important for the future of the world:

(1.) The Verdun offensive has now lasted three months; one wonders that it is carried on with such fury, when it is apparent that the strategic importance of this point cannot assure a decision in what concerns the issues of the war. The reason is as follows: The Hohenzollern dynasty has need of a victory; it wishes to provide the Kronprinz with his Marshal's baton by means of a success, without counting the cost. Four hundred thousand men will die, and more if need be, to satisfy the vanity and ambition of one man. This is what the American democracy must know to have a clear opinion of these great events.

(2.) The promises of Germany to the United States on the submarine question were not sincere; they are a means for her to gain time to construct a fleet of submarines for the high seas by which she hopes to become mistress of navigation, even in American waters. When this fleet is ready, Germany will unmask her batteries.

(3.) It has been said that the European war is "an act of folly" on the part of the powers engaged in it. In France we believe, on the contrary, that in fighting for righteousness, for the weaker nations, for the respect of treaties, we are committing an act of supreme wisdom, and we believe also that those who hold other opinions and express them in such harsh terms are not wise.

(4.) Some one has spoken of a "mediator." In this war there will not be, there cannot be, a "mediator." C. G.

Roslyn, L. I., June 22, 1916.

Mr. Wise Retorts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of June 20 you assailed my criticism of Mr. Glynn. You were evidently so anxious to lamb

MRS. J. J. ASTOR IS WED TO WM. K. DICK

Simple Ceremony in Little Episcopal Chapel in Bar Harbor, with Sunshine as Good Omen.

FATHER GIVES BRIDE AWAY

Relatives and a Few Friends at Nuptials, While Police Keep Crowd at Distance—Leave for California.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., June 22.—The wedding of Mrs. Madeleine Force Astor, widow of Colonel John Jacob Astor, and William K. Dick, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Dick of New York, which was celebrated here at 2 o'clock this afternoon in St. Saviour's Episcopal Church, was a simple and quiet affair, without display or ostentation.

Perfect weather favored the occasion, and the sun shone brightly upon the vineclad church and through the stained glass windows, which was a good omen, according to the old inhabitants.

A large crowd of sightseers and a battery of cameras and motion picture operators gathered early outside the church, but the bridal party evaded the curious gaze and the movie men by arriving some time in advance of the hour set, entering the church through a side door.

Perhaps the most disappointed among the crowd was "Grandma" Harris, who is 96 years old, and who stood a long time in watchful waiting, leaning on her cane. She finally had to leave without having a glimpse of the bride. The local police kept the crowd at a certain distance.

John Jacob Astor IV. There.

Among the first to arrive at the church were the bride's mother, Mrs. William H. Force, and her sister, Miss Katherine Force, and Henri Harnickel, Miss Force's fiancé. With them were young John Jacob Astor IV., looking dainty and sweet, his nurse, and Miss Elizabeth Briggs, Mrs. Astor's secretary. Both Mrs. Force and her daughter were heavily veiled.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. C. Larned, rector of the church. The bride, who was unattended, wore a tailored suit of blue serge, with a matching hat, with a gray fox thrown over her shoulder. Her patent leather pumps were topped with gray spats and her gloves were white.

Mr. Force gave his daughter in marriage, and Adolph M. Dick acted as his brother's best man.

After the ceremony Mr. Dick and his bride left by the side door and hurried to a motor car in waiting, and, closely guarded from the near approach of the curious by the police. A shower of rice from some of the guests who had it concealed fell about them as they entered the car and were driven off.

Luncheons Precede Ceremony.

Preceding the ceremony, the bride entertained her immediate relatives with a luncheon at Isle Cote, while Mr. Dick and his family had luncheon at the De Gregoire. The table decorations at Isle Cote consisted of a mound of white lilacs and pink roses. Mrs. Force wore a gown of black and gray flowered organdy, with a large black hat, and Miss Force appeared in a blue serge dress with a black hat wreathed with white roses.

The train bringing the guests from New York was more than an hour late. It was met at Ellsworth, twenty miles away, by several automobiles, and the guests whisked away in a hurry to the De Gregoire, where luncheon was waiting. This party included the bridegroom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Dick, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. William Kingsland Macy, the two late sisters being sisters of the bridegroom; Adolph M. Dick, Scott Pyle, Mr. and Mrs. J. Adolph Mollenhauer, Lyman Hine, Dr. Nagel, Miss Eleanor Lawrence, and former Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve.

Start for California.

The bridal couple motored to Ellsworth, where they took a private car attached to the 3:45 o'clock train, on which were most of the guests. They plan to spend a month in California, and upon their return, will divide their time between Bar Harbor and the bridegroom's home at Islip, L. I. Mrs. Force will look after young John Jacob Astor at Isle Cote during his mother's absence.

The chapel in which they were married was built by Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, in memory of her husband, and seats not more than fifty people.

The much-discussed marriage license, which played such havoc with the original plans for the wedding, was delivered at Isle Cote this morning by W. H. Sherman, the Town Clerk. The couple had planned to be married on Monday, but the Maine law requires the application for a license must be filed five days before the marriage can take place. The bride wrote personally to the Town Clerk last Saturday for the license, in the absence of Mr. Dick. Those who saw her her engagement ring, say it is a large emerald.

The guests at the church included among others, Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister; Victor Cushman, Mrs. Lucian Carr, the Misses Jeannie and Marie L. Emmet, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Emmet of New York; Mrs. Eric MacDonald, and Albert Eugene Gallatin. No formal invitations were issued for the church, the invitations being made mostly by letter.

Relinquishes Income of $5,000,000.

By her marriage the bride relinquishes the Astor mansion at 840 Fifth Avenue, as well as the income on $5,000,000, which was set aside by the late Colonel Astor's will. This property reverts to William Vincent Astor.

The friendship of Mr. Dick and his bride began when they were children, when the Force and Dick families resided in Brooklyn. Mr. Dick is 28 years old now and his bride is 24. It is said they had been engaged two months prior to the announcement of their engagement last Saturday, and their original intention was to marry this Fall. Their secret was guarded so well that not even the servants in the Astor mansion guessed at it.

Mr. Dick Worth $3,000,000.

Mr. Dick is Vice President of the Robert Chapman Company and the McKee Refrigerator Company and is connected with many other large corporations. He belongs to a family long identified with the sugar refining industry. A portion of his fortune, about $3,000,000, was inherited from his grandfather, William Dick, a pioneer sugar refiner of Williamsburg. The Dick town house is at 20 East Fifty-third Street, and they have a country place, Allen Winden, at Islip, L. I.

The social stir caused by the announcement of Mr. Dick's engagement and approaching marriage to Mrs. Astor was hardly as intense as the announcement made in August, 1911, by Mr. and Mrs. William H. Force of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Madeleine Talmage Force, to Colonel John Jacob Astor. Eighteen months previous to this Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, the Colonel's first wife, had obtained a divorce.

In January of the following year Colonel Astor and his bride went to Egypt, and on their return to England, several months later, took passage on the Titanic, bound to New York on her maiden voyage. Then came the great disaster that shocked and saddened the world, when, on the night of April 14, the big vessel went down among the jagged icebergs. Colonel Astor was drowned, his bride being among the survivors. Later Colonel Astor's body was recovered and buried in Trinity Cemetery.

Trust Fund for Astor Child.

John Jacob Astor, 4th, was born in the Astor mansion on Fifth Avenue on Aug. 14, 1912. The child is the great-great-grandchild of the founder of the Astor fortune, and to him was left a trust fund of $3,000,000 under his father's will, the widow being named as his legal guardian. When the then Mrs. Astor filed her first accounting as guardian, in 1915, it was shown that the infant's expenses each year exceeded $20,000 and that his mother had been compelled to pay more than $7,000 out of her resources.

TWICHELL-PRATT WEDDING.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Pratt a Bride at Seamoor.

Miss Katherine Eugenia Pratt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Pratt of Brooklyn, and Burton Parker Twichell, son of the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Twichell of Hartford, Conn., were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at Seamoor, the country home of the Pratt family at Glen Cove, L. I.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, brother of the bridegroom, in a lattice work chapel, erected on the lawn at the southern side of the house under a bower of white roses. A pipe organ was installed for the occasion, and there was a brief organ recital before the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and tulle, with a court train of silver cloth depending from the shoulders. Her wedding veil of rare old Brussels lace was arranged flat on the coiffure, and was worn by her sister, Mrs. Frank Jefferson Frost of Joplin, Mo., who was Miss Margaret Pratt, at her wedding last October. She wore a necklace of pearls, and carried a bouquet of orange blossoms and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Frank J. Frost acted as her sister's matron of honor. She wore a gown of mauve colored taffeta and tulle, with a touch of apricot, and a tulle hat of pastel shades. Miss Elizabeth French of Montclair, N. J., a classmate of the bride at Vassar, was maid of honor. She was in a frock of orchid blue taffeta and tulle.

The other attendants included Mrs. Theodore Pratt, (Miss Laura Merrick of New Orleans,) a sister-in-law of the bride, and the Misses Marjorie Kendig, Althea Gibb, Helen Wood, Phyllis Williams, and Martha Tipton. All wore frocks of orchid pink taffeta, similar in design to the dresses worn by the matron and maid of honor. Each of the attendants carried clusters of orchids.

Frank J. Frost was best man and the ushers were Theodore Pratt, Frank L. Babbott, Jr., Hamilton Hadley, H. C. Ogden Wood, Jr., H. H. Whapples, C. C. Russ, F. S. Goodwin, Dr. G. M. Smith, and A. H. Richardson.

A large reception followed the ceremony, many coming by special train from New York. Mrs. Pratt, the bride's mother, was in white lace.

The couple will remain in the East until September, when they will go to Nordhoff, Cal., where Mr. Twichell is master of preparatory school. It was in California that they first met, as the bride's parents have a Winter home at Nordhoff. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Charles Pratt of Brooklyn and of Luzon B. Morris, one time Governor of Connecticut. Mr. Twichell was graduated from Yale, class of '01.

On Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Pratt gave a dinner dance at the Nassau Country Club for the bridal party.

WILL WED AFTER ROMANCE.

Edward J. Kelly, Lawyer, and Miss Mary G. Morton to Marry June 28.

The wedding of Edward J. Kelly, a lawyer of this city, and Miss Mary Gertrude Morton, daughter of James H. Morton, is to take place on June 28, at the home of the bride in Boston.

Their marriage will be the culmination of a romance which began in Venice about three years ago. Miss Morton was visiting Venice with a party that included William J. Bryan and the then American Ambassador at Rome, and there they met a party of Roman Catholic dignitaries. Among this party was Mr. Kelly, and he was introduced to Miss Morton by the Rev. Father Chidwick.

During their stay in Venice Miss Morton and Mr. Kelly spent much time in the gondolas, and their engagement followed shortly after their return to this country.

Mr. Kelly is a son of the late John F. Kelly of Newark, who was a partner for many years of United States Senator Smith in the manufacture of leather. Miss Morton's parents have a country home at Huntington, L. I.

MISS CUYLER ENGAGED.

To Wed Joseph Walker, 3d, Member of First Armored Motor Battery

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas De Witt Cuyler of Haverford, Penn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor de Graff, to Joseph Walker, 3d, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Walker of Garrison, N. Y., and 410 Park Avenue, this city.

Mr. Walker is a member of the First Armored Motor Battery, N. G., N. Y. He is a grandson of Joseph Walker of 289 Fifth Avenue, and on the maternal side a grandson of the late Samuel Sloan. He was graduated from Yale class of '15, and is a student at the Columbia Law School.

No date has been set for the wedding.

MISS RUTH SPIRO A BRIDE.

Marries Herbert Callmann at the St. Regis—Honeymoon in Canada.

The marriage of Miss Ruth Spiro, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Spiro of Danbury, Conn., and Herbert Callmann of this city took place at 6:30 o'clock last evening at the St. Regis. The Rev. Rudolph Grossmann officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white silk trimmed with silver and pearls, and a tulle veil. Her only ornament was a diamond chain, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Miss Rita Spiro acted as her sister's maid of honor. She wore a frock of chantilly lace over pink satin and carried American Beauty roses. William Callmann was best man for his brother.

The couple have gone to Canada on their honeymoon, and will spend the Summer at the Callmann home at Lawrence, L. I.

Miss Peggy Busk Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Busk of 3 East Eighty-fifth Street and Litchfield, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Peggy Busk, to Edward Allen Whitney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Whitney, of Augusta, Me. Miss Busk made her début last Winter, and since that time has been prominent in the doings of the younger set. Mr. Whitney is a senior at Harvard University. No date has been set for the wedding.

MISS RUTHERFURD, CYRIL HATCH'S BRIDE

Younger Daughter of Mrs. Wm. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., Married in Fifth Avenue Home.

FAMILY ONLY IS PRESENT

Stepfather Gives Bride, 21, in Marriage—Bridegroom Is 38—Honeymoon Trip to Far West.

Cyril Hatch, a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Hatch of Philadelphia and Newport, and Miss Barbara Cairncross Rutherfurd, the younger daughter of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., by her second husband, the late Lewis W. Rutherfurd, were married at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at the residence of the bride's stepfather and her mother, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., 660 Fifth Avenue.

The ceremony took place in the Gothic ballroom, and the Rev. William H. Garth, rector of St. Mark's Church at Islip, L. I., officiated. There were no attendants, and none except a few members of the immediate family were present. Nicholas Biddle of Philadelphia was the best man. Miss Rutherfurd wore a frock of embroidered white georgette crêpe and a white tulle and crêpe hat, and her stepfather gave her in marriage.

There was no breakfast, and a few minutes after the ceremony Mr. Hatch and his bride left the house by the rear entrance on Fifty-second Street and entered a motor and were whirling toward the Grand Central Station. They had gone barely three blocks, however, before they whirled back again to get something Mrs. Hatch had forgotten. They are going through Canada and the Far West to the Pacific Coast, and will spend some time in California before returning to New York.

The engagement was never announced, but was published, nevertheless, last April. Mr. Hatch, who is 38 years of age, has always been a well-known member of the Newport set. He was left an orphan very young and is a brother of Charles Phillips Hatch, who married the Baroness Marie W. A. van Haeften, widow of the late George Müller, who took the name of van Haetten. Mr. Hatch was brought up in the family of Mr. and Mrs. John Austin Stevens of Newport. He is a member of the Knickerbocker, Piping Rock, and Racquet Clubs.

Mrs. Hatch is 21 years of age. She made her début several years ago. She is a sister of Mrs. Ogden Le Roy Mills and a niece of Oliver Harriman, J. Low Harriman, Joseph W Harriman, and Herbert M. Harriman, and of Mrs. Stephen Olin and Mrs. Frederick C. Havemeyer, and is a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, her mother having been Miss Anne Harriman. She was a half sister of the late Samuel Stevens Sands and George Winthrop Sands, both of whom met tragic deaths in motor accidents.

The bride's mother, Mrs. Vanderbilt, is booked to sail today on the Lafayette to resume her work in Paris for the benefit of the American Ambulance Hospital, which she established in that city.

MARRY AT COUNTRY HOME.

Miss Marguerite Tweedy Weds James D. Biggs at Graysart.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., June 22.—Graysart, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Tweedy of this city at Ball's Pond, was the scene of a pretty wedding this afternoon, when Miss Marguerite Tweedy was united in marriage to James Douglas Biggs of Danbury, formerly of Grand Junction, Col. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Hallam Tweedy of Yale University, with the bridal party gathered in the sunken gardens of the home.

The bridesmaids were Miss Dorothy Martin of Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Virginia Whitmore of Ridgway, Penn.; Miss Grace Newkirk of Paterson, N. J., classmates of the bride in Smith College; Miss Margery Tweedy, a sister, and Miss Helen Rider and Miss Gladys Rider of this city.

Clyde H. Biggs of Grand Junction, Col., a brother, was the best man. The ushers were Francis Hayner of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lyon T. Shackelford of New York, Edgar H. Biggs of New Haven, Myron T. Griswold of Wethersfield, and Donald N. Tweedy of this city.

LADY IRENE CURZON TO WED.

Eldest Daughter of Earl Curzon Engaged to Guy Benson.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, June 30.—The engagement is announced of Lady Irene Curzon, the eldest daughter of Earl Curzon, and Gay Benson, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Benson of Buckhurst, Sussex.

Lady Irene inherits the beauty and charm of her late mother, who was a daughter of Levi Z. Leiter.

In 1906 just after the death of her mother, Lord Curzon was appointed by the Supreme Court of Washington ancillary guardian of his three daughters and authorized to colect money due from the estate of their grandfather amounting to $90,000 yearly.

The father of the prospective bridegroom is the senior partner in the firm of Robert Benson & Co., a well-known firm of London bankers, and is a trustee of the National Gallery.

Lady Mary Irene Curzon is 20 years old. Her mother was Mary Victoria Leiter, eldest daughter of the late Levi Z. Leiter of Washington, D. C. Lady Curzon died in 1906.

Lady Irene Curzon is heir presumptive to the Barony of Ravendale, Derbyshire, as her father has no son. She in the event of his death will become the Baroness of Ravendale and a peeress in her own right.

MISS HAMILTON BETROTHED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Hamilton to Wed Joseph W. Geer.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Hamilton of Albany and Casenovia, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine Ellis Hamilton, to Joseph White Geer, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Geer of New York and Ossining. Miss Hamilton is a granddaughter of Mrs. William A. Beach of Syracuse and the late William A. Beach of Troy and also of the late Mr. and Mrs. William T. Hamilton of Syracuse. She is a niece of Captain Warren S. Beach and Mrs. Beach of New York.

Mr. Geer was graduated from Williams College in the class of 1914 and is a member of the Delta Psi Fraternity. He is a brother of Miss Helen Danforth Geer, who made her début last Winter; of Olin Potter Geer, who married Miss Charlotte Van Cortlandt Nicoll, and of Walter Geer, Jr. He is also a grandson of the late Mr. and Mrs. Orlando B. Potter and of Mrs. Mrs. A. P. Geer, and is a nephew of Miss Blanche Potter.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Arrivals from Rotterdam.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Rotterdam on the Noordam were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Barbour, Mrs. Martha C. Cate, C. K. Crane, A. L. Crosfield, Miss M. S. Davidson, S. Frankfort, Charles F. Girard, Mrs. A. Hammond, C. W. Holtz, J. Labe, Miss N. M. Logue, Mrs. K. Oster, Mrs. Nadine Oster, John B. Plas, Miss May R. Potter, G. Rebel, Miss Rosa Ringler, Miss Jessie Smith, Mrs. H. W. Thornton, Miss H. W. Thornton, Miss H. R. Tolman, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Yorke, Cyril G. W. Adson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bos, Mrs. Anna Burke, George Ford, Miss Ida Frankfort, Miss Emma Fenn, George F. Hilmer, Mrs. Anna Minks, Miss A. W. H. Niel, Mr. and Mrs. G. Peters, Miss Ethel Williams.

WINE OF CARDUI WINS SUIT.

Jury Gives Makers One-Cent Verdict Against Medical Association.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The American Medical Association was found guilty tonight of libeling the Chattanooga Medicine Company when the jury, which had been out for six days, returned a verdict before Judge Landis awarding the makers of Wine of Cardui damages of 1 cent.

The Wine of Cardui case has been the longest and one of the most costly in the history of the Federal District Court.

Libel was alleged in two suits and damages were sought as a result of the publication in The Journal of the American Medical Association of two articles April 11 and July 13, 1914, describing the Wine of Cardui, manufactured and sold by the plaintiffs, as "booze, a tipple, a worthless fraud and a cheat."

The first case sought $200,000 damages. It was dropped automatically with the sudden death on April 26 of John A. Patten, who appeared as complainant.

The two cases were called before Judge G. Carpenter and selection of a jury was begun on March 21, 1916. It was agreed that both cases should be heard together; the separation later made unnecessary was to have been made in argument and instruction at the conclusion of the testimony.

The plaintiffs were represented by Francis W. Walker of Chicago, Warwick M. Hough of St. Louis, Robert H. Williams of Chattanooga, and James A. Fowler of Knoxville, Tenn. The defense was represented by Frank J. Loesch, Charles J. Scofield, J. T. Scofield, Theodore Schmidt, and Frederick J. Marx of Chicago, J. B. Sizer of Chattanooga, and Benjamin T. Waldo of New Orleans.

CLEMENTS WOULD BE FREE.

Countersuit by Wife Also Disclosed in Naming of Referee.

Despite the efforts of Alfred B. Clements, President of the United States Wood Preserving Company of 165 Broadway, and his wife, Mrs. Dorothy N. Clements, to keep their marital differences a secret, the two suits for divorce which each brought against the other came to light yesterday when Supreme Court Justice Giegerich appointed Alexander S. Norton as referee to take testimony in both actions.

The complaint in the original suit which was filed by Clements against his wife, named Homer A. Holt as co-respondent. In her answer, Mrs. Clements made countercharges against her husband, naming Miss Harriet Jackson of the Ansonia Hotel. She also charged that he went to Philadelphia in company with an unknown woman.

Mrs. Clements petitioned the court to have the matter sent to a referee on the ground that she has two children, whom she would like to spare. Their names are Cyril Melville Clements, 21, and Elizabeth Ludlow Clements, 16.

DOW'S ESTATE $6,880,590.

Held in Trust for Four Daughters and Their Children.

An accounting of the executors and trustees of the estate of David Dows, who died in 1890, which was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court, showed a balance of $6,880,590. The estate is held in trust for four daughters, nine granddaughters, and nine grandsons. The trust does not terminate until the death of the youngest daughter of the testator. The daughters are Mrs. Annie L. Hoe of 11 East Seventy-first Street, Mrs. Margaret W. Dunham, and Mrs. Mary Dunham of 35 East Sixty-eighth Street, and Mrs. Susan Herter of 819 Madison Avenue.

The executors of the estate are Richard M. Hoe of 11 East Seventy-first Street; Tracy Dows of Rhinebeck, N. Y.; William A. Nash of 19 West Seventy-third Street, and George B. Cooksey of Nordhoff, Cal. Mr. Cooksey has petitioned the court to remove him on the ground of nonresidence.

ROBERT B. RYAN LEFT $100,000

Nephews and Nieces Divide Undertaker's Estate with Widow.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 22.—The will of Robert B. Ryan, who died on Oct. 20 last, filed with Surrogate Sawyer here today, disposes of an estate estimated at over $100,000. Theresa A. Ryan, the widow, receives $10,000 and the remainder of the estate is divided equally among the following nine nephews and nieces: Arthur T. Benson, Dover Plains; Walter H. Benson, Chatham; Albert B. Morgan, Hartford, Conn.; J. Edward Ryan, Port Chester; J. Jeanette Morgan, Denver, Col.; Catherine A. Dutcher, Dover Plains; Annie Hutchinson, Chatham; Genevieve F. Ryan, and Edith A. Savadjian, St. Martin la Meanne, Correze, France.

Mr. Ryan was for many years an undertaker in this city, and when he retired his business was taken over by Stephen B. Lyon, who with Mayor Thompson and Arthur T. Benson, are made executors.

The will of Elijah Acker of Ardsley, who died on June 11, divides his estate as follows: Rebecca Acker, $10,000; Oscar E. Acker, son, $1,500; Ardsley M. E. Church, $400, and St. John's Hospital, Yonkers, $300.

VAN AXTE LEFT $128,981.

Widow the Chief Beneficiary, Small Bequests Going to Four Societies.

Frederick Van Axte, who died on Oct. 28, 1913, left an estate valued at $128,981, according to a transfer tax appraisal filed yesterday in the State Controller's office. Mrs. Anna Van Axte, his widow, was the chief beneficiary. Several small bequests were made to friends and relatives.

The testator made specific bequests of $1,000 to each of the following charitable institutions: The New York Bible Society, the Society for the Care of German Seamen in the Port of New York, the Board of Church Extension of the New York Synod Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Mr. Van Axte owned realty valued at $85,883 and personalty, including mortgages, amounting to $40,594. There were no stocks and bonds in the estate.

$180,600 to Baden-Powell Heirs.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as executor and trustee under the will of Mrs. Florence Sydney Baden-Powell, the wife of Francis Smyth Baden-Powell, the English painter and sculptor, filed an accounting yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. The balance on hand March 6 was $180,600, which is credited to the heirs, the report shows. The real estate holdings of Mrs. Baden-Powell in this State totaled $226,636. The executors paid out $48,000, including an English "death duty", amounting to $45,620. All the heirs reside in England.

Hyman Dolinsky Dies In His Office.

Hyman Dolinsky of 333 West 116th Street died suddenly yesterday in his office, 74 Madison Avenue, in his fifty-seventh year. He was a native of Russia and came here thirty-two years ago. Mr. Dolinsky was active in philanthropic work and was associated with the United Hebrew Charities, the United Community, and the Adasche Israel. He was also a member of the Coal Committee of Greater New York. His wife, three sons, and two daughters survive him.

George W. Colton.

George W. Colton, for more than fifty years a member of the New York Produce Exchange, during which he was identified with Standard Oil interests for many years, died yesterday at his home, 1,350 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, in his 87th year. He was a native of Ohio.

$500,000 MARBLES HERE FOR WIDENER

Finest Works of Donatello, Great Master of the Italian Renaissance.

400 YEARS WITH MARTELLI

Bust of St. John and Statue of David Sought in Vain by Elder Morgan and Widener.

The two famous marble sculptures by Donatello, recently bought by Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia, were unpacked yesterday in the Appraisers' Stores after a safe journey from Genoa on the steamship Re d'Italia. The pieces were passed without duty and in a few days will be installed in Mr. Widener's home.

Although neither Mr. Widener, nor representatives of P. W. French & Co. of this city, through which firm Mr. Widener bought the marbles from the Martelli family of Florence, would discuss the price paid, the Government experts accepted without question the valuation of 2,500,000 francs, or nearly $500,000, put on them abroad.

The pieces, which are regarded as the finest works of the great master of the Italian Renaissance held in private ownership, were in the possession of the Martelli family for more than four centuries, and the late P. A. B. Widener, father of the present owner, and the late J. P. Morgan were among the many who sought in vain to purchase them. They comprise the bust of the boy St. John, life size and sixteen inches in height, and the David, a life-size figure five feet in height. Both works are of Carrara marble and bear a patine mellowed by time. To obtain the Government's consent to the sale the Martelli family was compelled to give another Donatello, a walking St. John, to the Bargello, a museum.

The bust of St. John has been believed by many to be a portrait of Roberto Martelli, whose parents were the patrons of Donatello when the sculptor's father became involved in the broils of the Medici and the Albizzi factions in Florence. Compared with other statues of St. John by Donatello, the bust lacks the gaunt, ascetic air generally accepted as characteristic of even the youthful saint, and it has been suggested that the work may not have been Donatello's, but that of his pupil, Rosellino. Authorities have accepted it, however, as a true Donatello.

The full-length David, sling in hand and the head of Goliath at his feet, was designed for a niche, and in the painting by Bronzino of Ugolino Martelli the Donatello David appears in its niche in the background.

Obituary Notes.

JOB B. GILES, senior member of a contracting firm known throughout the State, died yesterday at his home in Middletown, N. Y.

Mrs. AZADETTA Z. STEVENS, widow of Oscar Stevens, is dead at the home of her son in Freeport, L. I., in her eighty-fourth year.

Lieutenant JAMES O'SULLIVAN of Company M, Third Connecticut Regiment, and formerly a resident of Westerly, R. I., is dead at his home in Manayunk, Penn.

JOHN B. MAGUIRE, for nearly fifty years in the employ of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, is dead at his home, 1,606 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, aged 70 years. He left three daughters and four sons.

Mrs. ABBY HAVILAND B. FISHER, wife of Charles J. Fisher, who is with the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and a daughter of the late John O. and Julia Higgins Burnett, died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Tuesday, and her funeral services this afternoon will be held at the home of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Eugenia Lee Burnett, 306 Jay Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Fisher was active in church work in Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY O'CONNELL died on Wednesday at her home, 184 Boerum Place, Brooklyn, in her seventy-eighth year. She is survived by three daughters, Sister Mary Rose of the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Springfield, Mass.; Sister Mary Aurelia of the Sisters of Charity of Tomkins Cove, N. Y., and Miss Catherine O'Connell, and four sons, James, Richard, John, and Edward O'Connell.

JOHN C. VAN BRUNT, Sr., senior member of the firm of J. C. Van Brunt & Sons, in Manhattan, and a descendant of the old Dutch family of that name, died on Wednesday at his home, 48 Macon street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-first year. Mr. Van Brunt had been retired from active business for many years. He was for more than fifty years a member of Putnam Lodge, F. and A. M., and Polar Star Lodge, I. O. O. F., and was also a member of Black Prince Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans. He is survived by six children.

Miss ELIZABETH MULFORD, an old resident of Patchogue, L. I., and a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, died at her home in Patchogue on Wednesday, aged 69 years. She is survived by a brother and a sister.

JOHN J. MacDONALD, for seventeen years in the employ of the Dunlap Hat Company, died in St. Mary's Hospital on Tuesday after an operation. He was 44 years old and lived at 235 Skillman Street, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM C. SCHUCKMAN, a printer employed by The Brooklyn Citizen ever since the paper was started, in 1886, died suddenly from heart disease while walking in South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. Schuckman was formerly employed in the composing room of The New York World and at one time was President of Typographical Union No. 98, which was later consolidated with Typographical Union No. 6. He lived at 152 De Kalb Avenue.

Mrs. MARTHA CRUM, widow of George Crum and one of the largest property owners in Bay Shore, L. I., died at her home there on Tuesday, in her eighty-sixth year. She is survived by a son and a daughter.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH DITTICK, 52 years old, a member of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament ever since its organization, died from heart disease on Wednesday at her home, 338 Etna Street, Cypress Hills.

ARTHUR DOW, a salesman for Walter Baker & Co., cocoa manufacturers, and living in Pelham Manor, died suddenly yesterday morning on a New York Central train while on his way to business.

Mrs. EMILY ADELINE SANFORD HURD, widow of Frank W. Hurd, and a resident of Bridgeport, Conn., died on Wednesday at her country home in Still River, Conn.

Mrs. EMELINE JONES HOFFMAN died on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Bailey, in Baileytown, near Harriman, N. Y., in her 101st year.

ANDREW SCANDAHL of 333 West Twenty-eighth Street, a member of the importing firm of Jules C. Weiss & Co., 381 Fifth Avenue, died on Wednesday night in the New York Hospital following an operation for appendicitis.

HANS STERTZ, a journalist, and formerly a resident of Newark, N. J., and this city, died recently in Germany. He was formerly connected with the New Yorker Herold and the Ballantine Brewing Company.

Mrs. MARION CRAWFORD CORMACK, widow of Henry Miller Cormack, formerly a member of Latas & Co. and of the Produce and Maritime Exchanges, died yesterday at her home in Port Ewen-on-the-Hudson in her sixty-fifth year. She was active in philanthropies and the suffrage movement.

JAMES P. MATTHEWS, once managing editor of The Baltimore Sun, died yesterday at his home in Upper Montclair, N. J., on Friday, June 23, at 3 P. M.

CHARLES M. TOWNE, one of the senior members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, died on Wednesday in his home there, in his seventy-third year.

ANDREW H. HENSEL, a veteran of the civil war, died on Wednesday at his home in Port Jervis, N. Y., where he was a Village Trustee, in his seventy-first year.

JAMES COLGAN, formerly head of James Colgan & Co., produce dealers of Paterson, N. J., died on Wednesday at his home there, in his eighty-seventh year.

Mrs. KATHERINE K. NEUBECK, wife of George H. Neubeck, Vice President of the Mutual Savings Bank of Elizabeth, N. J., died on Wednesday at her home there.

Mrs. LOUISE WIMMER, widow of William P. Wimmer, died on Wednesday at her home in Elizabeth, N. J., in her seventy-third year.

FRANK G. GRAY, a retired farmer of Lake Hopatcong, N. J., died on Wednesday night at his home there in his sixty-ninth year.

Mrs. ALICE MOORE, a resident of Rockaway, N. J., all her life, died on Wednesday at her home there in her fifty-second year.

Mrs. WILLIAM A. JONES, whose husband is organist of the Central Presbyterian Church of Summit, N. J., died suddenly on Wednesday at her home there.

Mrs. ELLEN HANNON, widow of Samuel Hannon, died on Wednesday at her home in Washington, N. J., in her sixty-seventh year, leaving four children.

Mrs. MARY MORRISON, wife of John Morrison, a resident of Bloomfield, N. J., for many years, died on Wednesday while visiting her sister in Springfield, in her fifty-seventh year.

JOHN C. HORTON, whose sight was recently restored by an operation after he had been blind for years, died yesterday at his home in Port Chester, N. Y., in his ninety-second year.

EDWARD A. JEANNERET DEAD

East Rutherford Capitalist Came from Distinguished Ancestry.

Edward A. Jeanneret, a capitalist of East Rutherford, N. J., died at his home in that place yesterday morning in his seventy-sixth year, in the house which had once been the centre of a large estate purchased by his father when he came to this country in 1857 from Neuchâtel, Switzerland. For two years Mr. Jeanneret had been President of the Building Loan Association of New Jersey, and before that had served in various civic offices in the town, besides having interests in several concerns for the manufacture of watches, thus following the trade of his Swiss ancestors. He married Juliette C. Guinand, the daughter of the well-known French émigrée family of that name. She died without issue in 1898. He left three brothers and a sister—Jules, Albert, and Paul Jeanneret, who are well-known in watch circles, and Miss Marie Jeanneret, formerly professor of French at Wells College.

Mr. Jeanneret came from distinguished ancestry. On his mother's side he was a descendant of the royal house of Poniatowski of Poland, and the grandnephew of John Walter, the founder of The London Times. On his father's side he was a direct descendant of Count Jean du Ret, who led a party of French Huguenots to Neuchâtel after the massacre of St. Bartholomew's in 1572.

John Walter Earle.

John Walter Earle, a Director and former President of the Remington Typewriter Company, with which he had been identified since 1877, died yesterday at his home in the Belnord Apartments, in his sixty-second year. Owing to ill-health he retired from the Presidency of the company last October. Mr. Earle was a Director of the Remington Company and the Atlantic National Bank.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

KORTH—HALLAHAN.—Julie F. Hallahan to Charles W. Korth.

Married.

ASTRUCK — JARETZKI. — On June 22, at the St. Regis Hotel, by Dr. David S. Muzzey, Edna Frances Astruck to Alfred Jaretzki, Jr.

BOYNTON—ROSE.—On Thursday, June 22, 1916, at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Charles T. Walkley, Mary Coralie Rose, daughter of the late Professor Charles J. Rose of Geneva, N. Y., to Lawrence Alden Boynton of East Orange, N. J.

FERRY—TOWNSEND.—On Tuesday, June 20, at 535 Park Av., Virginia Campbell Townsend, daughter of Mrs. James M. Townsend, to Ronald Mansfield Ferry.

HOBSON—MACKENZIE.—On Thursday, June 22, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. C. N. Addison, Eleanor Whiteside to Dr. George Miner Mackenzie.

LONAS—BUEHLER.—On Thursday, June 22, at Cedar Knoll, Millwood, N. Y., Katherine, daughter of Julius F. Buehler, to Frank E. Lonas.

McCLURE—HOWE.—On Thursday, June 22, 1916, at the Marble Collegiate Church, by the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, Grace, daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. J. Morgan Howe, to William C. McClure.

RUTHERFURD — HATCH. — On Thursday, June 22, 1916, by the Rev. Mr. Garth, Barbara Cairncross Rutherfurd, daughter of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, to Cyril Hatch.

SLATER—SATZ.—At Hotel Bon Ray, June 21, Etta M. Satz to Frank Slater, by Rev. A. Eiseman.

STEIBER—COHEN.—On Wednesday, June 21, 1916, at New York City, by Rev. Dr. F. de Sola Mendes, Mariadina Cohen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice S. Cohen, to Theodore E. Steiber.

VAN CORTLANDT — GIBSON. — On Thursday, June 22, at the Church of the Mediator, Kingsbridge, by the rector, the Rev. John Campbell, Augustus Van Cortlandt, Jr., and Katharine Gibson.

BOOS—GRAYBILL.—June 21, Ella A. Graybill to Hans C. Boos.

FORTMEYER — MAHR. — June 21, Emilie Mahr to Frederick W. Fortmeyer.

HATCH—RUTHERFURD.—June 22, Barbara C. Rutherfurd to Cyril Hatch.

KROPFF—SAYLES.—June 21, Joy E. Sayles

HARVARD'S CREW IS FAVORITE IN ANNUAL RACE WITH YALE ON THAMES TODAY

CRIMSON AND BLUE DIVIDE VICTORIES

Even Break for Harvard and Yale in Preliminary Races on Thames River.

HARVARD 'VARSITY FAVORITE

Many Experts Expect a Victory Today for Cambridge—Yale Men Are Not Overconfident.

Schedule for Today's Harvard-Yale Races.

9:30 A. M.—Race for Freshman crews. Distance—Two miles down stream. Drawings of Lanes—Yale, east lane; Harvard, west lane.

10:30 A. M.—Race for Second 'Varsity crews. Distance—Two miles down stream. Drawings of Lanes—Harvard, east lane; Yale, west lane.

5:45 P. M.—Race for 'Varsity crews. Distance—Four miles down stream. Drawings of Lanes—Yale, east lane; Harvard, west lane.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 22.—The prologue of the picturesque Harvard-Yale regatta was enacted here this afternoon when the freshmen fours and the gentlemen's eight classes met in the first encounter of the dual test of oarsmanship between the seats of learning in Cambridge and New Haven. The Harvard youngsters scored a signal victory, shooting across the line in a mile race three lengths in front of the Blue. In the gentlemen's eights Yale showed the way to the Crimson boat and finished half a length in front.

New London is wide awake tonight, and the even break of the preliminary races means nothing to the graduates and undergraduates from both institutions. Yale's gentlemen's eight this afternoon was composed of many oarsmen of last year's 'Varsity crew.

The Yale crew was as follows: Bow, W. A. Harriman, '14; No. 2, E. W. Farley, '07; No. 3, B. Denegre, '15; No. 4, F. C. Bugbee, '18; No. 5, H. McHenry, '15; No. 6, C. Bennitt, '16; No. 7, C. D. Wiman, '15; stroke, H. Morse; coxswain, F. Barnum, '12.

The Harvard eight was as follows: Bow, R. M. Tappan, '08; No. 2, E. W. Farley, '07; No. 3, B. C. Bacon, '10; No. 4, Dr. George Derby, '96; No. 5, J. B. Ayer, '08; No. 6, R. W. Cutler, '11; No. 7, G. F. Stratton, '13; stroke, B. Harwood, '15; coxswain, C. T. Ables, '13.

In the freshmen fours, Harvard got the jump with a stroke of 38, while Yale struggled along at 36. Harvard went to the front at the start and steadily increased the lead over the mile course. Harvard's time was 5:49 and Yale finished in 6 minutes.

The Harvard freshmen four was as follows: Bow, Cobb; No. 2, Freeman; No. 3, Brewer; stroke, Canfield; coxswain, Mitchell.

The Yale crew was: Bow, Randall; No. 2, E. Cobb; No. 3, Walker; stroke, Enders; coxswain, Grieb.

In the Gentlemen's for Harvard was Dr. George Derby and several former Crimson oarsmen who had won favor on the Thames. They were not the match of the Yale crew, however, because they had been out of a boat for a longer period than the Blue sweep swingers. At the start, Yale hit up a stroke of thirty-seven, whereas the highest that the Harvard crew could call upon was thirty-four. Yale showed in front from the very start, and there was a time at the quarter mark when there was open water between the two shells.

It was almost 7 o'clock when the finish came and Harvard crew was more than a length in the rear. Then also the Crimson coxswain, called for a spurt, and in the short distance to the finish he hit the stroke up to thirty-six and made up much lost distance. Harvard finished only half a length behind the Yale shell.

There is a general feeling about this usually quiet old whaling town tonight that Harvard is due to win tomorrow's race. This feeling is not so strong at Red Top, the Harvard camp, where Captain Morgan's crew went out on the choppy, wind-swept river for a short spin this evening. The weather was ideal and both the Harvard and Yale crews practiced starts on the rough Thames while the sun went down over the western hills.

No place is more beautiful in June than New London, and if ever two boatloads of sturdy oarsmen could get inspiration from their environment, these two crews can get it here. Up at Gales Ferry there is not the confidence that there was last year, when Yale made a procession of the regatta.

As the crews stand today there is more smoothness and technique to the Harvard crew than there is in the Yale eight. There are many big heavy men in the Yale boat, oarsmen, who last season, showed that they could shoot a fragile shell along at a killing clip without tiring. These big fellows are six-footers, and they have bronze backs and knotted muscles which lead Yale men to believe that this same husky crowd will propel the Blue tomorrow so fast that Harvard will see nothing but the spray of their oars as they did last year.

The English coach who has the destiny of Yale's hopes in his hands has been driving his eight at a hard clip for the last few days, firmly believing that the polish which he hopes for will be there when the crews are ready for the starter's gun tomorrow.

Yale has been backward in its development, but the rowing sharps believe that Nichols has been saying back, as he did two years ago, to spring a surprise crew on Harvard. Harvard has had the experience of two lessons in defeat in the past two seasons, and the coaching of Bob Herrick and Bill Haines has had one object in view. That is, to thrust aside any anticipation of a surprise.

Harvard men have flocked here tonight and have taken up all the available rooms which were not grabbed up by Yale men. In the lobbies of the Mohican and the Crocker are throngs of enthusiastic students of both Harvard and Yale, who seem to have piles of money to place on the crews. The sharpshooters at the betting game cannot see why the Crimson oarsmen should be favorites in view of the Harvard defeats of the past two years. They are willing to take Harvard bets at odds.

The first bang of the regatta will take place tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock when the freshmen eights will row two miles down stream. At 10 o'clock the second 'Varsity eights will go over the same distance. The 'Varsity race will not be rowed until 5:45, when, in the cool quiet twilight, it is hoped that the Thames will be ideal for the annual classic.

The river is full of yachts and Government boats tonight, and by tomorrow morning it is believed that the biggest rendezvous of pleasure craft that has ever assembled here will be anchored along the lane of the river.

This is the fiftieth anniversary of the regatta, and in that long stretch of years Yale has won twenty-five races and Harvard has won twenty-four. Harvard will make a great effort tomorrow to tie the count on the annual strife of oarsmenship. There is a feature about tomorrow's race which stands out plainly. Harvard's youths are happy and gay. They are singing and playing at Red Top on this cool June evening, while up at Gales Ferry there is a spirit of quietude which almost borders on worry. Everything is being done at Red Top to dispel the nervousness which always precedes a big race.

At Gales Ferry the oarsmen are going to their cots early, and, although there is a swarm of old grads up there to pat the boys on the back and give them encouragement, there is no denying that Yale is not as complacent as it has been.

There is plenty of color here to make gay the hearts of the biggest grouch of either Harvard or Yale. The streets are thronged, and every Harvard banner finds match in a Yale flag. It is hard to tell which color will predominate tomorrow. The hawkers have come prepared to supply both factions.

As a man up a tree sees the race tomorrow, Yale has a big, husky crew. While not as smooth as the machine that Harvard has developed, it has power and resource which may make up for the lack of harmony of execution. Harvard, on the other hand, sticks to form. The crew has been developed to do one thing, and to do that right.

The old-time New London folks tonight are not taking sides. They are welcoming both Yale and Harvard sympathizers with the same degree of hospitality, and are saying, with a free, open heart:

"May the best crew win!"

CROWD GATHERS FOR RACE.

Large Throng Assembles to See Harvard-Yale Regatta.

Special to the New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 22.—The main streets of the city were crowded with people this afternoon and evening, and the throng represented a varied assortment of costumes. Yachtsmen in natty uniforms, with richly dressed women, soldiers in khaki garb, sailors from the sub-base, and highly decorated college students mingled with the more sedate and conservative pedestrians throughout the city.

At the public landing, fronting Union Railroad Station, there is a regular procession of yacht tenders and motor boats arriving and departing from the flotilla of pleasure craft anchored in the lower and upper harbor, and also at the big drawbridge. At the railroad station every incoming train adds its quota of visitors, and the lobbies of the principal hotels also showed long lines of persons awaiting assignment to rooms.

Late in the afternoon the hotel landlords were somewhat discouraged by the advance bookings, which were not as heavy as a year ago, but their spirits were several degrees higher at 9 o'clock tonight, when they realized that the rooms were filling with remarkable rapidity and showed signs of nearly full houses by midnight. The hotels are booked solid for tomorrow night, and late comers will have to be turned over to the numerous private annexes if they wish to spend the night in New London.

The harbor is well filled with yachts of various types and sizes, from the big ebony-hued floating palace of J. P. Morgan anchored off Central Wharf to the diminutive fifteen-footer knockabout at New York Yacht Club Station. Keeper Charles Jansen, who has been employed there for the last fifteen years, reports more arrivals and greater traffic at the station throughout the day than he has seen for a decade, and each succeeding hour shows considerable addition to the fleet. The yachts as they are stretched at anchor for several miles along the harbor present a magnificent spectacle, the anchor lights sparkling and reflecting on the water's surface in every direction.

Betting throughout the city, what little there is of it, so far as known, is even on the Varsity race. Harvard was a slight favorite until H. S. Middendorf was taken ill and relegated to the junior crew. Yale's freshmen are looked upon as probable winners, even by many of the oarsmen at Red Top, owing to their finish and unusually clean blade work. Harvard's freshmen, on the other hand, have a very fast crew, as has been demonstrated in the time trials and brushes, and it is expected that they will row at top speed and with all power from start to finish in an endeavor to win the 1917 honors.

About 200 yachts have anchored along the four-mile course at chosen points of vantage to witness the three events tomorrow. A mile above the naval station, which is half way on the course, is the steam yacht Aphrodite, owned by Colonel Oliver H. Payne. Other prominent yachts on the course are the auxiliary schooner yacht, Savorona, Colonel C. L. F. Robinson; the steam yacht, Wanderer, H. A. C. Taylor; the houseboat Whileaway, Harry Payne Whitney; the Captiva, Payne Whitney; the steam yacht Enala, Thomas J. Bennett; the steam yacht Patchogue, Harry J. Converse; the steam yacht Aztec, A. C. Burrage; the steam yacht Alvina, Thomas F. Cole; the steam yacht Carmina, Francis S. Smithers; the steam yacht Machigonne, W. L. Douglas; the United States Revenue Cutter Gresham; the steam yacht Navanter, Charles M. Everett; the steam yacht Sultana, Mrs. E. H. Harriman; the steam yacht Ballymeana, Alexander Brown; the steam yacht Taro, E. R. Thomas; the steam yacht Vanadis, former Commodore Morton F. Plant; the power yacht Joyeuse, Henry W. Savage; the steam yacht Alberta, Frederick G. Bourne; the steam yacht Florence, Commodore Henry Alker of the Atlantic Yacht Club; the steam yacht Corsair, Vice Commodore J. P. Morgan of the New York Yacht Club, and the steam yacht Sovereign, B. H. and H. S. Borden.

The following is a list of some of the arrivals from New York for the races: Edward Gould and party, Miss C. M. Johnson, Colonel William Carey Sanger and party, F. T. Busk and party, W. J. Watson, W. Wainwright Watson, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Whitmarsh, Mrs. W. Ann Roosevelt Thompson, Mrs. E. T. Hollister, Bartlett Wicks, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Meickleham, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Putnam, Thomas W. Lawson, Miss Jean Lawson, Morgan Belmont and party, A. Paul Keith, Innis Young, Mrs. Wendell Baker, Lewis Stoddard, John Stoddard, Augustus Thorndyke, John E. Stratford, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Percival, Mrs. L. MacMartin and party, A. L. Swazey, Mrs. L. I. Dever Warner, F. O. Brown and party, Mrs. Swan, Mrs. Jamison and party, D. Bartridge, H. Fahnstock, F. F. Rand, Miss Rand, Mrs. G. D. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Knapp, Mrs. G. W. Blodgett, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Richards, J. Walker Thompson, Charles G. Meyers, and Mrs. L. Walker.

CLEVELAND AGAIN LEADS.

Tigers Go Into Second Place as Result of Ninth-Inning Double Play.

DETROIT, June 22.—Cleveland broke the tie for first place with Detroit today by defeating the Tigers, 4 to 3. With one out, one run needed to tie, and with men on first and third in the ninth inning, Burns hit into a double play, Veach being caught at the plate by Gandil's quick return of O'Neil's assist on Burns.

The visitors drove Dubuc from the box in the eighth inning, when they scored four runs on two doubles, two singles and a base on balls. The two-base hits, by Speaker and Gandil, both hit the scoreboard, and Speaker's marked his third safe clout of the game. Detroit's runs in the seventh came from singles by Cobb, Veach, and Heilmann. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	1	1	4	0
Chapman,ss	3	0	0	1	2
Speaker,cf	4	1	3	8	0
Smith,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	9	1
Evans,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Howard,2b	2	0	1	4	4
O'Neil,c	4	0	0	5	2
Coveleskie,p	2	0	0	0	3
Coumbe,p	1	0	0	0	0
Bagby,p	1	0	0	0	0
aRoth	1	1	1	0	0
Total	33	4	9	27	12

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	4	0	1	3	0
Vitt,3b	4	0	3	4	0
Cobb,cf	4	2	1	1	0
Veach,lf	4	1	2	1	0
H'mann,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Burns,1b	4	0	0	8	2
Young,2b	3	0	2	3	2
Stanage,c	2	0	0	2	2
Baker,c	0	0	0	2	0
Dubuc,p	2	0	0	0	2
Boland,p	0	0	0	0	1
C'ingham,p	0	0	0	1	0
bKavanagh	1	0	0	0	0
cCrawford	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	9	27	9

a—Batted for Coveleskie in the eighth inning.
b—Batted for Stanage in eighth inning.
c—Batted for Boland in eighth inning.
Error—Smith, Gandil.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0—4
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1—3

Two-base hits—Speaker, Gandil. Stolen base—Howard. Sacrifice hit—Chapman. Double plays—Chapman, Howard and Gandil; O'Neil, Gandil and O'Neil. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Detroit, 8. Bases on balls—Off Dubuc, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 6 hits, 2 runs in seven innings; off Coumbe, 2 hits, no runs in one and one-third innings; off Bagby, 1 hit, no runs in two-thirds innings; off Dubuc, 9 hits, 4 runs in seven and one-third innings; off Boland, no hit, no run in two-thirds inning; off Cunningham, no hit, no run in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Boland, (Howard.) Struck out—By Coveleskie, 2; by Dubuc, 1; by Cunningham, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Nallin.

Pitcher Stroud Sold to Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 22.—The purchase of Pitcher Ralph Stroud from the New York Nationals by the Louisville American Association team was announced here [illegible] today. Stroud, it was said, will join the Louisville team within a few [illegible].

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 2 games; first game 1:45 P. M. New York Americans vs. Washington. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

ANOTHER OF THOSE OVERTIME DEFEATS

Giants Carry Conflict to Eleven Innings, Then Yield to the Braves by 3 to 1 Score.

SCHAUER HAS HARD LUCK

Pitches Excellent Game, but Nehf Proves Just a Bit Better—Evers Delivers the Final Punch.

Another extra-inning game was played by the Giants and Braves at the Polo Grounds yesterday with the inevitable outcome. This time the game went eleven innings, and resulted in a score of 3 to 1. Yes, your initial assumption was unimpeachable, the Giants finished second, and it was the eighth time this season that the Polo Grounders have fallen by the wayside after they had passed the legal period of nine chapters. There is a turn to every lane that is long enough for one, but the Giants cannot observe one in theirs with a Lick telescope.

Rube Schauer is a synonym for hard luck. This big hurler, making the first start that has been granted him this season by Manager McGraw, deserved to win long before Johnny Evers stole home in the eleventh inning with the Braves' last counter. Dame Fortune never once cast a glance in the direction of Schauer, but even without assistance from this source he presented a formidable obstacle for the Braves to hurdle. Arthur Nehf, who had not done a thing worth chronicling in several weeks, made the Giants sit up, turn over, and do all sorts of stunts at his command, nevertheless he would have met the fate received by Schauer with a little less fortune.

Just because Bill Rariden gyroplaned a little too far in trying to catch an easy pop foul by Hank Gowdy in the third inning, and lost the ball in the whirl, Schauer was robbed of his opportunity to become one of the elect in the hurling division. Rariden's muff of this foul permitted Gowdy to jostle the Rube's delivery for the first single made by the Braves, and it led up to the run which proved so costly for the Giants. Gowdy got to second on a steal made valid on a pretty close decision, and scored on a double by Maranville which would have been a certain out had George Burns not misjudged the ball in the wicked sun. Gowdy appeared to be out at second by something like a mile, but Quigley asserted that Dodge never touched the sixth to the eleventh innings directing his managerial affairs from the cool confines of the Giants' sarcophagus.

The game proved a splendid pitchers' duel, with Nehf holding the Giants to five hits, one of which was a triple, and another a double, while Schauer allowed the Braves only seven safeties. Four of these were made in nine innings, and had the game progressed as it should, the Boston boys would have been held to two bingles. Schauer also struck out seven men.

George Burns was to pay for his mistake in judgment on Maranville's double in the third inning, by chasing a three-base hit past Connelly in right field in the fourth, and coming home on Davey Robertson's sacrifice to the same outfielder.

No one got wildly excited about anything after that then until the ninth inning came along and the Giants proved unable to score another run. There was a perceptible sigh when it was observed that the Giants were up against another of those extra-inning affairs, a sigh of hopelessness which proved warranted when Nehf planted a single in left to open the eleventh chapter. Maranville helped make the sorrow deeper when he sacrificed Nehf to second, and the crippled Mr. Evers completed the work when he doubled into centre, scoring Nehf. Collins walked, and the bases were filled when fast fielding Robertson held Evers at third on Compton's single to right.

Then the wily Evers engineered the first triple steal seen at the Polo Grounds this year. He caught Schauer in a siesta and was two-thirds home before Rube fathomed the intentions. When Schauer was aroused he got the ball to Rariden too late to get Evers, while Collins and Compton roosted safely on second and third, respectively. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	3	0	1	4	3
Oldring,lf	2	0	0	2	0
Lanning,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Strunk,cf	3	2	1	0	0
Schang,c	2	1	0	8	3
Lajoie,2b	3	1	2	2	1
McInnis,1b	3	0	1	7	1
Walsh,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Pick,3b	3	0	1	1	1
Myers,p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	26	4	6	27	13

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Morgan,2b	3	1	1	0	2
Foster,3b	4	0	1	2	0
Milan,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Rousch,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Judge,1b	4	0	0	6	2
Jamieson,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Henry,o	2	0	0	3	4
McHale,ss	4	0	0	0	0
Rice,p	2	1	2	0	3
Gallia,p	1	0	0	0	0
aMoeller	1	0	1	0	0
Total	27	2	5	24	12

a-Batted for Gallia in ninth.

Errors—Pick, Morgan, Foster, Henry, (2.)

Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Foster, Strunk, Lajoie. Stolen bases—Milan, Judge, 2; Lajoie, 2. Sacrifice hits—Strunk, Myers, Lajoie. Double plays—Morgan and Judge; Pick, Lajoie, and McInnis; Myers, Witt, and McInnis; Walsh, McInnis, and Pick. Left on bases—Washington, 9; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. First base on balls—Off Rice, 6; off Gallia, 1; off Myers, 10. Hits and earned runs—Off Rice, 4 hits, no runs in five and one-third innings; off Gallia, 2 hits, no runs in two and two-third innings; off Myers, 2 hits, 2 runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Myers, Henry. Struck out—By Rice, 1; by Gallia, 1; by Myers, 7. Wild pitch—Gallia. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Morgan,2b	5	1	0	0	7
Foster,3b	2	4	2	2	2
Milan,cf	5	0	1	6	0
Moeller,rf	4	1	3	1	0
Judge,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Shanks,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Williams,c	3	0	0	5	1
McBride,ss	3	0	0	2	1
Dumont,p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	33	6	7	27	14

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	4	0	1	2	3
Lanning,lf	3	0	1	4	0
Strunk, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Schang,c	3	0	1	0	0
Murphy,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Lajoie,2b	4	0	1	3	6
McInnis,1b	2	0	1	14	0
Walsh,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Pick,3b	4	1	1	1	2
Nabors,p	0	0	0	0	0
Bush,p	3	0	0	0	6
Wyckoff,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	6	27	17

Errors—Witt, Schang, Bush, Dumont.

Washington	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1—6
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Witt, Schang. Three-base hit—Foster. Stolen bases—Lajoie, (2.) McBride. Sacrifice hit—McInnis. Sacrifice flies—Judge, Shanks. Double plays—Bush, Lajoie, and McInnis. Left on bases—Washington, 11; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Base on balls—Off Dumont, 3; off Nabors, 3; off Bush, 1; off Wyckoff, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Dumont, 6 hits, no runs in nine innings; off Nabors, no hits, no runs in one and two-thirds innings; off Bush, 6 hits, 3 runs in five and one-third innings; off Wyckoff, 1 hit, 1 run in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Wyckoff, (Foster.) Struck out—By Dumont, 3; by Bush, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens.

PIRATES USE THE STICK.

Williams Allows 13 Hits and St. Louis Loses, 8 to 4.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 22.—Heavy hitting by Wagner, Hinchman, and Wilson enabled Pittsburgh to defeat St. Louis here today by a score of 8 to 4. Hinchman got four hits out of as many times at bat. Neither Jacobs nor Williams received good support, but the former was the steadier. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey,cf	5	1	1	2	0
Johnston,1b	4	1	0	14	0
Wagner,ss	4	3	3	2	5
H'ohman,rf	4	1	4	1	0
Viox,2b	2	1	1	1	1
Costello,lf	5	1	1	1	0
Baird,3b	4	0	1	2	6
Wilson,c	3	0	2	3	1
Jacobs,p	4	0	0	1	8
Total	35	8	13	27	16

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Betzel,2b	5	0	1	2	4
Bescher,lf	5	2	1	0	1
Long,rf	4	0	2	0	0
Gonsales,1b	3	0	0	13	1
Hornsby,3b	4	0	0	4	1
Smith,cf	3	0	0	2	1
Snyder,c	3	1	0	4	1
Corhan,ss	4	0	1	1	3
Williams,p	3	0	0	0	2
aButler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	6	24	14

a-Batted for Williams in ninth inning.

Errors—Bescher, Snyder, Williams, Wagner, (2,) Baird.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	1	0	2	4	0	—8
St. Louis	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0—4

Two-base hits—Betzel, Wilson. Three-base hits—Bescher, Wagner, Baird. Stolen bases—Wagner, Costello, Wilson. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, Viox, (2.) Double plays—Gonzales and Hornsby, Baird and Johnston, Wagner and Johnston. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Pittsburgh, 6. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 2; off Jacobs, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 13 hits, 4 runs in eight innings; off Jacobs, 6 hits, 4 runs in nine innings. Balk—Williams. Struck out—By Williams, 4; by Jacobs, 8. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and Rigler.

DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL
THE SCOTCH OF GREAT AGE

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston, 3; New York, 1. (Eleven Innings.)
Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 0. (First game.)
Brooklyn, 8; Philadelphia, 5. (Second game.)
Pittsburgh, 8; St. Louis, 4.
Cincinnati at Chicago. (Postponed, rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 1; New York, 0.
Cleveland, 4; Detroit, 3.
Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 3. (First game.)
Washington, 6; Philadelphia, 1. (Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	31	19	.620
Philadelphia	30	22	.577
New York	26	24	.510
Boston	25	24	.510
Cincinnati	26	28	.481
Chicago	25	29	.463
Pittsburgh	22	28	.440
St. Louis	23	33	.411

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	33	24	.579
Washington	31	24	.564
Detroit	32	26	.561
New York	29	26	.537
Boston	29	27	.518
Chicago	27	28	.491
St. Louis	24	32	.429
Philadelphia	16	36	.308

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)
Boston at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
(Two games; first at 1:40 P. M.)
Philadelphia at Boston.

SENATORS IN EVEN BREAK.

Divide with the Athletics and Regain Second Place.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Philadelphia divided a double header with Washington here today. The home team broke a long losing streak by winning the first game on Washington's errors in the eighth inning, the score being 6 to 2. The visitors had no difficulty in winning the second by the score of 6 to 1. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	3	0	1	4	3
Oldring,lf	2	0	0	2	0
Lanning,lf	3	2	1	1	0
Strunk,cf	3	2	1	0	0
Schang,c	2	1	0	8	3
Lajoie,2b	3	1	2	2	1
McInnis,1b	3	0	1	7	1
Smith,3b	3	0	1	1	1
Bodie,rf	3	0	0	2	0
F'patrick,cf	1	0	0	0	0
Gowdy,c	3	1	2	1	0
Tragessor,c	1	0	0	2	2
Nehf,p	3	1	1	2	2
Total	33	8	7	33	16

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Morgan,2b	3	1	1	0	2
Foster,3b	4	0	0	2	3
Milan,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Judge,1b	4	0	0	6	0
Rousch,lf	4	0	0	4	0
Judge,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Jamieson,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Henry,o	2	0	0	3	4
McHale,ss	4	0	0	0	0
Rice,p	2	1	2	0	3
Gallia,p	1	0	0	0	0
aMoeller	1	0	1	0	0
Total	35	2	4	18	12

a-Batted for Gallia in ninth.

Errors—Bancroft, (2,) Cutshaw, Olson.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0—6
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Two-base hits—Witt, Lajoie. Three-base hit—Lanning. Stolen bases—Strunk, Lajoie, and McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Washington, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Base on balls—Off Rice, 1; off Gallia, 1; off Myers, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Rice, 4 hits, 2 runs in six and one-third innings; off Gallia, 4 hits, 4 runs in two and two-thirds innings; off Myers, 4 hits, no runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Myers, Henry. Struck out—By Rice, 1; by Gallia, 1; by Myers, 1. Wild pitch—Gallia. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Witt,ss	4	0	1	2	3
Lanning,lf	3	0	1	4	0
Strunk, cf	4	0	0	2	0
Schang,c	3	0	1	0	0
Murphy,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Lajoie,2b	4	0	1	3	6
McInnis,1b	2	0	1	14	0
Walsh,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Pick,3b	4	1	1	1	2
Nabors,p	0	0	0	0	0
Bush,p	3	0	0	0	6
Wyckoff,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	6	27	17

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Morgan,2b	5	1	0	0	7
Foster,3b	2	4	2	2	2
Milan,cf	5	0	1	6	0
Moeller,rf	4	1	3	1	0
Judge,1b	4	0	1	10	0
Shanks,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Williams,c	3	0	0	5	1
McBride,ss	3	0	0	2	1
Dumont,p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	33	6	7	27	14

Errors—Witt, Schang, Bush, Dumont.

Washington	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1—6
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Witt, Schang. Three-base hit—Foster. Stolen bases—Lajoie, (2.) McBride. Sacrifice hit—McInnis. Sacrifice flies—Judge, Shanks. Double plays—Bush, Lajoie, and McInnis. Left on bases—Washington, 11; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Base on balls—Off Dumont, 3; off Nabors, 3; off Bush, 1; off Wyckoff, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Dumont, 6 hits, no runs in nine innings; off Nabors, no hits, no runs in one and two-thirds innings; off Bush, 6 hits, 3 runs in five and one-third innings; off Wyckoff, 1 hit, 1 run in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Wyckoff, (Foster.) Struck out—By Dumont, 3; by Bush, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

		R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 0—4	10	2	
Newark	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 ..—3	13	3	

AT PROVIDENCE.

		R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 1 0 0—6	12	2	

YOUNG GOLFER BEATS VETERANS AT FOX HILLS

YOUNGSTER WINS FOX HILLS MEDAL

Walker Springs Surprise by Heading Large Field of Golfers in Qualifying Round.

STRONG WIND BLOWS ILL

Makes Trouble for the Veterans and Novices—Kammer of the Home Club Finishes Second.

Unheralded and hitherto unsung, A. L. Walker, Jr., of the Richmond County Country Club, a tall, lanky youth of some twenty Summers, appeared on the Fox Hills links yesterday putting his time to such good use that when the hush of evening had fallen he was declared the winner of the low score golf medal in the qualifying round of the annual Fox Hill invitation tournament, leading a field of 103 starters, some golfers and some others, with a card of 88, 40—78.

A. F. Kammer of the home club, perennial Staten Island champion and many times the winner of this tournament, led the field for the greater part of the day with a 79. Since he was more anxious to win the final match of the tournament than to be jinxed out of it by having the low-score medal presented to him, he was much relieved when Walker came home with his 78. The young Richmond County player was glad to get the medal, and accordingly every one was pleased all around.

A full-grown gale swept over the links throughout the greater part of the day, and the wind was found strong enough to bear more than half a hundred alibis by disappointed golfers. It was reported that tee shots were carried into the rough, approach shots wafted into bunkers, and putts blown off line. It must have been a peculiarly ill wind, because not a single golfer admitted that his ball had been blown in any direction that brought him the slightest advantage.

Start Is Not Brilliant.

Walker started on his medal round without giving any signs of brilliance. He took a 5 on the first hole and a 4 on the short third. This left him two strokes over par on his first three holes, but he picked up one of these strokes on the long fourth, 500 yards, where he placed a brassie shot so nicely on the green that he barely missed his putt for a 3. On the sixth hole he missed his second shot, put his third in a trap, and then recovered with an approach that reached the green, and a single putt that sank into the cup for a 5. Three par four holes gave him 38 to the turn.

After rounding the turn he made the first three holes in par figures, but on the thirteenth hole he flubbed two approaches in succession, taking a generous 7, two strokes over any other mark on his card. Three putts on the fifteenth and sixteenth greens were the only other mistakes on his card, and his even 40 in gave him a total of 78 for the medal. The odd part of Walker's performance lies in the fact that only a few times he played over the Fox Hills course, he was never able to negotiate it in any sort of satisfactory manner. It was only when the wind was blowing the veteran golfers and the home club experts into all sorts of trouble, that the young Richmond County player hit his game stuck to his path, and led the field home. His card was as follows:

Out .....5 5 4 4 3 5 4 4 4—38
In .....4 5 3 7 4 5 4 4 4—40—78

The summaries:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—A. L. Walker, Jr., Richmond County, 38, 40—78; A. F. Kämmer, Fox Hills, 38, 41—79; C. W. Brocker, Garden City, 41, 38—80; C. Bahret, Fox Hills, 43, 38—81; Chisholm Beach, Fox Hills, 40, 42—82. (withdrawn from match play;) J. W. McMenamy, Fox Hills, 41, 41—82; G. Hale, Ridgewood, 42, 42—84; Frank Barton, Forest Park, 44, 41—85; Stanley Griffen, Neal, 46, 40—86; C. T. Sweeney, North Jersey, 42, 44—86; W. L. Richard, Fox Hills, 40, 46—86; A. W. Dole, Fox Hills, 42, 44—86; M. B. Kaesche, Ridgewood, 44, 42—86; J. D. Sullivan, New York Golf Club, 40, 46—86; T. F. Allen, Fox Hills, 47, 39—86; A. E. Ranney, Greenwich, 43, 44—87; Dr. A. T. Haight, Massapequa, 41, 46—87.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—J. H. Slater, Fox Hills, 43, 45—88; C. Van Clief, Richmond County, 46, 42—88; W. D. Johnson, Garden City, 40, 42—88; C. W. Schwinn, Glen Ridge, 43, 45—88; J. A. Jannin, Fox Hills, 48, 45—88; M. L. Fearey, Oakland, 42, 46—88; J. G. Batterson, Fox Hills, 46, 43—89; S. P. Hayward, Glen Ridge, 44, 45—89; F. W. Baldwin, Glen Ridge, 44, 45—89; G. G. Worthley, Fox Hills, 43, 46—89; J. A. Allen, Baltusrol, 48, 42—90; Dr. C. Carpenter, Oakland, 47, 43—90; L. G. Spindler, Fox Hills, 41, 49—90; H. L. Wyatt, Fox Hills, 46, 45—91; A. S. Trippe, Crescent, 46, 45—91; H. Gardiner, Fox Hills, 46, 46—92.

THIRD SIXTEEN.—O. F. Lewis, Wykagyl, 50, 42—92; Steven Clark, Garden City, 46, 46—92; G. M. Ivory, unattached, 46, 46—92; E. De Planque, Richmond County, 48, 44—92; H. Walser, Richmond County, 46, 46—92; Dr. R. Strobridge, Fox Hills, 50, 42—92; G. W. Lambeck, Fox Hills, 50, 43—93; F. J. H. Ford, Park Club, 49, 45—93; F. C. Denning, Crescent, 44, 49—93; A. J. Manzez, unattached, 47, 46—93; N. W. Pomeroy, Fox Hills, 47, 47—94; T. W. Tannock, Fox Hills, 46, 48—94; E. G. B. Riley, Fox Hills, 53, 42—95; A. A. Dentco, Fox Hills, 50, 45—95; W. R. Barrows, Fox Hills, 48, 47—95; J. E. Faber, Fox Hills, 49, 47—96.

FOURTH SIXTEEN.—M. Prain, Fox Hills, 45, 48—93; E. H. Sykes, Fox Hills, 52, 44—96; Samuel Allison, Midland, 49, 47—96; H. B. Martin, Great Neck, 48, 48—96; E. T. Keating, Fox Hills, 52, 44—96; W. M. Gray, Great Neck, 48, 48—96; A. B. Knight, Scottish-American, 48, 48—96; W. H. Curtis, Forest Park, 49, 48—97; Marshall Brown, New York Golf Club, 49, 48—97; J. Mc. Keenan, Fox Hills, 47, 50—97; W. H. Blandy, unattached, 49, 48—97; C. L. Fletcher, Newspaper, 51, 46—97; E. L. Byrne, Fox Hills, 50, 48—98; H. Woolley, Fox Hills, 52, 46—98; A. P. Roth, Manhattan, 48, 50—98; G. A. Varney, New York A. C., 52, 47—99; H. Cornelius, Forest Park, 55, 44—99.

FIFTH SIXTEEN.—C. R. Gillett, Wykagyl, 51, 48—99; H. B. McClellan, Fox Hills, 49, 50—99; P. S. Russell, Richmond County, 49, 51—100; W. P. Jockin, Fox Hills, 50, 50—100; T. S. Wheeler, Plainfield, 51, 49—100; L. H. Graham, Fox Hills, 53, 48—101; J. M. Reming, Fox Hills, 50, 52—102; Dr. A. Carpenter, New York Golf Club, 50, 52—102; T. K. McCarthy, Fox Hills, 51, 51—102; W. C. Van Clief, Richmond County, 55, 48—103; J. D. Barnhill, Fox Hills, 53, 50—103; W. L. Pierce, Fox Hills, 49, 54—103; F. P. Riley, Fox Hills, 52, 51—103; J. C. Davies, South Shore, 53, 50—103; J. J. Kerr, Fox Hills, 53, 51—104; G. F. Barnes, Englewood, 54, 50—104.

OTHER SCORES.—J. F. Dunn, Forest Park, 54, 51—105; Clarence Cone, Inwood, 53, 53—106; Ralph Trier, Fox Hills, 52, 54—106; W. Cameron, Forest Park, 53, 56—109; W. H. Firth, Forest Hill, 50, 60—110; J. R. Beard, Crescent, 56, 54—110; T. F. Lee, Fox Hills, 51, 61—112; H. P. Molloy, Fox Hills, 59, 58—117; D. R. Abbes, Fox Hills, 57, 60—117; R. O'Sullivan, Fox Hills, 59, 58—118; C. H. Smith, Baltusrol, 59, 61—120.

MILLER IN GOLF FINAL.

Apawamis Player Beats Oliver in Advertising Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 22.—Match play was brought down through the semi-finals today in the tournament of the American Golf Association of Advertising Interests at Hot Springs. A. K. Oliver of Pittsburgh, last year's champion, won his match in the first sixteen, second round match play this morning, defeating T. R. Brown, Scarsdale, 7 and 2, but was defeated this afternoon in the semi-finals by Z. T. Miller, Apawamis, who beat him 2 up. Mr. Miller will play F. J. Ross, Dunwoodie, in the finals tomorrow.

There were two twenty-seven hole matches, in which A. S. Moore, North Fork, beat George Hubbs, Detroit, 2 and 1, and D. S. White, Atlantic City, beat G. S. Osborne, Chicago, 2 and 1. F. A. Sperry, Chicago, won his match of twenty-two holes, beating S. K. Evans, New York, 1 up. Mrs. W. S. Bird, New York won her match in the second round match play for women defeating Mrs. John Abeel, Hackensack, 2 and 1.

BROWN DEFEATED AT GOLF.

Hudson River Medalist Loses in Match Play to C. V. Benton.

Charlie Brown, Hudson River champion in 1909, runner-up last year, and medalist in the present championship tournament now being played over the links of his home club, the Hudson River Country Club, was one of the principals in the two best golf matches in the first two rounds of match play yesterday. Both contests produced some fine golf. Brown was the producer in the first match, and he made such use of his finished product that he defeated the defending champion, S. M. Connolly of Rockland, in the morning round, 2 up and 1 to play. In the afternoon Brown's opponent, C. V. Benton of Hudson River, was the golfer who put all the golf in the game, and he eliminated the former champion, former runner-up, and present medalist with little respect for his prowess or titles, 5 up and 4 to play.

In addition to being a Hudson River championship, the tournament has a decided flavor of that same river, as three of the four survivors in the championship division are members of the Hudson River Country Club, where the tournament is being held. F. V. Burton of Powelton is the only outsider to break in upon the family party, and to get his select position he had to dispose of C. Osterheld, a Hudson River Country Club golfer, who was anxious to make it four of a kind. Osterheld finally saw reason, and yielded on the seventeenth green, where Burton beat him, 3 and 1. A. L. Seeligmann and F. V. D. Longacre are the other two home club members who are still in the hunt for the title.

It was necessary for several of the Hudson River golfers to commit fratricide in order to gain their coveted positions in the semi-final rounds. Benton defeated two clubmates, Brown and S. P. Emerick, and Longacre won from C. M. Moore. Hudson River golfers were so numerous that every time a home club player drove into a trap, he found it already occupied by two of his clubmates. The summaries:

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION.—First Round—C. V. Benton, Hudson River, defeated S. P. Emerick, Hudson River, 3 and 2; C. H. Brown, Hudson River, defeated S. H. Connolly, Rockland, 2 and 1; F. V. Burton, Powelton, defeated C. E. McHale, Dutchess, 3 and 1; C. Osterheld, Hudson River, defeated A. Youngs, Hudson River, 4 and 3; E. B. Wilson, Rockland, defeated A. L. Sands, Dutchess, 3 and 2; A. L. Seeligmann, Hudson River, defeated C. T. Small, Rockland, 8 and 7; C. H. Moore, Hudson River, defeated B. W. Stillwell, Hudson River, 5 and 4; F. V. D. Longacre, Hudson River, defeated J. W. Riley, Dutchess, 3 and 1.

Second Round—Benton defeated Brown, 5 and 4; Burton defeated Osterheld, 3 and 1; Seeligmann defeated Wilson, 4 and 3; Longacre defeated Moore, 5 and 3.

Beaten Eight.—First Round—Emerick beat Connolly, 2 and 1; Youngs beat McHale, 4 and 3; Sands beat Small, 5 and 4; Riley beat Stillwell, 5 and 4.

SECOND SIXTEEN.—First Round—W. N. Wettereau, Dutchess, defeated H. A. Lockwood, Hudson River, 7 and 5; R. D. Smith, Hudson River, defeated H. W. Taylor, Jr., Hudson River, 4 and 3; Garret Mott, Hudson River, defeated R. D. Small, Rockland, 1 up, (20 holes;) L. Griffith, Hudson River, defeated F. M. Dyer, Rockland, 3 and 2; H. S. Doty, Hudson River, defeated Y. M. Earle, Hudson River, 1 up; P. V. Rossire, Dutchess, defeated D. R. Newbery, Hudson River, 7 and 6; W. Jabine, Hudson River, defeated E. H. Titus, Rockland, 1 up, (20 holes;) E. B. Walton, Powelton, defeated W. H. Garrett, Hudson River, 2 and 1.

Second Round—Wettereau defeated Smith, 2 and 1; Mott defeated Griffith, 3 and 2; Doty defeated Rossire, 5 and 4; Jabine defeated Watson, 4 and 2.

Beaten Eight.—First Round—Lockwood defeated Taylor, 1 up; Dyer defeated Small, 6 and 4; Earle defeated Newbery, 4 and 3; Titus defeated Garrett, 6 and 5.

THIRD SIXTEEN.—First Round—W. W. Johannot, Powelton, defeated E. A. Sheets, Hudson River, 5 and 4; G. Smith, Hudson River, defeated A. H. Hunker, Hudson River, 2 up; J. C. Taylor, Powelton, defeated C. G. Melvin, Hudson River, 2 and 1; H. M. Smith, Rockland, defeated Campbell Scott, Hudson River, 2 and 1; A. E. Carpenter, Powelton, defeated T. S. Buchanan, Hudson River, 3 and 2; R. H. Goss, Rockland, defeated E. A. Sheets, Jr., Hudson River, 8 and 7; B. C. Sherrill, Dutchess, defeated W. Schmidtmann, Rockland, by default; P. D. McLean, Powelton, defeated G. H. Bunker, Hudson River, by default.

Second Round—G. Smith defeated Johannot, 8 and 7; Taylor defeated H. M. Smith, 3 and 1; Carperter defeated Goss, 2 up; Sherrill defeated McLean, 1 up, (19 holes.) Beaten Eight.—First Round—A. H. Bunker defeated E. A. Sheets, 1 up; Melvin defeated Scott, 4 and 3; Buchanan defeated E. A. Sheets, Jr., 9 and 7; G. H. Bunker defeated Schmidtmann, 6 and 5.

MRS. BARLOW LEADS FIELD.

Turns In Card of 94 in Women's Invitation Golf at Shawnee.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Penn., June 22.—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club led the field here today in the qualifying round of the annual women's invitation golf tournament of the Shawnee Country Club with a score of 47, 47—94. Mrs. Caleb Fox of Huntingdon Valley was second, with a 96, and Mrs. W. J. Faith of Scarsdale third, with 103. Mrs. Faith was eliminated in the first round of match play by Mrs. F. A. Potts of Lakewood, who defeated the Scarsdale player on the home green, 1 up. Mrs. Barlow won her match in the first round, defeating Miss May Bell of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, 4 and 3.

The tournament was scheduled to start yesterday, but a heavy storm caused the postponement of the qualifying round until this morning. Mrs. Florian Krug of Englewood, Mrs. W. I. Seamon of Richmond County, and Mrs. A. T. Mandel of Westfield qualified in the second division, and Miss Irma Waterhouse and Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse of Ardsley were in the third division. Mrs. Krug was one of the few metropolitan players to win in the first round of match play. The summaries:

First Eight.—Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion, 47, 47—94; Mrs. Caleb Fox, Huntingdon Valley, 50, 46—96; Mrs. W. J. Faith, Scarsdale, 51, 52—103; Miss Eleanor Chandler, Huntingdon Valley, 54, 50—104; Miss May Bell, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 49, 56—105; Mrs. G. H. Stetson, Huntingdon Valley, 58, 47—105; Mrs. F. A. Potts, Lakewood, 53, 54—107; Mrs. A. K. Bilstein, Bala, 50, 57—107.

First Round—Mrs. Barlow defeated Miss Bell, 4 and 3; Mrs. Potts defeated Mrs. Faith, 1 up; Miss Chandler defeated Mrs. Bilstein, 1 up, (20 holes;) Mrs. Stetson defeated Mrs. Fox, 1 up.

CHANCE FOR SMALL CRAFT.

Will Race in Seawanhaka Event and Then Join in Cruise.

Because the annual Spring races of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club to be sailed tomorrow immediately precede the assembling of the fleet for the interclub cruising and racing week, it will be a much larger event than usual. It is a regatta open to all boats belonging to recognized yacht clubs of Long Island Sound, and prizes are provided for craft of the special one-design classes of the different clubs. Ordinarily the small boats do not get into the Seawanhaka races, as the start is too far to the eastward to permit them to get from home ports to the line in time for the starting signals. But this year the smaller craft will be at the Oyster Bay rendezvous for the cruise and will be able to race and then anchor for the night in Oyster Bay, to be guests of the club until the start of the interclub races Monday.

The starting signal for the schooners will be set for 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and that for the last of the classes for the little fellows at 2:15, so that there will be ample time for the finish in daylight, as the course for the largest of the craft is only 14½ miles and for the small one-design boats 6¾ miles. The starting and finishing line has been shifted to a point further west of Lloyd's Neck than formerly, so as to permit yachtsmen to have more room for their preliminary jockeying for the starts. The courses remain practically the same, however.

All the thirties, forties and fifties of the New York Yacht Club will start, as the results in this regatta will count in the points allotted in the races for the series cups of the coming race week. It is also fairly certain that the Stamford one-design yachts will make their first appearance in these waters in this regatta.

STURDY PLAY PUTS PELL IN THE FINAL

Beats Throckmorton in Middle States Tennis Tourney and Then Puts Out Balch.

Apparently Theodore Roosevelt Pell has arrived at the top of his tennis form. It was during the progress of the Metropolitan championships at Bronxville that Pell remarked to one of the other contestants that he never had won a tournament in June. This statement accounted for several early season failures, but the contests that he has lost this season are in large measure lost sight of because of his performance in the Middle States championships at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. Pell is now in the final round and he has gained the bracket only by the best of play over some of the strongest contestants in the tournament. It is perhaps too early for him to revise his statement that he never won a tournament in June, but at any rate he is well on the road toward success in the current event.

Pell has won his way through the Middle States tournament through sheer excellence in his play. Something of the skill which brought him rank among the elite of the tennis world has been displayed in his matches in the Jersey tournament. The erratic tendencies have been relegated to the discard, and sound tennis has been substituted in their place. Pell won his third-round bracket by defeating Nathaniel W. Niles, one-time winner of the Middle States championship, and he accomplished the result by playing a consistently careful game.

This match was played on Tuesday but the result was not made public until yesterday. The contest started fairly early in the afternoon but there was such a keen struggle that the decision was not reached until the gallery had vanished and the shades of darkness were demanding that the battle be brought to a conclusion. Pell won his match at 10—8, 6—4, and the victory gave him a confidence in his ability which stood him in well yesterday when he was called upon to face Harold Throckmorton, whose brilliant play has wrought the downfall of many of the stars.

Pell carried the same steadiness into the match against Throckmorton that he evidenced against Niles, and the victory went to his credit at 6—3, 9—7. The contest showed Pell at his best, but it did not by any means do credit to Throckmorton. The youthful contestant was suffering from the overwork that has caused the deterioration of his play in several previous matches and against the experience of the veteran Pell, he was weak. He did not take the aggressive. He was content that Throckmorton should assume the burden of the attack and the strategy served its purpose. Throckmorton, in attempting a driving game, was prone to commit errors. He crowded to the net at every opportunity, but his game was not perfect that he could afford to take chances. Pell passed him many times as he came in and when there was the opportunity for a sharp rally, that might give the point, Throckmorton was wild. He was a frequent offender in driving out and out the net at his backhand was weak. He tried to play the soft strokes that would catch his opponent flatfooted in the back court, but against the experience of Pell the strategy counted for little. Pell covered court with a remarkable agility and he smothered Throckmorton in the attempt of the latter to play a net game.

After disposing of Throckmorton, Pell took on Henry Balch, whom he defeated at 6—1, 6—3, and the victory gave him the final round bracket. He will now play the winner of the Dunham-Inman match to decide which meets Karl Behr in the challenge round.

There was one real surprise in yesterday's competition. Dean Mathey, who is one of the finalists in the unplayed metropolitan singles championship, was vanquished in the fourth round by Fred C. Inman at 6—3, 6—4. Mathey's soft game, more than ever free from pace, was just the type in which Inman revled. The victor did some clever placing in the first set, and though Mathey made a desperate effort to avert defeat in the second he was unable to do more than postpone it. Inman was plainly worn from the effects of the match, and had Mathey been able to secure the second set his chances of victory would have been greatly enhanced. Inman made determined play in the final two games of the second set with victory in sight, and uncovered his best strokes in the endeavor to win.

Long rallies were frequent throughout the contest, for both men played the greater part of the time from the baseline. Inman was crafty in his work and placed the burden of competition on the shoulders of Mathey. The latter tried to force through placement strokes, and at times succeeded, but he could not rally sufficient reserve force to combat the aggressive tactics of Inman. The summaries:

MEN'S SINGLES.—Third Round—L. W. Dunham defeated R. J. Davis, 6—2, 6—4; Dean Mathey defeated E. Russell, Jr., 6—2, 6—0; R. P. Bennett defeated Stanley Manchee, 6—1, 6—4; Henry M. Balch defeated H. Holbrook, 6—1, 6—0; Harold A. Throckmorton defeated C. F. Watson, Jr., 6—3, 8—6; T. R. Pell defeated Nathaniel W. Niles, 10—8, 6—4.

Fourth Round—L. W. Dunham defeated W. L. Pate, 6—3, 6—3; Fred C. Inman defeated Dean Mathey, 6—3, 6—4; Henry Balch defeated R. P. Bennett, 7—5, 8—6; T. R. Pell defeated Harold Throckmorton, 6—3, 9—7.

Semi-Final Round—T. R. Pell defeated Henry M. Balch, 6—1, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—First Round—L. Dunham and W. M. Hall won from G. Throckmorton and partner by default; Otto Hinck and F. Kidde won from F. Rogers and partner by default; G. H. Miles and D. Woodbury won from R. M. Kirkman and partner by default; A. H. Coffey and Irving Riker defeated E. S. Scudder and B. Walden by default.

Second Round—C. F. Watson, Jr., and Nathaniel W. Niles won from J. F. Hubbard and R. Emmet by default; G. Roche, Jr., and A. Bragaw won from L. W. Knox and S. E. Palmer by default; G. H. Miles and D. Woodbury won from A. H. Coffey and I. Riker by default.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—First Round—Miss Margaret Nichols won from Mrs. S. A. McAneny by default; Miss Anna Mendelson won from Miss Dorothy Farrand by default.

Second Round—Miss Helens Pollak won from Mrs. David C. Mills by default; Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Miss Florence Sheldon, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4; Miss Helen McAuslan won from Miss Jane Rowson by default; Mrs. N. W. Niles won from Miss Margaret Nichols by default; Miss Ina Kissel defeated Miss Dorothy W. Swensen, 6—0, 6—3; Miss Gertrude Della Torre won from Miss Helen Alexander by default; Mrs. A. G. Deane defeated Miss Susette Henery, 6—1, 6—1.

Third Round—Mrs. N. W. Niles defeated Miss H. McAusian, 1—6, 6—1, 6—4; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Mrs. A. G. Deans, 8—6, 6—0.

Letson Gets Staten Island Title.

Benjamin H. Letson won the junior championship of Staten Island yesterday afternoon, when he defated John Seager in a four-set contest, 6—2, 1—6, 6—8, 6—2, 6—4.

Great Neck Women Win at Home.

Only one of the four scheduled matches in the Long Island division of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association team competition was played yesterday. In this contest the Great Neck women defended successfully their links against the invasion of the Fox Hills team, winning by a clean sweep in every match. The summary:

FOX HILLS.		GREAT NECK.
Mrs. L. C. Ketcham.	0	Mrs. F. T. Hayes...3
Miss J. Allaire....	0	Mrs. G. K. Morrow..3
Mrs. O. Schwenoke..	0	Mrs. C. H. Goddard..3
Default	0	Mrs. C. S. Zeigler...3
Total.....	0	Total..... 12

Played at Great Neck.

Wood Wins Medal at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 22.—G. W. Wood of Atlantic City won the medal for the low score in the thirty-six hole qualifying round of the invitation golf tournament of the Wilmington Country Club today with a total score of 157. He had a card of 79 in the morning and 78 in the afternoon. D. E. Sawyer of Wheaton, Ill., was second with a score of 158, and D. C. Corkran of Baltimore third with 160.

BINZEN WINS ON COURT.

Defeats R. L. Baggs in Quaker Ridge Tennis Championships.

The feature match of the Quaker Ridge tennis championships at the New Rochelle Tennis Club yesterday was between Elliott Binzen of Fordham and R. L. Baggs. Blazen won the contest after a three-set match, with the score 4—6, 6—4, 7—5. The collegian was a bit wild in the first set, but with the aid of his strong net game pulled out the last two sets against the base-line game of Baggs. In the round previous Baggs disposed of Ingo Hartman in a three-set match, 6—4, 1—6, 6—2. The summary:

Women's Singles.—Second Round—Miss Grace Gilleaudeau defeated Miss Helen Bernhard, 6—2, 9—7; Miss Marie Wagner won from Mrs. Ingo Hartman by default; Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Miss Whiteside, 6—1, 6—0.

Women's Doubles.—Second Round—Miss Helen Bernhard and Miss Helen Pollak defeated Mrs. H. Lehman and Mrs. M. Seligman, 6—2, 6—3; Mrs. H. S. Green and Mrs. L. G. Morris defeated Miss Helen Gilleaudeau and Miss Grace Gilleaudeau, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4; Mrs. A. Lehman and Mrs. Baerwald defeated Mrs. A. M. Seldenberg and Mrs. Wilbaum, 6—1, 6—4.

Semi-final Round—Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. P. P. Wood defeated Mrs. A. Lehman and Mrs. Baerwald, 6—1, 6—1.

Men's Singles.—Third Round—E. Nolan defeated R. Rogers, 9—7, 6—0.

Fourth Round—R. L. Baggs defeated Ingo Hartman, 6—4, 1—6, 6—2; A. D. Hammitt defeated F. P. Adams, 6—0, 6—4; R. C. Van Vliet won from Harold Swain by default.

Fifth Round—A. D. Hammitt defeated R. F. Augur, 6—4, 6—3; E. H. Binzen defeated R. L. Baggs, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Men's Doubles.—Dr. B. F. Drake and F. Stiles defeated C. Spaeth and C. T. Low, 7—5, 6—1; A. D. Hammitt and S. Pitt won from Marks and Downe by default; F. P. Adams and T. Ryan won by default; J. B. Clark and C. Nast won by default.

Second Round—R. L. Baggs and A. J. Ostendorf defeated B. P. Smith and E. Ashley, 6—1, 6—1.

BOARD TO NAME REFEREE.

Moran and Dillon Managers Disagree and Commission Will Act.

The referee of the Frank Moran and Jack Dillon contest to be held at Washington Park on June 29 will have to be selected by the State Athletic Commission. Sam Marburger, acting for Dillon, and Ike Dorgan, manager of Moran, had a two-hour conference with Harry Pollok at Washington Park yesterday, but could not agree on the arbiter. Marburger held out for Ed Smith, a Chicago sporting writer, or Matt Hinkel of Cleveland. Dorgan wanted Kid McPartland or Bill Brown, while Pollok wanted the official club referee, Billy Roche. After the fruitless conference, the club decided to place the matter before the Boxing Commission.

Up at White Sulphur Springs the war fever had invaded the Moran camp, and the prospects of intervention in Mexico have led the Pittsburgh blonde to consider seriously rejoining the navy, in which he served in the enlistment. At one time Moran was Quartermaster on the Mayflower when Colonel Roosevelt was President, and he has written the Secretary of the Navy asking his status if he re-enlists.

The Zulu Kid, who is training with Moran, was matched yesterday with Gus Christie, Dillon's sparring partner, to box the ten-round semi-final before the big contest.

MORAN VS. LEONARD TONIGHT

Unusual Interest Centred on Battle of Lightweights—Other Bouts.

If the reports emanating from the training quarters of Vic Moran are true, Benny Leonard will have to extend himself this evening to gain the honors over the Southern lightweight in their ten-round bout, which will be staged at the Harlem Sporting Club.

This match has been hanging fire for some time and has aroused unusual local interest. Moran earned the admiration of local boxing enthusiasts in his bout with Phil Bloom recently, when he displayed ability to assimilate punishment without flinching, and also to deliver a hard blow. Florrie Barnett has been selected by the State Boxing Commission, to act as the referee.

Other bouts scheduled for tonight are: New Polo A. A.—Jerome Hennessy vs. Joe Webber; Georgie Ellin vs. Pete Marsels. Both ten-round bouts. One six and three four-round exhibitions also.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Harlem Tommy Murphy vs. Frankie Diemeyer. Ten rounds.

Long Island—Frankie Maher vs. Bert Spencer. Ten rounds.

OPEN REGATTA AT RYE.

American Y. C. to Entertain Record-Sized Fleet on July 3.

The American Yacht Club of Milton Point, Rye, N. Y., announces an open regatta for Monday, July 3, for all yachts enrolled in any recognized yacht club. Commodore Palmer has offered a prize for the winner of the N. Y. Y. C. fifties, Rear Commodore Cutler one for the forties, Vice Commodore Reid one for the Class P yachts, James E. Hayes, Jr., one for the thirties, and John J. Riker one for the Sonder class. There will also be special prizes for the various one-design classes of the different clubs along the Sound.

As the date comes immediately after the interclub cruise and is sandwiched between the New Rochelle and Larchmont annual regattas, the Race Committee, consisting of W. de B. Parsons, Joseph M. Macdonough, Stuyvesant Wainwright, Frederick W. Sherman, and William Remsen, will have the largest fleet to send away in the history of the club.

Courses for the largest of the yachts will be 16½ nautical miles, for the middle class 12 miles, and for small boats 8 miles. Races will be sailed under the rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound.

GRIFFIN REACHES FINAL.

Will Play Gardner or Johnston for Pacific Tennis Title.

DEL MONTE, Cal., June 22.—Clarence Griffin of San Francisco, national tennis doubles champion, with William Johnston, who his way into the finals of the men's singles of the Pacific States tennis tournament here today by defeating Roland Roberts of San Francisco three sets out of five. The national champion won, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4. Either Carl Gardner of San Francisco or Johnston will oppose Griffin in the finals tomorrow for the championship. Johnston and Griffin, qualified for the finals in the men's doubles by defeating Wickham Havens and, Carl Gardner, 9—7, 6—2.

Kumagai and Mikami, the Japanese champions, arrived here today to play an exhibition match.

Gardner Leads on Midlothian Links.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Robert A. Gardner, national amateur champion, today led a large field in the first thirty-six holes medal play for the Chicago District golf championship, with a score of 158 strokes

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Ticket Offices—Broadway, Cor. Wall St.; Cor. Park Place; Cor. 28th St.; Cor. 42d St., New York.

BELMAR, N.J. THE CARLETON
ONLY HOTEL WITH TENNIS COURTS
Ocean front; capacity 250; rates $14 to $25 single; $25 to $35, two in room. W. H. Stoyle

"BERGHOLME," DENVILLE, N. J
Mountain Air.
Homelike, refined; fine table; canoeing, bathing, own shore; three-room bungalow; commuting.

NEW PARK HOUSE.
Best Hotel, Summit, N. J. E. Howard.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

THE BREAKERS
Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel.
On ocean front, with unobstructed view of the sea. American and European plans.
Egyptian Restaurant on Roof.
Concerts by superb orchestra.
The ad souper dansante.
Joel Hillman, Pres. A. S. Rukeyser, Mgr.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL
COTTAGES AND CASINO
Coolest Location on the Coast
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
TENNIS—SWIMMING POOL—SURF BATHING—ORCHESTRA—DANCING.
Capacity 600. Shanstein, Propr.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always. American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

the TRAYMORE
ATLANTIC CITY
has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
American Plan. European Plan.
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE: 489 TIMES BLDG.
Edwin L. Jones, Manager. Jos. H. Adams, Asst. Mgr.

Hotel Dennis
Directly on the Ocean Front.
A recognized standard of excellence.
WALTER S. BUZBY.

THE BREAKERS
Best Moderate Hotel on the Beach.
Cor. Ocean & 2d Av.
Capacity 150. A well-equipped and well-run comfortable hotel. Daily, $2.50 up; weekly, $11 to $18. Booklet. A. D. WIDDEMERE, Prop.

THE WILTSHIRE
Virginia Av. & beach. Ocean view. Capacity 350; private baths, elevator, porches, &c. Special rates, $18 up weekly. $3.50 up daily. American plan.

WOMEN FEED 5,000 STRIKE PICKETS

They Deal Out Rations to Them in Fifth Avenue as They March Past.

NEW APPEAL FOR STRIKERS

Citizens' Committee Calls a Relief Meeting for Tuesday Evening at Carnegie Hall.

The Citizens' Committee for the relief of the locked-out cloak and suit makers announced last night that on Tuesday evening it would hold a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall to make an appeal on behalf of the 50,000 striking cloakmakers. More than 3,000 invitations will be sent to business men of New York. It was announced also that Jacob H. Schiff would be one of the speakers.

About 5,000 of the strikers' pickets filed past Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, starting at 6:40 A. M. yesterday, each bearing a little red ticket, to receive sandwiches and milk from a committee of prominent women, members of the Women's City Club. The pickets formed in line at daybreak in Twenty-eighth Street, east of Fifth Avenue, and Jesse Cohen, head picket, passed down the line handing out the tickets. A crowd of four or five hundred curious persons had gathered to watch the proceeding.

At 6:45 o'clock the line started to file past the Fifth Avenue corner and an hour later the line was still passing. Reserves from the Thirtieth Street Police Station had been called out, but there was no disorder. Eight automobiles loaded with sandwiches and milk were sent to feed the pickets who were left on duty to prevent cloakmakers from going into the shops. Afterward the women went to the strikers' hall at 809 Grand Street, where a thousand strikers were fed.

It was announced later that the women would serve a breakfast to the strikers' pickets at least once a week and that if the need came they would do it every morning. Among the women who supervised the feeding of the pickets were Miss Alice Carpenter, Mrs. Robert W. Bruere, Miss Anne Lee, Miss Rita Wolfer, Miss Mary Austin, Mrs. Herbert C. Blankenhorn, Miss Mary Eno, Miss Fannie Mason, Miss Margaret Driscoll, and Miss Alice Einstein.

A small-sized riot started in the afternoon when 1,000 striking Italian garment workers, after a meeting in the Labor Temple, Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street, where a resolution calling for a strike of 4,000 ladies' tailors was adopted, marched in a shouting throng to the headquarters of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union in Union Square. A committee tried to reach Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, to present their case, but he refused to see them, owing, it was said, to a misunderstanding. The crowd became so disorderly that the police reserves were called to disperse them and the strikers marched away up Fourth Avenue. They declared that the ladies' tailors were making samples for the members of the Manufacturers' Protective Association, against whom the workers are striking. Therefore, they demanded that the ladies' tailors join the strike.

Mr. Schlesinger spent several hours yesterday afternoon in conference with Mr. Schiff at the bankers' offices at 32 William Street. It was reported that they had discussed a plan for raising funds for the strikers. Mr. Schiff recently gave $5,000 to the union.

Important Announcement to the Fur Trade
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,
Will Sell Tuesday, June 27,
Commencing 11 A. M., at the Salesrooms,
15-17 Mercer St., near Canal St.,
At Peremptory Auction Sale
A LARGE LINE OF
FURS
Inventoried at over $35,000,
All from Alaska, Yukon and Mackenzie River District, consisting of about 10,000 Extra Fine and Large Hats,
700 Large Bearers, 850 Minks,
500 Furniture, 70 Otters,
75 Bears and Wolves, 250 Raccoons,
100 Cross Blue and Red Foxes,
100 Lynx, 2,500 Mules, and
30 of the finest selected Silver Foxes,
Some Valued as High as $750.
Also a stock of Ermines, Sables, Martens, Skunks, Raccoons, Squirrels, etc.
NOTICE—I beg to notify the trade that this entire offering is of an unusually high quality and will be sold strictly without reserve.
Will be open for inspection Monday, From 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.
For further information Tel. Spring 4999.

Imported Wines & Liquors
IN BULK AND BOTTLES
200 Cases Ruppert's Beer and Evans' Ale,
Imported Gordon Gin, Port Wine, Szlivovicza,
CHAS. SHONGOOD, Auctr.,
Sells Today, 2 P. M.
539 & 541 Broadway, N. Y.
LARGE LINE OF
Sarsaparilla, Rhine Wine, Carmel Wine, Cocktails, Wilson Whiskey, Port Wine, Blackberry Wines, Brandies, Rumonol, Prune Brandy, Grape Brandy, Primo Wine, Cognac, Peruta Brandy, Malaga Wine, Sellevoices, Raisin Wine, Sherry Wine, Creme de Cocoa, Creme de Menthe, Virginia Dare Wine, Norwegian Aloe Wine, Rock and Rye, Rupsch and Hunckerbocker Beer, etc., etc. Bottles, Stone Jars, Labels, Bottle Wrappers, etc.
TO BE SOLD IN LOTS TO THE TRADE WITHOUT RESERVE.

DEMANDS COAL INQUIRY.

Hitchcock Charges Combine of Operators to Boost Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Charging that the hard coal companies are exacting $50,000,000 a year more than is necessary to pay for increased wages, Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, a Democrat, today introduced a resolution instructing the Federal Trade Commission to begin an immediate inquiry. His resolution, which was promptly adopted, requests an immediate investigation into the operations and accounts of the leading companies producing anthracite coal for the purpose of ascertaining the relation between the increased cost of labor and the increased price of coal in the last few months.

It is understood that the Administration favors a thorough investigation into the situation and that every effort will be employed, through the anti-trust law, to force the companies to reduce the price of coal to the wholesalers. Six weeks ago, shortly after the increased price was announced, acting upon the suggestion of the President, Attorney General Gregory went into the alleged violation of the law in a letter to the Federal Trade Commission and authorized the commission to make an investigation to ascertain whether the coal companies had entered into a combination to boost the price of coal.

The coal mining companies, Senator Hitchcock said, give as a reason for this advance the increase in wages which they have been compelled to grant their men.

"There have been four increases in wages in sixteen years," said Senator Hitchcock, "and every time the wages were increased the price of coal was increased, in some instances more than 50 per cent. over the increased wages. The four increases in wages have amounted in all to 50 cents a ton, whereas the increased wholesale price of coal has aggregated $1.15 a ton.

"In other words, I figure that the anthracite coal combination is exacting from the people about $50,000,000 a year more than is necessary to compensate it for the increased cost of labor."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Tobacco and Auto Veils Were Among Articles Considered.

The Government lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in an attempt to levy a high rate of duty on Cuban tobacco imported by Frankel, Gerdts & Co., San Francisco. Each of the ten bales involved was found by the Appraiser to contain from 6 to 12 per cent. of wrapper leaves suitable for wrapping cigars, duty being levied at the rate of $1.85 per pound. The importers' claim was for entry at 35 cents per pound as filler tobacco.

The board, in a decision by Judge Howell, refused to reverse the Collector's tax of 60 per cent. on woven articles of light texture and of different colors, composed wholly of silk, and which are bought and sold under various designations, such as "automobile veils," chiffon veils," "motor veils," &c. The Collector returned these goods under the provision for "silk veils." E. & Z. Van Raalte, the importers, contended that the merchandise fell under the tariff designation of "silk wearing apparel," the classification calling for a rate of 50 per cent.

A. A. Vantine & Co. were unsuccessful in a claim for free entry of fuel for foot warmers.

Masse & Co. won in a claim that tassles cloth was properly dutiable at 35 per cent. as wool cloth. The Customs House authorities took 40 per cent. duty as pile fabrics. Judge Brown said the cloth had no extra warp or filling threads which were necessary in the manufacture of pile fabrics. He reversed the Collector.

DUTY ON TALCUM POWDER.

Court of Customs Appeals Settles This in a Test Case.

Some interesting points governing the classification under the tariff of talcum powder were outlined in a decision made by the United States Court of Customs Appeals in the protest case of Roger & Gallet and other importers.

The Collector classified the powder as a "toilet preparation," and took duty at 60 per cent. The importers claimed that the merchandise fell under Paragraph 69, specifying "talcum, ground talc, &c., this calling for a duty of only 15 per cent. Judge Barber, for the court, said:

"In the case at bar, it is conceded that if the article is a toilet preparation, since the chief use is as an application to the skin. Use by Paragraph 38 is made the test for classification of all preparations so used. The merchandise here is a preparation of powdered talc and boric acid, the greater part of which has been perfumed, in chief, if not wholly, used as an application to the skin, and therefore is, under the rule laid down in the cited cases, precisely within the paragraph and outside thereunder."

No Less on Staples.

Talking of the heavy orders which the clothing retailers have placed for next Fall, a representative clothier said yesterday that a dangerous situation might arise if the goods bought were not of a more staple nature than usual. As it is, he said, few cancellations are expected. The retailers do not do the business they anticipated when placing their Fall commitments they will be able to carry over what stocks are left and dispose of them easily the next season. The constant increases being made in the cost of woolens are another feature that would help out the retailers if such a contingency should arise and the demand not prove equal to the supply. The greater value of woolens, this man said, will offset any depreciation and interest charges on stock that has to be carried over.

1,800 Dollmakers Strike.

With the season for making Christmas dolls approaching and with few dolls coming from Europe to stock Santa Claus's pack, the 1,800 members of the Stuffed Toy and Doll Makers Union went on strike yesterday. The workers, more than half of whom are women, quite work at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and went to Astoria Hall, 92 East Fourth Street, and spent the afternoon dancing. They demand shorter hours, longer luncheon time, and more pay, as well as recognition of the union. The workers served an ultimatum on the employers two weeks ago, giving June 20 as the time limit for granting their demands. The demands were not granted, and the walkout yesterday followed.

$500,000.00
PIANO PLANT
Formerly
ENGELHARDT-SEYBOLD CO.
Bankrupt
ST. JOHNSVILLE, N. Y.,
Will be sold, absolute, on the premises, at 10 P. M.
PRIVATE SALE BY THE TRUSTEE,
Consisting of the Following:
250 PIANOS and PLAYER PIANOS
All Varieties, Styles and Sizes, Ranging in Value up to $5,000.00 Each.
200,000 Feet OF SEASONED LUMBER, CONSISTING OF MAPLE, MAHOGANY, WHITE WOOD, ETC.
AN ENTIRE MACHINE SHOP
Consisting of JONES & LAMSON and NATIONAL ACME SCREW MACHINES, UNIVERSAL MILLERS, Gear Cutters, Lathes, Shapers, Drills, General Machine Tools and a Quantity of Small Equipment.
A WOODWORKING DEPARTMENT
Consisting of 500 WOODWORKING MACHINES of a General line—all of the highest class. Also
350 ELECTRIC MOTORS
From ¼ to 7½ H. P. Mostly 220 A. C.
A PLATING PLANT
AN ACTION-MAKING DEPARTMENT
Consisting of a Full Equipment of the Highest Class of Automatic Action-Making Machinery.
MUSIC ROLL DEPARTMENT
THIS DEPARTMENT WILL BE SOLD AS AN ENTIRETY AND CONSISTS OF
14 AUTOMATIC MUSIC CUTTING MACHINES,
250,000 FINISHED MUSIC ROLLS—ALL HIGH-CLASS MUSIC,
A GREAT STOCK OF PAPER,
FIXTURES AND OTHER EQUIPMENT NECESSARY FOR A
GOING CONCERN
The orders in this Department are coming in every day, and the Department is at present in operation.
There is a TREMENDOUS STOCK of RAW MATERIALS
Such as
BRASS, STEEL, IRON, RUBBER TUBING, LEATHER, FELT and a GENERAL LINE OF PIANO HARDWARE for the completion or manufacture of both pianos and player pianos. Also GLUES, PAINTS, GENERAL FACTORY SUPPLIES, and AT LEAST $10,000.00 WORTH SMALL TOOLS.
ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THIS PLANT DIRECT.
REPRESENTATIVE ALWAYS ON PREMISES.

TO AID OUR BLIND ALSO.

Fund Will Care for Men Who May Be Made Sightless in Mexico.

The executive committee of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, which has been aiding blinded soldiers and sailors of England, France and Belgium, yesterday voted that if war were declared between the United States and Mexico, to establish an American branch of the fund. The resolution read in part:

Whereas, As a result of the unrest on the national border between Mexico and the United States and the raids by Mexicans upon the persons and property of the United States, it may become necessary for the United States to go to war with Mexico; and,

Whereas, Such war would entail upon the soldiers and citizens of the United States suffering and bloodshed with corresponding need for care and support of the wounded; and, as it is the business of this fund to provide such care and support for war-blinded men; and, as it is desirable that the name of the fund indicate its real purpose and scope, therefore, it is

Resolved and hereby ordered, That in the event of a declaration of war between Mexico and the United States, there shall immediately be added to the name of the fund the word "American," causing the full name to be American, British, French, and Belgian Permanent Blind Relief War Fund.

Miss Helen Keller attended the meeting. "I am opposed to all war," she said. "It is a madness that spreads faster than we can check it. But if the worst comes and we go to war with Mexico, it will be a noble work for this fund to care for the United States soldiers who are blinded. I shall do all I can."

The aid to the blinded soldiers should consist of supporting them at a school where they could learn trades. There would also be workshops and an exchange for the sale of their products.

Seated in a room of the fund yesterday was Sergeant Major George Middleness of the British Army, who was blinded at Gallipoli. He was busy knitting on a frame handbags for women, of which he can make several a day. Miss Keller showed great interest in his work.

The fund is distributing thousands of copies of an indorsement of it by the Churches of Christ in America.

They Need More Workers.

Along with manufacturers of a lot of other kinds of merchandise, jewelers and silversmiths in this market are complaining of the scarcity of skilled labor such as they require. A representative of one well-known smith said yesterday that his concern could easily use 200 expert silver workers if they were to be had, and that it would pay good wages and transportation to the factory to men who could fill the bill. The recent strike of the jewelry workers in this city has brought about a shortage of workmen, some of whom, unable to bear the financial strain, are said to have gone to other places or into other lines of work. A few, who were better fixed financially, began business in a small way on their own account, thus helping to deplete the expert labor supply. There are some complaints heard of employers enticing one another's men away.

More New Subway Cars Ready.

The New York Municipal Railroad Corporation has notified Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, that it has equipped and has ready for operation 231 new subway cars of the type now in use in the subway. The company has ordered, all told, 600 of these car bodies and already some of them are in operation on the Fourth Avenue line and the Sea Beach extension. Tomorrow others will be placed in commission when the New Utrecht Avenue extension is opened. The new cars cost about $15,000 each.

Transatlantic Mails.

Greece, (specially addressed only) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M. SS Vasilefs Constantinos.....June 24

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M. (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (sea post) SS St. Louis.....June 24

Azores Islands and Gibraltar, Italy, Roumania, Switzerland, and Germany via Naples, must be specially addressed for dispatch by the steamer,) at 9 A. M. SS Canada.....June 24

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, and Turkey, via Bergen, at 8:30 A. M. (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.) SS Bergensfjord.....June 24

France, Roumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Algeria, Malta, Gibraltar, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M. (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.) (sea post) SS Lafayette.....June 24

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:00 A. M. June 24, SS St. Louis.

France—Close at 11 A. M. June 24, SS La Provence.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia—Close at 11:00 A. M. June 20, SS Tamele.

Greece—Close at 11:00 A. M. June 24, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.

Gibraltar and Italy—Close at 8 A. M. June 24, SS Canopic.

Norway—Close at 8:00 A. M. June 24, SS Bergensfjord.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, (via San Francisco) Wilhelmina.....June 28

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan.....June 24

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West), and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....June 30

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, May 30; Sydney, May 31, and Honolulu, June 18—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched west on June 17, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, June 24.

YACHTS, VESSELS, &c.

Diesel Engined Yacht for Sale
Idealia, built by the Rice Co. in 1913, is at present 115 ft. and equipped with a 150 H. P. Eisemann Diesel Engine. On trials she makes a speed 11 miles per hour on 6 gallons of fuel which costs only 5 cents per gallon.
Idealia is a comfortable, speedy and seaworthy cruiser and sleeps five to nine, in addition to the crew. She has a large dining saloon on the main deck forward and a well-equipped galley. The engine-room is amidships and there is ample deck space for sport. Idealia, cost about $30,000, is now being put into commission, and will be demonstrated to prospective purchasers by appointment.
NEW LONDON SHIP & ENGINE CO.
GROTON, CONN.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—HENRY W. CHAPMAN, Complainant, against MILLS & GIBB, Defendant.—In Equity.

To all creditors of or claimants against Mills & Gibb:

Take notice, and the undersigned hereby gives notice, that by an order of the above-entitled court, signed by Hon. Julius M. Mayer, United States District Judge, made and filed in the above-entitled cause on the 9th day of June, 1916, it was, among other matters,

Ordered:

1. That all creditors of or claimants against Mills & Gibb who claim that Mills & Gibb is indebted to them or that they possess a cause of action against it, and all other persons whomsoever who assert any claim against it, are hereby required to assert their said claims on or before the 1st day of August, 1916, and on or before said date present and file duly verified written statements and proofs of their claims against Mills & Gibb and its estate with Joseph B. Martindale and J. Harper Poor, as receivers of said Mills & Gibb, at their office, No. 280 Fourth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York.

2. That no creditor of and no claimant against Mills & Gibb who claims that Mills & Gibb is indebted to him, or that he possesses a cause of action against it, and no person whosoever who asserts any claim against it, who fails to file such a statement or proof of claim on or before said 1st day of August, 1916, as hereinbefore directed, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against the estate of Mills & Gibb in the hands of said receivers, or to share in any distribution thereof whatsoever.

JOSEPH B. MARTINDALE and J. HARPER POOR, as Receivers of Mills & Gibb, 280 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

RUSHMORE, DUBBEE & STERN, Solicitors for the Receivers.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:24|Sun sets..7:31|Moon rises..11:50

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:36	2:17	7:55	8:35
Governors Island	2:00	2:50	8:34	9:10
Hell Gate	4:15	5:02	10:15	10:57

Arrived—Thursday, June 22.

SS Adriatic, Liverpool, June 14.
SS Noordam, Rotterdam, June 7.
SS Bacchus, Buenos Aires, May 18.
SS Eggesford, Havre, June 6.
SS Atherstone, La Pallice, June 8.
SS Hermond, Philadelphia, June 20.
SS Philadelphia, Curacao, June 14.
SS Charlton, Piraeus, May 27.
SS Port Nicholas, London, June 10.
SS Roxburg, Shields, June 6.
SS Orion, Oran, June 2.
SS Von Hogendrop, Tanamo, June 15.
SS Advance, Cristobal, June 15.
SS Carrille, Cristobal, June 15.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, June 17.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, June 19.
SS Algonquin, San Domingo, June 18.
SS Vimea, Cardenas, June 18.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, June 20.
SS Atlantis, Sama, June 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Carpathia	Liverpool	June 13
Epsilon	Kirkwall	June 8
San Jacinto	Galveston	June 17
Apache	Jacksonville	June 20
El Sigio	Galveston	June 17

DUE TOMORROW.

Duca d'Aosta	Naples	June 10
Kroonland	Liverpool	June 14
Andania	London	June 14
Italia	Gibraltar	June 10
Ancon	Colon	June 17

DUE SUNDAY.

*St. Paul	Liverpool	June 17
Cedric	Liverpool	June 17
Miguel Jover	Buenos Aires	June 11
Monadnock	London	June 10
Morro Castle	Havana	June 11
Barendrecht	Seville	June 11
Esperanza	Nassau	June 23
Mohawk	Jacksonville	June 23

DUE MONDAY.

*Cameronia	Liverpool	June 17
Teikoku Maru	Marseilles	June 8
Silver Cedar	Cardiff	June 11
Galileo	Hull	June 12
Cuamo	San Juan	June 19
Tenadores	Havana	June 26
Bayamon	San Juan	June 26
Sissola	Santiago	June 21

DUE TUESDAY.

*Chicago	Bordeaux	June 18
Walton Hall	Oran	June 9
Alaine	Key West	June 21
City of Augusta	Savannah	June 24
Canadian	Demerara	June 17
St. Dunstan	Laghorn	June 7
Saratoga	Havana	June 24
Guantanamo	Frio Mexico	June 19

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Michigan	London	June 14
Rotterdam	Amsterdam	June 13
Northern	La Pallice	June 13
Monviso	Palermo	June 8
Bowdoin	Jamaica	June 22

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hawaiian, Argentina	12:00 M.	1:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Havana	12:00 M.	1:00 P.M.
Cuthbert, Norfolk		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

St. Louis, Liverpool	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Thorgersund, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lafayette, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Campifo, Naples	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vasilefs Constantinos, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Siddons, Buenos Aires	6:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Panconia, London	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Berbice, Demerara	10:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Juanita, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
American Line, Mazurka	1:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla		12:00 M.
Edith, Porto Rico		12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans		1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Campeche, Mobile		1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Norden, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Munomar, Matanzas		12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Carpathia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Panaman, Montevideo		12:00 M.
Rio de Janeiro, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Monmouth, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Italia, Naples		1:00 P.M.
City of Augusta, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana		3:00 P.M.
Wien, Gibara		12:00 M.
Rio Jachite, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Kroonland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christiansand, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kansas, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
Philadelphian, London		12:00 M.

†Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JUNE 23.

SS Kroonland, Liverpool to New York, was 317 miles E. at noon; due 24th, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Brilliant, Tampico to New York, was 16 miles E. of Sand Key at noon, 24th.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 100 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Monmouth, New Orleans to New York, was 100 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 100 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Guantanamo, Puerto Padre to New York, was 150 miles N. of Sand Key at noon.

SS Comal, Port Arthur to New York, was 206 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 60 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Olinda, Nuevitas to New York, was 305 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 1,061 miles E. at noon.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 188 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Miltiades, Havana to New York, was 200 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 40 miles N. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.

SS El Sigio, Galveston to New York, was 145 miles S. at 8 P. M.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

SS Finland, New York for Liverpool, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 24th, forenoon. American Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Bankdale, at Havre, June 19.
SS Panama, at Cristobal, June 22.
SS City of Bombay, at Shanghai, June 21.
SS Narragansett, at London, June 22.
SS Keros, at London, June 21.
SS Terence, at Manchester, June 22.
SS Longanlford, at Christiania, June 17.
SS Tonrigan Maru, at Vladivostok, June 8.

Sailed.

SS Lapland, from Liverpool, June 22.
SS Bennetia, from Havre, June 19.
SS Oswego, from St. Michaels, June 21.
SS Patroclus, from St. Lucia, June 19.

Passed.

SS Giuseppe Verdi, New York from Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS America, New York for Spezia, passed Gibraltar.
SS Duca degli Abruzzi, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Veenbergen, New York for Rotterdam, passed Dover.

BEAR MOUNTAIN and HIGHLAND LAKE
Str. "HIGHLANDER" Leaves Battery
Daily 9:15; W. 129th St. 10; Yonkers 10:30 a.m. Round Trip, weekdays 75c. Children 50c. Sundays 75c. Children 35c.
MUSIC, DANCING. Meallister Steamboat Co.

Iron Steamboat Co.
A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS" Daily at 9 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R. ONLY.
CONEY ISLAND, Fare $1.00. Leave Pier 1 P. M.
ROCKAWAY, Fare $1.50. Leave Pier 1 P. M.
SEASON OPENS SUNDAY, JUNE 25TH.
Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 975.

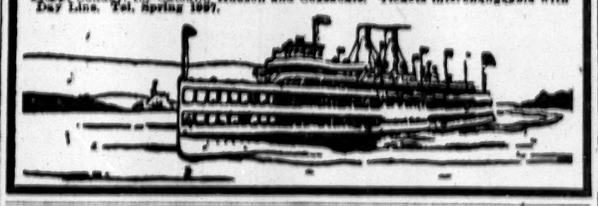
SIGHT-SEEING YACHTS
Leave Day Line Pier, West 42nd St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Office, Platiron Bldg., 175 5th Ave. or 288 Gramercy.

BUFFALO TO CHICAGO AND RETURN.
Lake Cruise—2,000 miles on four Lakes. $45. Meals and berth included. STEAMSHIP SOUTH AMERICAN.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 8672. To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

"The most attractive and varied week-end trip imaginable."
Spend Next Sunday On Lake George
500-mile trip and not a dull moment!
Leave New York Saturday Night, returning Monday morning. Special fares on these dates only: June 24; July 8, 15, 22, 29; September 9 and 16, 1916.
Round Trip, $5.00
Send for Special Circular 21.
Passenger Department,
Pier 32, N. R., N. Y.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
Every night and Sunday morning boats to Albany, Troy and the North.
HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
Telephone, Day or Night, Spring 9500.

Hudson River
Day Line
Through service between New York and Albany with direct rail connections to all points North, East and West.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St. 9:40 A. M.; W. 43d St. 9 A. M.; W. 130th St. 9:30 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Also Desbrosses St. 9:40 A. M.; W. 158th St. 10 A. M.; W. 129th St. 10:30 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:45 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. Information at
Desbrosses St. Pier Tel. Spring 4141. New York
AFTERNOON BOAT
for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St. 2 P. M.; West 129th St. 2:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
CATSKILL EVENING LINE From foot of Christopher St. at 6; W. 129th St. 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M. Daily except Sunday, for Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with Day Line. Tel. Spring 1997.



Mauch Chunk
Glen Onoko
$1.50 ROUND TRIP
Children Half Fare
Make your outing on
SUNDAY, JUNE 25,
into the most beautiful section of "The Switzerland of America." Enjoy the wonderful ride on the Mauch Chunk "Switchback." Special train leaves New York, West 23d St. Ferry, 8:30 A. M.; Liberty St., 8:40; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8:50; Newark, 9:10.
Return to Morning.
Lehigh Valley Railroad
The Route of the Black Diamond.

SUNDAY
"UP THE HUDSON"
To Newburgh and return. Music, Dancing, Restaurant.
Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St. 9:30 A. M.; W. 129d St., 10 A. M.
Returning due 6:30 P. M.
Round Trip $1.00
Hudson Navigation Company.
S.S. "TROJAN"

BLOCK ISLAND R. I.
EVERY SUNDAY
COMMENCING JUNE 25.
$1.50
Special train with parlor car, leaves Fast Post Office, New York, 8:00; Brooklyn, Flatbush Ave., 8:40; Montrand Ave., 8:45, and East New York, 8:49 A. M., for Montauk; thence by the steamer "SHINNECOCK."
Leave Block Island, returning, 4 P. M.
Tickets on sale commencing Saturday of each week, at 170 Broadway, 5th Ave. Bldg. (26th Ave. and 23d St.), and Long Island Railroad stations, foot 34th St., N. R., New York; Long Island City and Brooklyn. Rate of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Restaurant, Lunch Counter and Cafe service on steamer.

VALLEY GROVE
80 Mile Sail on the Sound
Every Sunday,
Commencing June 25th
Bathing, Dancing.
75c
STR. "MONTAUK" ½ Fare 40c
Leave Pier foot E. 34th St., 10:00 A. M.
Leave Pier foot E. 138th St., 10:30 A. M.
6 hours ashore, returning leave 5:00 P. M.
Dining Room, Lunch Counter, Refreshments

SUNDAY SAIL
Up the Hudson $1 Round Trip
A delightful outing—a sail of 150 miles.
Newburgh, Beacon and Poughkeepsie
Str. "BENJ. B. ODELL"
Leaves Franklin St., 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Excellent music, restaurant and lunch room.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
AND SUNDAY DAY SERVICE
Peoples Line at 6 P. M. daily. Night Express Line, week days at 7 P. M.; Sundays at 9 P. M. Sunday Day Service, 9:30 A. M. from Pier 32, North River, foot of Canal Street; from W. 129th Street Pier half hour later.
$1.50 Inside and $2.00 Outside Rooms.
Telephone, day or night, Spring 9400.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
ALBANY TROY & THE NORTH

Sunday Excursions
STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL
To Bridgeport
Lv. Foot Houston St., N. R., 10:00 A. M.
Fulton St. & North River, 10:30 A. M.
Return, due New York 8:00 P. M.
TWO HOURS IN BRIDGEPORT.
STEAMER RICHARD PECK
To New Haven
Leave Pier 98, E. R., 8:30 A. M.
Foot East 23d St., 10:00 A. M.
Return due New York, 9:00 P. M.
TWO HOURS IN NEW HAVEN.
Delightful Sunday Outings on L. I. Sound.
Music—Dining Room—Lunch Counter.
Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50 Cents.
Tickets limited. On sale only on Piers on day of Excursions.
The New England Steamship Co.

Delightful Excursion to
BRIDGEPORT
SUNDAYS and JULY 4TH
A GRAND SAIL $1.00 120 MILES ON
LONG ISLAND SOUND
THE COMMODIOUS EXCURSION
STR. "ORIENT"
Leaves Battery Pier, 10:00 A. M.
Leaves Pier foot E. 34th St., 10:30 A. M.
Leaves Pier foot E. 138th St., 11:00 A. M.
Music, Dancing, Refreshments

EXCURSIONS
Lake Hopatcong $1
Next Sunday also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St., 7:50; Liberty St., 8:00; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8:17 a. m.
Lv. Broad Street, Newark, 8:30 a. m.
Atlantic City
NEXT SUNDAY
$2.50 Lv. W. 23d St., 7:50; Liberty St., 8:00; Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8:17 a. m.; Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8:35 a. m.
HARD COAL — NO SMOKE — COMFORT
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

TO PORTLAND
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE.
A delightful 36-hour, 200-mile water trip to THE CITY BEAUTIFUL. Steamships Northland and North Star. Pier 19, No. River, foot Warren St. Tues., Thurs., and Sats. 5 P. M.; also Mons. 10:30 A. M.
Tickets and information at Piers, also at Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices.
For "How to Go and Where to Stay" apply or obtain or address Room 1, Pier 19, N. R., N. Y.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES, Inc.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.90
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.75 UP
Via Fall River and Steamers at 6:30 P. M. From Pier 29, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9401.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.80 BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.80.
Worcester, $2

COURT CALENDARS

(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 837, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Jury calendar.
Ditter (Penn RR.
Badger Bag, &c, Co (
Republic Bag, &c, Co.
Farbwerke, Hoechst Co (Lowe.
Barbara (NY C RR.
Dermer Bros Co (
Shoninger Bros.
Costello (Ford Motor.
Salvate (B & O RR.
Fresco (Sabaudo.
Lamb (Lalley.
Sullivan (The Ansonia.
US (Watson.
New Jersey Co (
Thomas Co (

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 9:30 A. M.
Motion calendar.
Crosby (NY, N H & H RR.
Smithson (Ronco.
Bauer (Florida Ry.
Beach (Tug Jas McWilliams.
Simplex (Renfrew.
Nordisk (Beacon.
Needlar (Standard Gas Power Co.
Michelin (Mason-Seaman Co.
Grotlenski (Wroflenski
Cuneo (Am Imp, &c.
McWilliams (Penn RR (2.)
Smith (SS Finland.
Re Holm.
U S Hoffman Co (Am Laundry Mach Co.
Jameson (Tug C R Stone.
Remonda (Akties T M S Co.
Tesla (Marconi.
Scallon (Int H S Steel.
Gaffney (Tug Bridgeton.
Berkshire (N Rochelle Trust Co.
Hewitt (Speyer.
Un C S Co (Amal Cop.
Whittington.
Medusa (Harrison.
Korn (Ship Lancing.
Am Pen Co (Lasher.
Henderson & Erwin (Delpark (2.)
Holland (Lee.
Winslow (Staab.
Re Yonkers P O Site.
Caplan (Tshuantepec.
Brenna (D, L & W.
Woerheide (John-Mansville.
Re Goldberger.
Emboso Sales Co (Wood.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 313, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Actieselskabet (SS Antoinetta Accame.
Ward (Ferryboat Washington and Cornell Steamboat Co.
O'Brien (CNY & Dailey (2.)
Bradley (Tenadores.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 823, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.
Discharges:
Geo J Mitchel.
Christian H Stegman.
Clemente Brog.
John Cassidy's Sons.
Frank Cooper.
Kathryn Arlington.
Andrew Byrnes, Jr.
Henry Lavy.
Herbert A Emerson.
William J Farrall.
Max Mogilevsky.
Esterman & Waldman.
Geo A M Fuhrhan.
Selgfried Wolf.
John Peters.
Composition:
Annie L Scattergood.
Motions:
M Salostein & Bro.
Topeka Paving, Inc.
De Francisci Bros Co.
Samuel T Lockwood.
A B Cameron Mfg Co.
Elm Brewing Co.
Conrad Eurich.
Elizabeth L Hughes.
Rockaway Soda Water Mfg Co, Inc.
John V W Miller.
Arthur L Fuller.
Robert B Kellogg.
Jacob Brantman.
26th Ward Live Poultry Co, Inc.
Gussie Nankin.
Benj Karp et al.
A D Matthews Sons, Inc.
Case Silbert & Son.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
Kupferman (Hoepfner, United Theatres (Marcus Loew's Western Circuit.
Planten (Nat Nas B'k'g Tyng (Prendergast.
Twomey (McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.
Pastorilli (Clonin.
Parker (McMullen, S & T, Inc.
Holloway (same.
Connors (same.
Re Manes, (Conklin.)
Re Finkelstein.
Pomeroy (Hocking Val RR.
Higgins (same, (2.)
Claessens (Brown.
Cohen (Jump Housewrecking Co.
Hamburger (Hamburger.
Lawyers Title Ins & Trust Co (Martin.
Re Browning.
Re N Y Deaconess Home & Training School.
E. P. Morris Co (CNY.
Schaffer (Schmid.
Powell (McKee.
Zucker (Rosenberg.
Smith (Shapiro.
Runde (Runde.
Berman (Berman.
Riesel (Riesel.
Glamann (Glamann.
Werth (Werth.
Szabo (Szabo.
Gottfried (N Y Rys.
Ford (same.
Bilinsky (same.
Rapoport (same.
Sturin (same.
Greenfield (same.
Rosenthal (same.
Orlick (same.
Silner (same.
Turk (same.
Bartman (same.
Mehlman (Panama Cloak Co.
Weil (133 W. 19th St.
Levy (Jackson.
Lawyers Title & Trust Co (Tell.
Riley (Riley.
Re Rosencrans.
Adams (Conklin.
Re Frisble.
Re Nafis.
Lawyers Mtg Co (
Rosenwald (Friedman.
Higgins (Toledo & Ohio Central Ry.
Berkowitz (Listizsky.
Craig (Bell.
Re Dowling.
De Voone (Miller Restaurant Co.
Adlerblum (Adlerblum.
Re Blass.
Re Hubbard.
Cymberg (Lockwood.
Gerard (Daily.
Re Drosnes.
Re E. F. Cullen, Inc.
Miller (Miller.
Re Dwyer.
McAdams (Int R T.
Smith (Shearns.
Wiener (same.
Gelb (Gelyle.
Lebowitz (Fowlers.
Bachman (Horace E Demorest Co.
Eliseman (Whitridge.
White (Martens.
Dutenhofer (CNY.
Biller (Rosenbloom.
Case on.

PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lehman (Block.
Label (O'Daniels Co.
Ryan (Bubser.
Stuttuck (Perkins.
Cornetta (Fishel.
Johnson (Kahn.
J Brothschneider (same.
Rosenblum.
M Brothschneider (same.
Murphy (McGrath.
Wohlgemuth (Ranekn.
Stamp (86th St Amuse.
Kimble (Barrett.
Monahan (CNY.
Sommer (Rosenbaum.
Yudokowitz (Hillware Co.
Boyd Pokol, &c.
Guiseppe Moran.
Mina Frost, &c.
Dorothy Reichbach.
Teidor Zippert.
Gaylord S Truesdell.
Joseph Killian.
Timothy Sullivan.
Samuel Smith.
Henry Kahn.
William Frisch.
Fannie P Dessauer, &c, Infant.
George F Bristow.
Hugh O'Donnell.
Neal O'Donnell.
Anna E Tucker.
Jesse W Powers.
Thomas Thorn.
Herman Marcus.
Thomas A Matthews.
Charles H Carr.
Richard L Klages.
Herman Marcus.
Adelaide Lagassi.
John F Curley.
Charles Guidet.
Impimba (Fried.
Leons (Stevens Exp.
Bernheim & Co (U S Realty & Imp Co.
Cusick (Nat Coal & Coke Co.
Guzzardi (Am Dist Water Co.
Samson (Matteo.
Armson (Am Auto Supply Co.
Ballon (Bauman.
J Brady (Bonner.
S Brady (same.
Anker (Rupprich.
Trevor (Waitt Inv Co.
Murphy (Burns Bros. Case on.

PART XI.—Benton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Walsh (Kohn.
Berman (NYC Int Rr.
Smith (Shearns.
Wiener (same.
Gelb (Gelyle.
Lebowitz (Fowlers.
Bachman (Horace E Demorest Co.

PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Flaumenbaum (Greenberger. No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Carroll (Wilson.
Spencer (CNY.
Credit Clearing RR.
Perkins-Goodwin Co (Regent Press.
Knowles (Knowles.
Northern Bank (Spring.
Momand (Landers.
Witteman (Riviera Realty Co.
Morris (Proctor.
Nat Nassau Bk (Earl.
Wilson (Salomon.
Halbe (Adams (2).
Shelling (Byars.
Giles (E Langer Pr.
Wright-Barclay, Inc, (Fleissner.
Seaver (So Surety Co.
Esterly Garment Co (Marks.
N Y Water Equip Co (Bayer.
Julio (Loomis Manning F D Co.
M Kaempfer & Sons (Mendelson.
Kelly Springfield Tire Co (McIntyre.
Tunis (Brecher.
Case on.

PART XV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Cases on:
Degnon Con Co (CNY.
Sasse (Order U C Trav.
Same—Travelers Ins. No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Trial Term, Part V.
Inq.—Schultz (Bacon.
Williams (O'Siel.
Terranova (Volk Co.
Sherin (The Terrill Co.
Schwartz (Vendeweghe.
Honemier (Riess Mfg. Bottlers & Mfg Supply Co.
Hull (Frank Brewery.
Young (Erb.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.
Case on—Stockum (Lambert Hoisting Eng Co.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Levy (Davey.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Minnie Megrue.
Mary G Pinkney.
Stephen McPartland.
Lawrence Nolan.
Ruth G Dolese.
Ellen Dellett.
Solomon Cohen.
Maurice Weinhausen.
Max C Anderson.
Hilarion H Noll, &c.
Meyer London (2.)
Jacob Mark.
Adelaide W Nash.
F Marion Crawford, Infant.
Maggie A Duffy.
John Fleming, Jr, Inf.
Johanna Fontham.
Kunigunda Shemberg, &c.
Henry B Hart.
Eva Fitzsinger.
Giuseppe Rizzo.
John Shanks, &c.
Philip Greene.
Louis Levy.
Antonio Battaglia.
Giaccomo Cattaneo.
Mary Van Nest.
Emma O'Neill.
Wilson M Powell.
John J Dwyer.
Arabella Little.
Joseph Liebmann (2.)
Benjamin Guggenheim.
Moses Cahm.
Priscilla W Nelson.
William Threlkeld.
Estates of:
John E Burns (issue of fact.)
Rachmiel Finkel. (same.)
Jane Tilson. (same.)
Catherine McGee. (same.)
Anna Murray. (same.)
Bryan McCahill. (same.)
Simon Schenkel. (same.)
Wills for probate:
Abraham Gassner.
George H Stockbridge.
William H Chase.
Frances A Bower.
Mary C O'Beirne.
Emily Johnson.
Ernest Rau.
W Holden Weeks.
Josiah Strong.
Jacob Dauler.
TRIAL TERM—(May Term continued)—Cohalan, S.—At 2 P. M.
Case on—Amos F Enq.
TRIAL TERM—(June Term)—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Re alleged contempt of Juror Arnold Aram. Henry H Heert. Contested Will: Estate of: Charles H. Goldsmith.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Am Law Book Co (Cashman.
Kandel (Llgshits.
Wollheim (Tubbs.
Bier (David.
Appel (Rendel.
Gurfein (Aronowitz.
Forienza (Testa.
Appeal Printing Co (Saitta.
Murphy (Cohen.
McCrory (Kohn.
Galizio (NY Rys.
Sardone (same.
Cohen (Selkin.
Hochberg (Lefkowitz.
Brickenstein (Levitt.
Strauss (Heer D G Co.
Stein (Bauman.
Anton Larsen & Son (Newmark & Davis.
Lewy (Hardman, Peck & Co.
Martha Wiener Co (Shulder.
Klein (Greenberg.
Veber (City R E Co.
Kroop (Christal.
Hallenbeck (Abramowitz.
Pierce (Allen.
Col-Knick Trust Co (Hermann.
French Trading Co (Brew.
Klein (Greenberg.
Jenkins (Aitman.
Thornton (Potter.
Houser (Rosenfeld. (2.)
Safir (McGivney & Carr.
French Trading Co (Brew.
Epstein (Paula.
Hughes (Eccles.
Aeolian Co (Haight.
Kopitstein (Bangulst.
Kalt Lumber Co (Brown.
Glickman (Hulta.
Hall (Hess.
Littie (Wade.
Steinberg (Berman.
Oertell (Josephson.
Meyer (Weiss.
Frankel (Bauman.
Same (Bauman Model.
Department (Andrews Bldg Co.
Schlansky (Smith.
Ciacolo (Reokanderson.
Prabus (Hirsch.
Lillenfeld (Pildesun & Green.
Plummer (Lowenthal.
Brucato (Sciortino.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Rosenstein (Sarner.
Goldberg (Bricken.
White (Thohpson-Starrett Co.
Siegel (Gruber.
Kohn (Greenbaum.
Levy (NY Cent RR.
Dreyfus (same.
Ackerman (Bohm.
Pricerman (Horn.
Wolkomir (Int R T.
Marvin (Viani.
Ridgeway (Blanchs.
Holzman, Cohen & Co (Cohen.
Nat Cash Reg Co (Goldgraben.
Cohen (Damel.
Liza (NY Rys.
Postar (Wilson.
Cong Rod Scholom (Bradley Con Co.
Scardy (Schwartz.
Wolfert (L & L & G Ins Co.
Bedar Court Rty Co (Raoux.
Hastings (O'Brien.
Moore (Lorenzi.
Levine (Bauman.
C L Smith Co (NY Rys.
Enison (same.
Pindyck (Webendorfer.
Same (Rosenfeld.
Packard Auto Ex Co (Black's Garage Co.
Weinstein (Int R T.
Kaplan (same.
Lange (NY Rys.
Bender (same.
Walbreich (same.
Flanzbaum (same.
Kayer (Yale Knit Mills.
Landes (Goldstein.
Strulowitz (Witty.
Ryall (Montrose.
Levine (Blumstine.
Chestelowitz (Koenigsberg.
Goldman (Levy.
Horowitz (Silberstein.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Moll (Markhelm.
Dorfman (Marmalax Mfg Co.
Tosti (Frenall Co.
Greenbaum (Comas Cigarette Mach Co.
Dearnbaum (Krushan.
Savage (Eclipse Emb Works.
Goldstein (Welinsky.
Lavine (Kaplan.
Potash (Jones.
Kraus (Bondin.
Schulman (Romaine.
Rosenthal (No 1,400 Broadway Co.
Case on.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Rosenbaum (Podolsky.
Riegel Sack Co (Tidewater P Cement Co.
Oertel (Josephson.
Wilmer & Co (Kats.
Barnett (Ratkowsky.
Mandel (Silberstein.
Hoit (Higgins.
J Wechsler Estate (Landsberger.
Case on.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Meyer (Donegan—Edward L. Carr. Robinson (Burden, Jr.—Algernon S. Norton. Jackson (Hertz—Isidor Wels.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Kadin (Solgus Realty Co., Inc.—Alfred Hayes. Same (same—Abel C. Thomas.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—B'd Church Fund Gen. Assembly Presbyterian Ch., U. S. A. (37 W. 19th St. Realty Co.—Eugene A. Donohue.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERMS—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.
Litkowitz (Well.
Aetna Acci & Lia Co (Man Isl Realty Co.
Leahy (Leahy.
Coughlin (Fox.
Lewits (Lewits.
Sheridan (Donnelly.
Lewits (Lewits.
Re Russell.
Fish (Flar Bldg Corp.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.
Belott (Bickhardt.
Rubin (Levy.
Same (Prospect Av Rty Co.
Bronx Pk Casino, Inc (Ivan Film Prod, Inc.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.
Inq.—Scotto (T Hogan & Sons Co, Inc.
Greenberg (Saltzseider.
Higgins (Jennings.
Highest number reached in regular order, 881.

PART 2.—Mullan, J.—Short Cause Calendar.
Cohen (Passenar.
De Hart (Tompkins.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Dowd (Daly.
J. Burke Impt (McCaffery.

TRIAL TERM—Smith, J.
Marrow (Yonkers RR. (2.)
Hehl (Morea, (2.)
Levine (Armstrong.
Same (Niemand.
Mischenka (Gotthelf, (2.)
Moreson (O. J. Stephens, Inc.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Tierney, J.—Berliner (Eagle Pipe Supply Co., Inc.—Charles M. O'Keefe.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.
Re East 98th St.
McGee (Manhattan Bridge 3-cent Line.
Carney (Penn Rlty Co.
Enumerated day calendar.
People (Powers.
Same (McGrath.
Same (Hausman.
Same (Mendoza.
Same (Miller.
Conboy (Mathews.
Deitrich (Cogan.
Brodie (N Y & Q Elec.
Knapp (Knapp.
Logan (N Y Sugar Co.
Callegari (Sartori.
Andrews (Pierson.
Salzman (Ehrlich.
Re Radford.
Sheridan (Frazee.
Overton (Bklyn Trust.
Hutchins (Parks.
Re East 92d St.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.
Harrison (Fried.
Re Alabama Av (Bowle.)
Sheer (Sheer.
Schafer (Schaefer.
Ketcham (De Heyman.
Wehrhoefer Bros Co (Erhart.
Marx (Talking Doll & Novelty Co.
Bush (Bush.
Proctor (Proctor.
Re Borough Bank (Woodland Lumber.)
Block (Rosenblatt.
Wagner (Wagner.
Auto Supply Mfg Co (Autfero (June 24.)
Re Mathue St (Derby.)
Humphreys (Stoppani
Becker (Bd of Educat.
Rity Assoc (Londrigan.
Oliver (Babcock.
Ferrando (Calderozzo.
Solomon (Hassman.
Stoddart (Globe Indemnity Co.
Gold (Nagler.
Mariatt (Johns.
Osborn (Cardeza.
Lipshitz (Gorman.
Lanf (Sheehan.
Kumb (Maycherzyok.
Darcy (N E RR Co.
Loretti (same.
Meade (B H RR.
Dorrman (same.
Winckel (N Y Con RR.
Williams (Peter Keeler Bldg Co.
Kelley (Cornell.
Gallagher (Noble.
Re Kelsey (Manney.)
Re Krasney (Crosney)
Re Gobel.
Fausch (Pausch.
Re Altobelli.
Huntington Lumber & Coal (Schaefer Jr & Co.
Compitello (Cranford.
Bolomey (Ebert.
Kingsley (Pounds.
Tietjen (City.
Schwartz (Heimer (2.)
Tiffany (Tiffany.
Re Siemers (Blitzer.)
James (Rochford.
Tiffany (Town of Oyster Bay.
Re Senen Av.
Re 83d St.
Harrison (Fried.
Hogan (Carpilovsky.
Hanson (Astoria Dev.
Witz (same (2.)
Wanger (Rodstein (2.)
N Y Life Ins (Fultonada Realty Co.
Haemer (Haemer.
McNamee (Moynahan.
Witteman Bros Co (Witteman Co.
Carroll (Pierron.
Timmes (Timmes.
Schneider (City.
Re Young (Board of Aldermen.)
Roslowsky (Lerner.
Herman (Kosta.
Lyon (Lyon.
Cohen (Roth.
Kingsley (Pounds.
Re E 95th St (Award.)
Re E M of Assoc of Bay Side.
Compitello (Cranford.
Eichhorn (Eichhorn.
Rosenblatt (Kirschenbaum.
Chiapparini (Chiapparini.
Leimbach (Leimbach.
Re Benson.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.
Neugass (Staverly Rlty U S Title Guar Co (same.
Tallman (Jireck.
Florello (Blochley.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 8308.
Kentucky Derby Co (Woods, Comr.
Seabert (Moehl.
Neidig (Neidig.
Albert (Albert.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VII., Platt, J.; Part VIII., Jaycox, J.
Mangan (Wilson.
Lagergren (Nassau RR
Von Braunsberg (Int R T.
Ronuso (CNY.
Swift (Obermeyer & L.
Malamant (N Y Cons RR.
Pettingill (Hyman.
Evans (Compton et al.
Osterhout (Int R T.
Bleiler (Donas et al.
Joyce (McDonough.
Hartman (Lowry et al.
Renner et al (Piper.
Reed (Columbia Machine Works.
Farney (Taggart et al.
Varley (Heidelberger et al.
Burkett (Welz & Z.
Whelan (Int R T.
Ledger (C I & B RR.
Jacobson (West.
Regan (Lamson.
Pashkewich (Camp Mfg Co.
Arent (Keating.
Cavalero (Armour & Co.
Williams (McNulty Bros.
Jacobs (B H RR.
Geiss (Scheuring.
Laundling (Regensburg.
Halloran (US Steel Products Co.
Pickerell (B H RR.
Schoenberg (Johnston Bldg Co.
Snyder et al.
Catta (Amelia.
Durkee (Riehl.
Mellon (Kaufold.
Nimmo (Ferrara, et al.
Braunstein (B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Chestnut (N Y Con RR
Mele (Waterbury Co.
Johnson (T H R R.
McCormack (Cons Gas.
Cohen (Nas R R.
Cuskey (same.
Stern (So B'klyn Ry.
Houston (NY Trans Co.
Hess (Huber Brewery.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Fisher (Nas R R.
Huber (Lawless.
Burke (43d St. Man & St Nich Av Ry.
Restivo (NY Telaph.
Hudson (B H RR.
Rosenberg (Nassau RR
Kowalsky (Bliss Co.
Sheridan (Int R T.
Fisher (Nassau RR.
Syron (Weinbros R E.
Greenstein (NY Con RR.
Levitz (C I & B RR.
Levitan (Goldsmith Ref Co.
Romm (Koeppel.
Young (Brown.
Ditchick (Nassau RR.
Ullian (Jaeger.
Summerfield (Ofsink.
Berkowitz (B H RR.
Cohen (Nassau RR.
Thomas (same.
Christopoulus (Economy et al.
Michaels (Standard-Union.
McCaffrey (CNY.
Saccone (Cohen.
Chisolm (Gavigan.
Hill (B H RR.
Keyes (O'Shea et al.
Wille (Elwin.
Simon (Hagen.
Santangulo (Cowen et al.
Empire State Dairy Co (CNY.
Hegeos (Stretter et al.
Johnson (C I & B RR.
Lotzkar (B H RR.
Jones et al (Erie RR.
Helfand (Miller et al.
Stronger (Cohen.
Jucsam (So Bklyn Ry.
Schurman (Spinos Constn Co.
Schoneberger (Fey.
Gronenberg (Int R T.
Schoor (Rosenthal.
Dannevig (Baker.
Carlin (Gerken et al.
Healy (Fidelity & Casualty Co of N Y.
Ginsberg (Nassau RR.
Lezebruk (Schiff et al.
Warren (N Y Rys.
Kerwin (B H RR.
Cannon (No Am Bwg.
International Bottling Works (Nassau RR.
Colmayer (B H RR.
Mango (Polo.
Farrell (Mattero.
Danzig (B H RR.
Chase (MacNish.
Klein (Goldstein.

Remainder of calendar passed to Monday, June 26, 1916.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1055.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

BOLIVIA.—Will pay cash for Bolivia, Ninth floor, 118 W. 39th St.

CLOTH.—Will buy $4 cash for any colors, F and H, Bolivia cloth, style 5,771. Apply New Bedford Mills, 147 West 20th. Telephone 2375 Farragut.

CLOTH.—Will buy for cash, American woolen lightweight Jersey. Telephone 9657 Farragut.

COATS.—Constructors on infants' and children's coats. Broadway Dress Company, 197 Bleecker St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Largest jobber looking at samples; misses' and ladies' all week. Ready to place orders. 29 West 30th. First floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber will look at coats and suits all week from 1 to 3. P. & B. & D., 1,161 Broadway, Room 402.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking Fall coats and suits, the better kind. 18 West 27th, Room 1,101, from 9 to 11.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits. Levitman & Fein, 33 W. 34th.

COATS.—Looking at Fall samples all week. Fifth floor, 12 West 31st St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing Fall orders on suits and coats. 32 West 27th, 10th floor.

CORDUROYS.—Narrow wale; any quantity; must be cheap. M. Freyenman Co., 19-27 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Our Mr. Ruben will look at lines of Fall dresses up to $12.50 each. Standard Mail Order Co., 423 West 55th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber will see samples of serge silk and evening dresses; orders given. Eighth floor, 32 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobber open to buy serge and silk dresses for the Fall. Seventh floor, 137 West 35th St.

FURS.—Cash jobber on fur at once, trimmings, sets, coats. Lorman, 120 W. 29th.

KHAKI SUITS.—Contractors with two-needle machines, capable making good quality khaki boys' play suits. Call mornings, 149 Grand St. Levin.

LINENS.—Will buy a piece white and colored, tan Palm Beach; also white cotton gabardine. Call at 303 5th Av., Room 515, at 2:30 P. M. Telephone Madison Square 2257.

LINEN.—Will pay cash, any quantity, white and colors. Farragut 3233.

PLUSHES.—Will buy any quantity for cash. Telephone 446 Spring.

SILKS.—Will buy a quantity of satin-striped tub silk, dark grounds. J. R. Walst and Dress Co., 90 Spring St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits; ready to place orders. Call 9:30 to 2, 15 West 26th St., 10th floor.

TAFFETA.—Navy, 85 to 90 cents; must be bargain. La France, 258 5th Av.

TAFFETA.—Open for pastel shades for cash. Novelty Waist, 116 W. 29th.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

WOOLENS.—We are ready to buy all kinds jobs in woolens in cloaking, for cash. Phone 8724 Spring.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BLACK OPOSSUM FUR TRIMMINGS at cost price. Mad. Sq. 816.

COATS.—Silk jersey; best shades; also corduroy coats, at $1.75; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS AND SKIRTS to close; 200 Spring cloth coats, 1,000 corduroy skirts, 600 corduroy coats. Leo F. Sturm, 48 West 35th.

COATS, SUITS—Poplin checks, Jerseys, Palm Beach, Silverblooms. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs Summer dresses, also silk dresses, cheap. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Job Summer dresses, large assortment, cheap. Balsam, 19 West 21st.

KNIT BACK CHINCHILLA, several grades; Dobson's gabardine, No. 518; Jamestown poplin, all colors. 12th floor, 141 W. 28th St.

LADIES' MANNISH SHIRTS.—250 dozen assorted styles; special bargain. Communicate C. Zauche, 72 Leonard St. Tel. 2899 Franklin.

LYMANSVILLE, 203.—All shades, including white; great sacrifice. Adolf Schneider, 17 West 17th.

NAVY TAFFETAS and silk jersey sport suits and sport skirts for delivery. Tip-Top Waist & Dress, 134 West 37th St.

PLUSHES in all grades for immediate delivery. 6,777 Madison Square.

PLUSHES FOR SALE.—A. Berger, 37 West 24th St. Farragut 9123.

SHOES.—Stock of ladies' and children's shoes, consisting of low and high styles. Apply Bloom, 23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SKIRTS.—1,500 wide wale corduroy; assorted colors and styles in all sizes to close out cheap. H. B. Schwartz, 13 West 20th.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes. Snap Fasteners Co., 47 West 34th. Greeley 2682.

SPORT DRESSES.—Silk and wool combination jersey Sport Dresses for immediate delivery; very reasonable prices. Sam Englander, 33 Union Square.

SUITS.—Fall line now ready; wonderful values from $4.50 to $14. M. Novick & Sons, 1,133 Broadway.

WAISTS.—1,000 dozen silks to close out; also 1,000 dozen trimmed voiles; prices from $4.50 to $6.50 per dozen. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st St.

YARN FOR SALE.—Soft white cotton yarn, No. 7,878, about 80,000 pounds, suitable for making wiping waste or for making stock for spinners' use. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 48 Leonard St. Phone Franklin 185. Also Amsterdam, N. Y.

Help and Situations Wanted.

CLOAK AND SUIT SALESMAN wants line for jobs on commission. 114 East 28th St., Room 503.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..8¾@4 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday.3¾@4 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Retail Business Keeps Up Well.

Despite the wet and chilly weather that has put this June on the records as one of the most unfavorable Spring months to business in years, reports from the retail dry goods trade indicate that sales are running well over those of a year ago. That both men and women are anxious to stock up on seasonable apparel of one kind or another is shown by the rush which comes with every day that approaches a Summer temperature, and it is these spasmodic rushes, apparently, that are keeping the season's business up to the levels reported. Men's clothing has been doing well lately; it was said yesterday, though there have been quite a few sales to stimulate the demand. Women's sport clothing has also been an item of note in the trading done to date.

The Raw Silk Summary.

The Yokohama raw silk market, which fell off quite sharply last week, was reported off about 5 cents a pound further by cables received in this market yesterday. Stocks are reduced to between 3,500 and 4,000 bales. Cable service with Canton was reported interrupted yesterday, but Wednesday's messages told of better buying for European account. Prices are tending higher there in sympathy with the rising silver exchange. From Shanghai come reports of a fair business in steam filatures, with tsatlees and tussahs working up in price under an improved demand. There has not been much change at Milan from all accounts, the feature being the high prices that are ruling for cocoons. Locally spot silk is in good demand. Stocks are not well assorted here, and good ready silks are commanding premiums over prices asked for forward shipments.

Printcloth Sales Improve.

More activity to printcloths was reported in the local gray goods market yesterday, though it was confined largely to two staple constructions. These were 39-inch 68-72s, and 38½-inch 64-60s, and it was estimated that on the two a total business of around 50,000 pieces was done. All of the 64-60s available for any delivery at 5¼ cents were cleaned up, the goods selling for shipment in June, July, August, and September, and the mills were asking one-eighth cent more for them. The same was true of the 68-72s available at 6¼ cents, deliveries of this construction being confined principally to this month. Sheetings and other coarse goods were not very active, and there was not much life to fine goods or fancies. Closing printcloth prices, most of them nominal, were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7⅝@	38¼-inch, 64-60s	*5⅝@
39-inch, 72-72s	6¾@	38¼-inch, 64-56s	5½@
39-inch, 68-72s	*6¾@	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾@
39-inch, 60-44s	4½@	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¾@
38¼-inch, 64-64s	5¼@	27-inch, 64-60s	3⅝@

*Asked.

Slow with Cloaking Makers.

The labor situation in the garment trade is not the only thing that has had the effect of slowing up operations among the manufacturers of cloakings. They have the early demand for overcoatings to hold partly responsible for their present idleness. A conservative estimate was made yesterday that five times the ordinary amount of overcoating business was placed some months ago by the clothiers. This means that practically the entire wants of the clothing trade in this particular were attended to when the heavyweight season opened. On account of this, the duplicate demand, which would come from the clothiers in normal times, will be absent this season. In other words, the cloaking manufacturers will not be able to fall back on the men's wear trade to supply a temporary business while their own customers are idle with a strike on their hands.

To Encourage Enlistments.

There is a quite freely-backed movement in the downtown dry goods district to give employes who are members of the National Guard full salary while away from their positions as a result of the Mexican situation, and in addition to this to give $500 to dependents in case of loss of life. This action has met general approval in the trade, and in several cases, it is said, the offer is being extended to young men who may want to join the guard and see service. So far no Henry Fords have come to light along Worth Street.

A Popular Cloth in Women's Wear.

Bolivia cloth bids fair to be the season's favorite among the high class coat houses when operations start up. The fabric, as it was originally brought out, had a facing of the finest Australian yarn. The many imitations that have followed its successful introduction to the coat trade are constructed in about the same way, but the "feel" of the cloth in all but a few instances has been quite inferior to the original article. For one, the style could have been up against it. The yarn, by which the cloth is distinguished, is unobtainable. As evidence of the popularity of the fabric, one construction was brought out and priced at $2.26. In a short time this price was advanced to $4.50, and the cloth will be put into garments to wholesale at from $25 to $30. The retail price will be somewhere in the neighborhood of $50.

Promises to Wake Up Trade.

There is quite a little speculation in the downtown dry goods district as to just what effect the Mexican mixup is liable to have on the merchandise handled there. Already there has been a picking up in the demand for wool blankets of the army type, but it is understood that it is due to traders who are in the market with an eye to speculation. The jobbing trade has also been taking these goods pretty well in the last several weeks, it was said yesterday, though it was thought that these blankets were ultimately going into use in the military training and boy scout camps. There is a belief that there will be a good demand for sheets, pillow cases, and other cotton goods for use in hospitals in case the situation takes a really serious turn. Burlap interests are looking to the possible sale of quantities of these goods in bags to be filled and used for defensive purposes. A fairly large business has been booked on twills suitable for conversion into khaki, but there has been little call for them in the last couple of days.

The Temptation to Substitute.

With the cost of materials in most lines advancing, a manufacturer said yesterday that it is hard to keep away from the temptation to substitute cheaper grades of the kind ordinarily used. "Time and again," he said, "I have just been on the point of buying something cheaper in place of the material that has advanced in price. I have studied the question thoroughly, however, and find the consequences of such action too costly. The houses that go through these trying times with standards unchanged are going to reap the best results. In the first place, the reputation they have established will be maintained and their customers will place more faith than ever in their merchandise. In the second place, the customers themselves will be protected in the event of a price decline. If a drop comes, the standard goods will suffer very little depreciation, while the substitute merchandise will be almost valueless."

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Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.
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26 Exchange Place, New York City. Boston and Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, women's, misses' suits, coats, dresses; L. L. Wolf, clothing; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros & Co.; A. A. Hall, china; Breslin.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Ham

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Decline Renewed After Partial Recovery—Liquidation in Metal Shares.

Market sentiment remained confused yesterday. The upset caused by the critical state assumed by the Mexican situation this week has uncovered some of the weaker points in the speculative structure, and to that very largely has been due the weakness shown in a number of the metal stocks which were again under pressure yesterday.

A rather heavy selling movement late in the day after the market had recovered from an earlier decline established new low prices in a number of stocks. The fall in prices was not confined to the copper and zinc stocks, but these, among the most active stocks, were by far the weakest in the list. United States Steel was made conspicuous by the firmness with which it resisted the afternoon's selling. A number of railroad stocks showed net gains. The weakness therefore was not general. It appeared from this that narrower influences than those based on the day's Mexican news were chiefly responsible for the course of prices, though it was the Mexican situation in the first instance which brought about the lessening of speculative commitments and an increase in bearish pressure.

Wall Street has now had time to become familiar with the latest crisis in our relations with Mexico and to grow stronger in the belief voiced in important banking circles throughout the week that the market effect of intervention in Mexico would in the long run be favorable instead of unfavorable. This view, however, has not disposed the buyers of stocks to resist overmuch the effect of speculative selling nor to provide support for those stocks in which liquidation was most pronounced, namely the metal stocks. These have been much less influenced by the possible cutting off of Mexican production than by the decline in the market for the metals, and by the fear that the increase in output stimulated by the high prices lately attained, particularly by copper and zinc, would prove greater than the demand could readily absorb. That, of course, is a consideration affecting intrinsic value. Considering the matter broadly, this question is of much more importance than the size of the speculative account in these stocks. Recently, however, both of these forces have been adversely affecting the market. Yesterday the rumor that the Tennessee Copper dividend would be passed (it was after the close of the market) accentuated the bearishness of traders toward this group of stocks.

The arrival of more gold from Canada and the information derived from banking quarters that liquidation of American securities by British holders continues suggest the necessity England is under of providing constantly for the heavy expenditures of the Allies, particularly of England herself, in the United States. It would not be surprising if these two means of providing funds were supplemented by a time loan in this market. In that event it is likely that a transaction would be entered into somewhat similar to that which has been negotiated for France. The English borrowing, however, would be done on American securities instead of on the securities of other countries which are to form the collateral for the French credit.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.— 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond		4	4	4½
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commercial. modity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	
Cleveland	5	3	3	3
Richmond	5	3½	3½	
Atlanta	5	1½	3½	3½
Chicago	5		3½	3½
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3½
Dallas	5	4½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½		3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....2¾@3¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	2½	2½	3

Time.			
60 days	2½@2¾	5 months	4 @ —
90 days	2¾@3	6 months	4 @ —
4 months	4		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3½@3¾
4 to 6 months	3¾@4
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.91¾	5.91¼	5.91¾	+.00¼
Cables	5.90¾	5.90¼	5.90¾	+.00¼
Marks—				
Demand	74.75	74.75	74.75	—.25
Cables	74.87½	74.87½	74.87½	—.18¾

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75¾	4.76
5.1826 Paris	5.91¾	5.90¾
95.28 Berlin	74.75	74.87½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.28	5.27¾
19.225 Greece	19.35	19.40
51.45 Russia	50.60	50.70
5.1826 Italy	6.35¼	6.34½
20.20 Austria	12.80	12.85
26.70 Scandinavia	27.75	27.87½
19.00 Spain	20.20	20.30
$0.19 Holland	41.43¾	41.50¼
China—		
Hongkong	50.25	50.37½
Shanghai	72.00	72.12½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84 Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
32.40 Rio	24.25	24.38¼

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Statement.

Clearing House exchanges, $450,138,420, balance, $21,764,634; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,038,960.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $2.8125.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 31d, up ¼d; in New York, 65c, up ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 50@50c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	590,714
Same day last year	440,677
Year to date	81,534,499
Same period last year	60,873,591
Average price and change 50 stocks	85.81 — .42
Same day last year	70.51 —1.07

Year's range to date	High. 91.87 Jan. 8	Low. 80.91 Apr. 22
Same period last year	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.18 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15	16¼	700	Advance Rumely	16	16	15¾	16	— ½
19⅞	20	1,200	Alaska Gold Mines	20¼	20⅝	20	20	...
8¼	8⅝	200	Alaska Juneau	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½	...
24½	24⅞	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23½	24⅝	23½	24⅜	— ⅛
82	82½	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	— ⅛
98	98½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ⅛
87½	87¾	9,800	Am. Beet Sugar	85	88⅞	86⅜	87¾	— ⅞
100	108	200	Am. Beet Sugar pf	100	102	100	102	+2
170	188	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr	175	175	175	175	+ ⅜
54½	54⅝	2,900	Am. Can	53	55¼	54¼	54½	— ½
109½	110½	500	Am. Can pf	109¾	109¾	109½	109½	— ¼
57	57½	1,600	Am. Car & Fdry	57	58	57	57	— ¾
116½	117½	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	— ½
142	144½	500	Am. Coal Products	144½	146	144½	145	+ ⅝
53½	54	100	Am. Cotton Oil	54	54	54	54	...
125	128	300	Am. Express	125	126	125	126	+1
49⅞	50½	600	Am. H. & Leath. pf	49⅝	50	49⅝	49⅞	+ ⅛
28⅛	28¼	1,200	Am. Ice Securities	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
20¼	20½	1,100	Am. Linseed	20½	21	20½	20½	— ⅛
46	48	600	Am. Linseed pf	...	...	...	46½	— ½
68¼	68½	5,300	Am. Locomotive	68⅝	70	68½	68½	—1
102	103	100	Am. Locomotive pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102½	— ½
92¾	93	6,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	92⅝	94½	92⅝	93	— ¼
110	112	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	111	111	111	111	—1
93¼	94	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf. A	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	— ⅛
47½	47¾	1,000	Am. Steel Fdries	49¼	49¼	47⅝	47⅝	—2⅛
109½	110	400	Am. Sugar Ref	110¼	110¼	109½	109½	—1
130	130½	500	Am. Teleph. & Tel	130⅜	130⅜	130¼	130¼	— ⅛
203½	204	100	Am. Tobacco	204	204	204	204	—1⅞
...	437½	20	Do., odd lot	203½	203½	203½	203½	— ½
23	24	800	Am. Woolen	43⅝	43⅞	43¼	43⅞	+ ⅛
41	41½	100	Am. Writing P. pf	23	23	23	23	—1½
64	65½	13,400	Am. Zinc L. & S	43¼	43⅝	40⅝	41	—2
80⅝	80⅞	2,700	Am. Zinc Lt. S. pf	65¼	65⅞	64	64	—1½
104	104½	18,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	81⅝	82⅝	80⅜	80⅝	—1½
100⅞	101	1,600	Atch., Top. & S. F	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	— ½
113	114	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	101	101	...
81½	82	100	Atlantic Coast Line	114	114	114	114	...
104	103¼	11,200	Baldwin Loco	84	84⅞	80½	81½	—3⅜
88¾	88⅞	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	104	104	104	104	...
76½	76¾	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅝	89¼	88½	88⅝	— ⅛
...	...	750	Baltimore & O. pf	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	+ ⅛
...	1½	10	Bank of Commerce	167	167	167	167	— ⅝
428	434	1,100	Batopilas Mining	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1½	— ⅛
85	87	100	Bethlehem Steel	435	435	435	435	— ⅝
63¼	63¾	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86	86¾	86	86¼	+ ⅛
19	19½	20,000	Butte & Superior	68	68¼	65	65¼	—3½
174⅜	175½	600	California Petrol	18⅝	19	18¾	19	— ⅛
53⅜	54	1,000	Canadian Pacific	175½	176	175	175	— ½
111	112½	1,400	Central Leather Co	53¼	54¼	53⅝	54	+ ½
61⅜	62¼	700	Chandler Motor	112¾	113	112	112	...
12¼	12½	3,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅜	62½	61⅜	61⅜	— ¼
36½	37¼	200	Chi. Gt. Western	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
97¼	97½	400	Chi. Gt. Western pf	36	37½	36	37½	+ ⅞
129½	130¾	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	97½	97⅞	97½	97½	+ ¼
128	130	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	130	130	130	130	...
223¾	227¾	900	Chi., R. Northwest	129	129	129	129	...
204⅞	207⅝	44,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	24	24½	22¾	22¾	—1⅝
482½	488¾	600	Chile Copper	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
73	74	4,700	Chino Copper	49⅞	49⅞	48¾	48¾	—1
40⅜	41	300	Cluett, Peabody Co	74	74	73	73½	+ ¼
32	34	1,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	40⅝	41¼	40⅝	40⅞	— ½
134½	135¼	100	Col. & Southern	32	32	32	32	—3
116	117	200	Consolidated Gas	135	135	134⅝	134⅝	— ⅝
98½	99	900	Con.G., N.Y. & P.B.	116½	116¾	116¼	116¼	+6½
19	19¼	3,000	Continental Can	100	100	99	99	— ½
93¼	96⅜	200	Corn Products Ref	19	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
78⅛	78¼	20,200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	96	96	96	96	— ½
113⅞	114	312	Crucible Steel	80	80⅝	77⅝	78¼	—2⅛
91	92	100	Crucible Steel pf	114	114	113⅞	113⅞	—1
13½	15	100	Deere & Co. pf	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¼	...
30	30½	2,000	Den. & Rio Grande	14	14	14	14	—1
136¼	137¼	50	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	30½	32	30	30	— ⅛
114½	116	100	Detroit Edison Co	137	137	137	137	...
114½	116	20	Detroit United Ry	115	115	115	115	—1
44	44¼	3,000	Do., odd lot	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	...
20¼	27¼	300	Distillers' Secur	44	45	43½	44	...
36⅜	36⅝	4,300	Dome Mines	27¼	27¼	26¾	26¾	—1½
52	52⅝	1,200	Erie	36⅜	36⅝	36	36¼	—1½
113¼	116	25	Erie 1st pf	52	52⅝	52	52¼	—1½
166¾	169¾	500	Gen. Chemical pf	113¼	113¼	113½	113½	...
74¾	74⅞	4,000	General Electric	167¼	168	167	168	...
87	89	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	75	75½	74¾	74¾	— ⅝
120½	120½	600	Granby Consol	88	88	88	88	—1
36½	36⅝	1,300	Great Northern pf	120½	120½	120½	120⅝	+ ⅛
39¼	40	2,200	G. N. ore cer.ore prop	36½	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
85	85	400	Greene-Cananea	41	41	40	40	—1⅝
96	99	200	Gulf States Steel	84	84½	83⅝	84¼	—2½
89	89½	100	Gulf States S. 1st pf	96¼	96¼	96	96	—1½
105	105¾	200	Gulf States S. 2d pf	90	90	90	90	+ ⅛
48	48¼	30,200	Illinois Central	101¼	104¼	100¾	104⅛	+ ⅝
17⅞	17⅝	1,000	Inspiration Copper	48¼	48⅞	48	48⅝	+ ⅝
49½	51	300	Interb.Con. v. tr.cfs	17½	17⅝	17¼	17¼	—1⅛
70½	72½	300	Int. Agricultural pf	50⅞	50⅞	49⅝	49⅝	—2⅝
23⅞	24	5,100	Int. Harv. Corp	80	80	80	80	—1
91½	92	35,800	Int. Mer. Mar. t. rs	24	24½	23¾	23¾	— ½
45⅝	45⅞	1,600	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	91¾	93¾	90½	92	— ½
11⅜	11⅝	1,100	Int. Nickel	45⅝	46	45⅜	45½	— ½
56	56¼	200	Int. Paper	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
81	82	300	Int. Paper pf	56¼	56½	56¼	56¼	+ ⅛
104	105¼	300	Jewel Tea	83½	83¾	83	83	—1
25½	26	300	Jewel Tea pf	105¼	105¼	105	105	—2½
59⅝	60	300	Kansas City South	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
99⅛	99⅝	200	Kan. City South. pf	60⅝	60⅝	60⅜	60⅜	+ ⅛
96⅝	99	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	99½	99½	99½	99½	+1
50	60	300	Do., odd lot	97	97	97	97	...
47¾	47⅞	23,800	Kelly Spring Tire	71	71	71	71	—1⅝
66	67	900	Kennecott Copper	47½	48¼	47	47¼	— ⅛
19⅜	20	100	Lackawanna Steel	68	68¾	67½	67½	—1½
42	43	400	Lake Erie & West	20	20	20	20	— ⅝
49	49	1,200	Lake Erie & W. pf	42¼	43	42½	43	—1
79¾	80	2,400	Lee Rubber & Tire	48¼	49¼	48¼	48½	— ⅛
280	290	200	Lehigh Valley	79¼	80¾	79¼	79¾	+ ⅛
119	120	100	Liggett & Myers	251	251	251	251	+1
37	38	700	Liggett & Myers pf	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	— ⅞
132	134	200	Long Island	37	37½	37	37½	— ⅛
83	85½	4,300	Louis. & Nash	132	132	132	132	—1½
87⅛	87⅞	1,100	Maxwell Motors	83½	83	83	83	—1
87⅝	87⅞	800	Max. Motors 1st pf	87½	88¼	87½	87½	+ ⅝
57	57⅝	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	58	58	57	57	— ⅛
97½	97⅝	23,800	May Dept. Stores	62	62	62	62	—1
34½	34⅞	2,000	Mexican Petroleum	99⅜	98	96½	97	—1½
126¾	126⅞	200	Miami Copper	35	35	34½	34½	— ⅝
5	5	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M	126½	126½	126½	126½	— ⅛
1,900	1,900		Mo., Kan. & Texas	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
3,300	3,300		Missouri Pacific	7	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
128	130	100	Do., trust rcts	7	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
76½	77½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	125	125	125	125	—1
24	24½	1,900	Nat. Cloak & Suit	76½	76½	76¼	76¼	+1¼
64	65	600	Nat. En. & St. Co	24⅜	24⅝	24	24¼	— ⅛
16¼	16½	800	Nat. Lead Co	65	65	65	65	— ⅛
133	133	200	Nev. Con. Copper	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16½	— ⅛
62⅜	62⅝	5,500	N. Y. Air Brake	135	133	133	133	...
27	27½	4,050	N. Y. Central	104	104¼	103½	103⅝	— ⅝
26⅝	27⅛	500	N. Y. N. H. & H	27	27½	27	27	— ⅛
130½	131	700	N. Y., Ont. & West	131	131	130⅜	130⅜	+ ⅛
60¼	70	100	Norfolk & Western	66	66	66	66	— ⅝
113¼	113⅝	900	North American	113	113⅝	113	113¼	— ⅜
6⅜	6⅝	500	Northern Pacific	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23½	23½	100	Ontario Mining	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
105	200		Pacific Mail	98	98	98	98	+3
57⅞	57⅞	1,100	Pac. M. pf. sub.rcts	57⅝	57⅞	57¾	57¾	...
102⅞	102⅞	1,900	Penn. R. R	102	102	102	102	+ ⅞
12½	14	100	People's Gas, Chi	13	13	13	13	—1¼
47	47¼	1,900	Peoria & Eastern	48½	48½	47¼	47¼	— ⅝
99⅞	100¼	200	Pressed Steel Car	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
	90		Pressed Steel C. pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
163	164	800	Do., odd lot	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	...
129	131	200	Pullman Co	163¾	163¾	163	163	— ⅛
43	43¼	1,400	Public Service Corp	129	129	129	129	— ⅛
99¼	99¾	100	Railway Steel Sp	43⅞	43⅞	43	43	— ½
20¾	20¾	2,900	Railway Steel S. pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
100¼	100¾	43,600	Ray Con. Copper	21	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
107	108	100	Reading	100¼	102⅜	100¼	100¼	—1⅝
			Reading 1st pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	...
			Reading 2d pf	45½	45½	45½	45½	...
			Rep. Iron & Steel	45¼	45¾	45¼	45¾	+ ½
			Rep. Iron & S. pf	45¼	45¾	45¼	45¾	+ ½
			Seaboard Air Line	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
			Seab. Air Line pf	15½	15½	15½	15½	...
			Sears, Roeb. & Co	39	39	39	39	+1¾
			Shattuck-Arizona	183	183	183	183	...
			Southern Pacific	31¾	31¾	31	31	— ⅜
			Southern Railway	96¾	96⅞	96¼	96¼	— ⅝
			Southern Ry. pf	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
			Studebaker Co	68	68	68	68	— ⅛
			Tennessee Copper	138	139½	136¾	137½	— ⅝
			Texas Co	44¾	44¾	40¾	41½	—3¾
			Texas & Pacific	185	186	184¾	184¾	+ ⅜
			Third Avenue	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
			T., St. L. & W. pf	65½	66½	65¼	67⅛	+2⅝
			Union B. & P. Co	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
			Union B. & P. Co. pf	57	57	57	57	— ⅛
			Union Pacific	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
			Union Pacific pf	135¼	137	134¾	136	+ ⅜
			United Cigar Stores	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	+ ⅛
			United Fruit Co	93⅝	94	93⅜	94	+ ⅛
			United Rys. Inv. pf	165	166¼	163	163¼	—1⅝
			U. S. C. I. P. & F	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
			U. S. Indus. Alco	21¼	21¾	21¼	21½	— ⅛
			U. S. R. & Imp. Co	153	154	140½	147	—7½
			U. S. Red. & R. pf	28	28	28	28	—4
			U. S. Rubber	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
			U. S. Rub. 1st pf	52¼	53	52¼	52¾	— ⅛
			U. S. Sm. R. & M	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	...
			U. S. S. R. & M. pf	66¾	67¾	66¾	67¾	—2¾
			U. S. Steel	83¾	84¾	83¾	84¼	+ ⅛
			U. S. Steel pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	— ⅛
			Utah Copper	76	76⅝	75⅝	76⅛	— ⅛
			Va.-Car. Chemical	40¼	41	40¼	41	—1
			Wabash	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	...
			Wabash pf. A	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¼	— ⅛
			Wabash pf. B	27	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
			Wells Fargo Exp	131	131	127¾	127¾	—5⅛
			Western Union Tel	92¾	93¼	92⅝	93¼	...
			Westingh. E. & M	58¾	59¼	58	58	—1
			W. & L. E. 1st pf	14	14	14	14	...
285	288	200	Willys-Overland	286	286	285	285	...
107	108	100	Willys-Overland pf	107	107	107	107	—1¼

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, June 22.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£370,000
Circulation decreased	140,000
Bullion increased	129,986
Other securities increased	3,810,000
Other deposits increased	4,000,000
Public deposits decreased	1,064,000
Notes reserve increased	124,000
Government securities	Unchanged

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 31.48 per cent.; last week it was 31.90 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, June 22.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	6,410,000
Silver in hand decreased	3,176,000
Notes in circulation decreased	11,779,000
Treasury deposits decreased	21,831,000
General deposits increased	6,180,000
Bills discounted decreased	2,837,000
Advances increased	5,649,000

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 22.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs 15 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 80 centimes.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Receipts and expenditures.

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$14,879,480	$266,330,309
Ord. int. rev. rec'pts.	23,256,684	370,490,585
Income tax	15,779,067	44,778,982
Miscellaneous	7,810,163	51,805,927
Total receipts	$61,225,393	$673,405,805
Excess of ord. rec'pts over ord. disburse.	17,218,418	.....
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	.....	20,331,258
Excess of tot. rec'pts over total dis

Of Interest to Local Investors.

The annual tax on personal property in Greater New York for the past five years has averaged $18.56 per $1000. For 1916 it varies from $20.40 per $1000 in New York County to $21.30 per $1000 in Richmond County.

There are many well secured bonds which may be made permanently exempt from this tax by a payment of only $5.00 per $1000.

Our new pamphlet comprising a list of bonds which may be made exempt and excerpts from the present Secured Debt Tax Law will be mailed on request.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Equitable Building, New York

American Brass
American Lgt. & Trac.
Borden's Cond. Milk
Central Aguirre
Fajardo Sugar
International Salt
New Jersey Zinc
Otis Elevator
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Virginian Railway
Worth'ton Pump & Frac.

Private wires to
HARTFORD MONTREAL
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Bankers Trust Stock
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TENNESSEE COPPER PASSES DIVIDEND

Directors Base Action in Part on Loss of Plant by Fire.

REPORT OF RUSSIAN SUIT

Czar's Government Advanced $1,500,000 and Wants Money or "T. N. T." Ordered.

Directors of Tennessee Copper, one of the most winsome of the "war brides" of 1915, met immediately after the close of the market yesterday, discussed the company's perplexities for nearly four hours, and passed the dividend. They explained their action in a brief statement, as follows:

"Owing to the situation brought about by the fire at Copperhill, which has not yet been adjusted, and also to the expenditures needed for other construction, the Directors voted unanimously not to authorize the payment of a dividend at this time."

The fire at Copperhill, which is in Tennessee, destroyed a trinitrotoluol plant which the company was constructing in accordance with a contract with the Russian Government. Russia advanced $1,500,000 on the contract, and "the situation brought about by the fire" is that Russia wants either the money or the "T. N. T." It has been reported that litigation has been threatened.

The company has paid dividends at the rate of 75 cents a quarter on shares of $25 par value, or at the annual rate of 12 per cent., since June, 1913. Before that it had paid dividends for a dozen years with the exception of 1910. Its earnings were derived principally from its copper, but it was also the biggest producer of sulphuric acid in the world, so that after the war broke speculators bid for the stock eagerly in the anticipation of handsome extra dividends. Utley Wedge, an experienced chemist, was made President of the company in order to extract a high revenue from the company's acids and gases. The stock advanced from 25¼ to 70.

Then it came out that the company had a contract with the International Agricultural Corporation for the sale of its sulphuric acid at a price which looked good before the war, when the contract was made, but which was insignificantly small by comparison with the price for sulphuric in war times. The two companies engaged in long bickerings over the contract, the Tennessee company seeking to hold for itself all the acid it could turn out in excess of the amount supplied to the fertilizer company in normal times. Labor troubles also came on and interfered with the operation of all departments.

From its high point of 70 last year the stock has gone down to 41¼, yesterday's closing price, reached after a decline of 3⅜ points on the day. The company has $5,000,000 stock outstanding and effects a saving of $150,000 by passing the quarterly dividend.

NEW ROCK ISLAND PLAN.

All Interests Join in a General Reorganization Committee.

Something tangible in the way of reorganizing the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company has been accomplished in the appointment of a committee representing both committees of stockholders and the committee of debenture bondholders. The committee is composed of Seward Prosser, James Speyer, Charles Hayden, N. L. Amster, E. K. Boisot, and S. Davies Warfield, with B. W. Jones as secretary. White & Chase, Samuel Untermyer and K. R. Babbitt have been engaged as counsel. The work of formulating the reorganization plan will be begun at once.

The general outlines of the plan are all but agreed upon. They provide an assessment of $40 a share on the stock, in exchange for which the stockholders are to receive $20,000,000 7 per cent. preferred stock. The $20,000,000 debenture bonds are to be exchanged, par for par, for a 6 per cent. preferred stock, which is to be cumulative up to 5 per cent. With the money raised from the sale of the first preferred stock, which is to be offered at par, and with the retirement of the debenture bonds, it is estimated that the company can start its rehabilitated career with ample working capital and relieved from $42,000,000 of interest-bearing obligations.

Speyer & Co. and Hayden, Stone & Co. have expressed a willingness to underwrite the preferred stock issue. The reorganization managers see their way clear except for the work on a number of details. The endeavor to reorganize the company has been quickened by the troubles in Mexico, since a large traffic in troops and supplies is in prospect.

BANK GOVERNOR STRONG ILL

Head of Federal Reserve Institution to Take a Long Rest.

Benjamin Strong, Jr., the first Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, has been compelled by ill-health to leave his desk. He has been advised by his physician that he should take a complete rest for several months, after which he should be fully recovered and able to resume his work. He will accordingly leave next week for the West.

Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank were advised of Mr. Strong's condition yesterday, and in view of the fact that his health has suffered from the organization work he did in getting the new banking system started they granted him leave of absence. Mr. Strong was President of the Bankers Trust Company when officers were chosen for the new Federal Reserve Bank, and gave up a much more remunerative place to become Governor.

Robert H. Treman, a Class A Director named by the member banks, has been appointed a Deputy Governor ad interim. Mr. Treman is one of the best-known up-State bankers. He is President of the Tompkins County National Bank of Ithaca, a member of Treman & King, hardware merchants, and a trustee of Cornell University. He will come to New York and give most of his time to the management of the Reserve Bank in Governor Strong's absence.

William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, has been Deputy Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank since its establishment. He will continue to serve in an advisory capacity, but it was necessary to make another selection for an active executive head who could give constant attention to the Reserve Bank's affairs.

LYDIG SUES ON WAR ORDERS

Demands Share of Profits on an $8,100,000 Shell Contract.

Captain Philip Lydig filed a summons and complaint yesterday in a suit for $67,500 against Joseph K. White for an alleged breach of contract relative to the sale of war munitions.

According to the complaint Captain Lydig drew a contract in the Hotel Astoris, Petrograd, Russia, in March, 1915, under the terms of which the plaintiff agreed to give White 25 per cent. of whatever profits he received on contracts for war supplies made with Russia or any of the Allies. White in turn promised, the plaintiff alleges, that he would pay Captain Lydig 1 per cent. on the amounts of all contracts made after that date by the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Company with the British War Office.

Since the date of the agreement, Captain Lydig asserts, the company obtained contracts to supply the British War Office with 600,000 shells at a total cost of $8,100,000. On the basis of his contract he claims $67,500 as the amount due him and that White is entitled to $5,000.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

At the close of the day the special softness displayed by the "war stocks" and the copper issues attracted general attention of the Consolidated Stock Exchange. It helped to unsettle the list, as a whole, with the closing reflecting nervousness. The market changed its tone more than once during the day.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
970	Allis-Chalmers	25¾	26⅝	25¾	26⅝
780	Am. R. Sugar	85	89	86¾	87½
240	Am. Can	56	65	54½	64½
10	Am. Car & F	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
60	Am. Cotton O.	54	54	54	54
60	Am. S. & L.pf	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
50	Am. Ice Sec.	28½	28½	28¼	28¼
20	Am. Ldn. pf.	45	45	45	45
110	Am. Locomo.	68¾	70¼	68¾	69
590	Am. Smelting	92¾	94¾	92½	93¾
820	Am. Zinc	43	43¾	41½	41½
70	Am. Sug. pf.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
3,900	Anaconda Cop.	81½	82¾	80¾	80¾
470	Baldwin Loco.	84¾	84¾	81	81¾
50	Balt. & Ohio	88¾	89	88¾	89
40	Brook. R. T.	86	86	86	86
1,500	Butte & Sup.	67¾	67¾	65¼	65¾
10	California Pet	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
110	Can. Pacific	174½	176¼	174½	175½
120	Central Leath.	53½	53½	53½	53½
270	Ches. & Ohio	61¾	62¼	61¾	61¾
1,900	C., R. I. & P.	24	24½	23¾	23¾
10	Chino Copper	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
940	Col. Fuel & I.	41	41¾	40½	41¾
110	Corn Products	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
870	Crucible Steel	79¼	80¾	78¼	79¾
240	Dist. Securities	44	45	43½	44¾
600	Erie	26	26⅝	26	26⅛
10	Gt. North. Ore	26½	26½	26½	26½
70	Greene-Can.	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¼
110	Goodrich Co.	74½	75¼	74½	74¾
20	Ill. Central	104	104	104	104
200	Inspira. Cop.	45	45¾	45	45¾
130	Int. Mer. Mar.	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼
4,780	Int. M. M. pf.	91¼	92¼	91	91¾
90	Kan. City So.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
870	Ken. Copper	47¾	48¼	47¼	47¾
180	Lehigh Valley	79½	80¾	79¾	80¾
370	Maxwell Motor	84	84½	83¾	84
3,480	Mexican Pet.	97¼	98¾	96¾	98¾
180	Miami Cop.	35	35¾	34¾	34¾
60	Mo. Pacific	7¼	7¼	7	7
40	Mo. Pac. tr. r.	7	7	7	7
10	Nat. Lead	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
210	N. Y. Central	103½	104½	103½	103½
170	N. Y., N. H. & H.	62½	63¾	62½	63¼
20	Ontario Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Pacific Mail	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
80	Pennsylvania	57¼	57¾	57¼	57¾
20	Pressed S. C.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
20	Ray Copper	21	21	21	21
4,120	Reading	100¾	101¾	100¾	100¾
40	Rep. Iron & S.	46¾	46¾	46	46
90	South. Pacific	90½	90½	90¼	90¾
20	Southern Ry.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
870	Studebaker	137	139¾	136½	137¾
710	Tenn. Copper	44½	44½	40½	42
580	Third Avenue	65¾	68¾	65¾	67¾
2,410	Union Pacific	135¾	136¾	135	136
240	United Fruit	105	105¾	103¾	103¾
220	U. S. I. Alcohol	153¾	153¾	146¾	147¼
170	U. S. Rubber	62¾	62¾	62¼	62¼
4,140	U. S. Steel	86¾	94¼	85¾	93¾
190	Utah Copper	75	76¾	75	76¼
65	West. Un. Tel.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
880	Westing. Elec.	58¾	59	58	58

MINING STOCKS.

400	Atlanta	.11¼	.11¼	.11¼	.11¼
200	Goldfield Con.	.84	.84	.84	.84
400	Jumbo Ext.	.81	.81	.81	.81
900	Nevada Hills.	.20	.20	.20	.20
200	Ophir	.88	.88	.88	.88
2,000	Ore	.05	.05	.04¾	.04¾
3,200	Rescue Eula.	.41	.41	.38	.38
100	Sierra Nevada	.30	.30	.30	.30
900	Tonopah Ext.	5.02½	5.02½	5.80	5.80
250	Union Con.	.94	.94	.94	.94

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '16	100⅛	101⅛	3.50
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21, '17	95⅜	96⅜	6.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '17	100⅛	101⅛	5.10
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	100⅜	101⅜	5.60
City of Mont.		Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	4.40
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	99⅜	100⅜	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	101⅛	3.05
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99⅝	99⅞	5.03
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1923	99⅜	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	100	100⅛	4.95
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15, '16	99⅛	100⅛	5.35
Norweg. Gov.	8	Feb., 1923	105½	107⅛	4.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '16	100½	101⅛	3.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101	103	3.75
Swedish Gov.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅛	101⅛	3.25
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅛	100⅜	4.80
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	100⅛	4.60
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100	101	4.00
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99⅛	101	6.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15, '19	98	98⅛	5.95
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100	100⅛	4.85
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98	98½	4.50
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	3.70
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.45
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101⅜	102¼	4.85
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.85
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅛	100⅜	4.80
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '24	101⅜	101⅝	5.70
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102⅛	103⅛	5.50
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1917	99½	99⅝	6.10
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98	98⅛	4.30
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	93	96	..
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	102	102⅜	..
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	101	101½	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	98	98	..
Erie R. R.	6½	Apr., 1917	101	101⅛	4.00
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100⅜	4.85
Great W. P.	6	Nov., 1925	98	99⅛	6.12
Gt. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99	99⅜	4.85
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	101	4.20
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅛	101⅜	3.90
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100½	101⅛	5.75
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan., 1926	97	99	6.12
Mich. Ry.		June, 1919	101	101⅛	5.45
*Min. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	101	..	5.00
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1918	90⅜	97⅜	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	97⅜	98⅜	7.20
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.83
N. Y. N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99½	100	4.50
N. Eng. Nav.	5	May, 1917	99⅜	100	5.00
Nor. S. Pow.	5	Apr. 1, '41	98⅜	99⅜	5.10
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1, '26	98⅜	99⅛	..
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	100⅞	101⅛	4.25
P. S. C. N. J.	6	Mar., 1919	100⅛	100⅜	4.75
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19, '19	97⅛	98	5.80
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	4.65
U. Ry. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98⅛	99⅛	5.50
U. S. S. R. & M.	6	Feb., 1926	100	101	6.25
U. S. P. S. Co.	5	Apr., 1918	98⅛	100⅛	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅜	101	4.45
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅜	3.85
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅛	101⅛	4.90
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98⅜	99	5.00
W. Y. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.50
Winn. Sug. Ref.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¼	101	6.45
W. West. Lt.	6	Jan. 1, '25	96	98	6.25

*Called for redemption June 1, at 101.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	685	695	685	695
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	85	90	85	90
Chesebrough Mfg.	300	305	300	305
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil	315	320	320	325
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	80	85	80	85
Eureka Pipe Line	200	205	200	205
Galena S. Oil	152	154	153	155
Galena S. Oil pf.	138	142	138	142
Illinois Pipe Line	160	162	160	162
Indiana Pipe Line	87	90	87	90
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10	10¼	10	10¼
National Transit	15	17	15	17
New York Transit	185	190	185	190
Northern Pipe Line	90	93	90	90
Ohio Oil	225	227	225	227
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Pierce Oil	12¾	13¾	12½	13
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	80	83	80	83
Prairie Oil & Gas	405	410	405	410
Prairie Pipe Line	217	219	218	220
Solar Refining	270	280	270	275
Southern Pipe Line	185	190	185	190
South Penn. Oil	345	350	347	350
South. W. Penn.	103	106	103	106
Stand. Oil of Cal.	248	250	248	250
Stand. Oil of Ind.	555	560	555	560
Stand. Oil of Kan.	440	450	440	450
Stand. Oil of Ky.	400	410	400	410
Stand. Oil of Neb.	840	850	840	850
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	521	524	523	536
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	206	208	206	208
Stand. Oil of Ohio	620	630	620	630
Swan & Finch	95	100	93	100
Union Tank	81	88	81	83
Vacuum Oil	253	256	253	257
Washington Oil	30	40	30	40

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	127	128	127	130
American Cigar pf.	99	100	99	100
Conley Foil	323	340	323	340
J. S. Young	150	155	150	155
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	130	145	130	145
MacAndrews & F.	175	178	175	178
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	101	100	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	230	240	230	240
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	495	515	480	500
R. J. Reynolds Tob. pf.	121	123	121	123

Inspiration Copper Dividend.

The Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company declared yesterday a dividend of $2 a share, payable July 31. Three months ago the initial disbursement was ordered, amounting to $1.25 a share. Presumably the stock is now on an $8 annual dividend basis, compared with $5 before yesterday's action was taken, but the Directors have not denoted that the payments applied to definite periods. The company's earnings are reported to be running at the rate of approximately $20 a year on the shares.

Ottawa Gold Here Now $70,625,000.

J. P. Morgan & Co. deposited $4,600,000 in gold bars at the Assay Office yesterday, the largest single consignment from the current movement from Ottawa. The total brought in since May 11 now amounts to $70,625,000.

TELLS OF RICH ORE IN GUGGENHEIM MINE

Pope Yeatman Asserts It Yielded 80% of Copper Under Acid Treatment.

DECISION ON STOCK VALUE

Justice Callaghan Holds Its Price in 1915 May Not Be Evidence of Its Worth in 1912.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 22.—Pope Yeatman of Philadelphia, chief of the staff of consulting engineers of M. Guggenheim & Sons, was called by the plaintiff to testify today in the trial of the suit brought by William Guggenheim against his five brothers for $10,000,000, which he asserts is his share of a $60,000,000 profit which he alleges the five brothers made in speculating in the Chuquicmata Copper Mine in Chile.

Mr. Yeatman was called after Justice Callaghan had ruled that testimony concerning the market value in 1914 and 1915 of the stock of the Chile Copper Company of Delaware, a holding company for Chile Exploration Company stock, was not evidence of the value of Chile Exploration Company stock in 1912, the year when William Guggenheim released his claim to the Chuquicmata venture, unless a foundation was laid by the plaintiff to show that the value of the mine as represented by the stock of the Chile Copper Company of Delaware in 1914 and 1915 was substantially the same as the stock of the Chile Exploration Company when it was placed on the market in 1913, and that the stock of the Chile Copper Company did not represent values of newly acquired mining property.

During the argument on the question of whether figures showing the market value of Chile Copper Company stock in 1914 and 1915 should go to the jury, the five defendants frequently whispered in the ear of their attorneys and passed notes to their counsel. Following the argument by counsel, Justice Callaghan said:

"We are all agreed that the measure of damage here, if there is any damage, is the amount of copper that was in the mine on Jan. 4, 1912. If the plaintiff does not show that a copartnership existed in 1912, that this was a copartnership agreement, and does not show that there was a liquidation of partnership in 1914, then his action cannot prevail."

The court, however, said that he would not preclude the plaintiff from introducing evidence showing the production of copper in the mine and its selling price. Counselor Baldwin immediately called Mr. Yeatman to the stand, with the object of proving the intrinsic value of the Chuquicmata prospect and to show that no other properties adjoining it had been mined.

Mr. Yeatman said that he was present on Jan. 3, 1912, when Albert C. Burrage, the Boston promoter, was discussing with Daniel Guggenheim the Chuquicmata property, and that he was present when the written proposal of Mr. Burrage was submitted, on Jan. 9, 1912.

The witness was asked to describe the property taken over by the Chile Exploration Company and the Chile Copper Company other than that turned over by Burrage to the Chile Exploration Company. He named one or two, and said that it would be impossible to name all without having data before him. Yeatman admitted, however, that the other properties he had mentioned had not been mined, although they were explored.

The witness further admitted that in June, 1911, and during the Fall of that year, he had frequent consultations with Burrage and Daniel Guggenheim with relation to the Burrage option on the Chuquicmata mine; he also stated that on Jan. 4, 1912, he had received a report from G. A. Catlin Smith, the chemist, on the prospect, and had verbal reports from Smith as far back as December, 1911.

"I posted Daniel Guggenheim from time to time on these reports," said Mr. Yeatman, "and told him that Smith had been making tests on samples of ore sent by the Burrage engineers. I told him that the tests had been satisfactory and that the reports led us to believe that the ore could be treated with sulphuric acid. I told him it was showing over 80 per cent. copper after being treated."

Mr. Yeatman was unable to tell how many tons of ore had been taken out of the mines covered by the Burrage options, but asserted he would figure it out and have the report tomorrow. Asked for the report that he made on the Chile Prospect, the witness said he had forwarded it to the Chile Exploration Company or to one of the other subsidiary companies.

Charles K. Lipman of Manhattan, who had charge of the files of the Chile Exploration Company and other companies interested in the Guggenheim mining interests, was called to the stand and asked to produce the Yeatman report on the Chile mine which was referred to in a letter sent by Daniel Guggenheim to Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co. on May 28, 1915. Mr. Lipman said that he did not have the report with him and that he had given a copy of it to the New York Stock Exchange. He said that many of the reports and papers relating the the Chuquicmata prospect were exhibits in Boston in the trial of Louis Ross against Albert C. Burrage. Samuel Untermyer of defendants' counsel promised to have the report, or a copy of it, in court tomorrow.

BANKING INSTITUTE GROWING

Funds to be Raised to Provide More Units of Instruction.

Growth of the American Institute of Banking, an organization for the education of bank employes, has reached such a point that it was decided yesterday at a meeting of bank Presidents to provide for more classes. There are about 2,000 members of the institute, of whom 600 are enrolled in the New York Chapter. The classes have become so large as to be unwieldy, and funds will be raised to provide more units of instruction.

Stephen Baker, President of the Bank of Manhattan Company, presided yesterday at a meeting at which the following-named bankers were chosen to act in advisory capacity to the institute:

Charles E. Warren, James S. Alexander, F. W. Lamont, Gates W. McGarrah, Charles H. Sabin, Albert H. Wiggin, J. B. Martindale, A. S. Frissell, Lewis L. Clarke, C. D. Dickey, Alex. Gilbert, Benjamin Strong, Thomas Cochran, Edwin S. Marston, John W. Platten, H. L. Griggs, J. Adams Brown, R. W. Poor, Stephen Baker, Walter E. Frew, Theo. Hetzler, C. H. Kelsey, L. G. Kaufman, Lewis E. Pierson, Mortimer N. Buckner, W. V. King, and H. D. Kountze.

Messrs. McGarrah, Clarke, Frissell, Sabin, and Lamont were made an Executive Committee to supervise the raising and expenditure of additional funds for the educational work.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1916	100⅜	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜
6s	Sept.,	1917	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
4½s	June,	1965	107⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	Mar.,	1963	106⅜	107⅛	106⅜	107⅛
4½s	Nov.,	1957	106⅜	107⅛	106⅜	107⅛
4½s	May,	1957	106⅜	107⅛	106⅜	107⅛
4½s	Nov.,	1917	100⅛	101¼	100⅛	101¼
4½s	May,	1917	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4½s	April,	1966, w. i.	102⅛	103¼	102¼	103¼
4½s	Mar.,	1964	102⅛	102⅞	102¼	102⅞
4½s	Mar.,	1963	102	102½	102¼	102½
4½s	Sept.,	1960	102	102½	102¼	102½
4½s	Mar.,	'60 ex. '30.	101⅛	102¼	101⅞	102¼
4s	May,	1969	90⅜	100⅜	90⅜	100⅜
4s	Nov.,	1958	99⅜	100⅜	99⅜	100⅜
4s	May,	1957	99⅜	100⅜	99⅜	100⅜
4s	Nov.,	1956	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
4s	Nov.,	1955	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
4s	Nov.,	1936	90⅜	100	99⅜	..
3½s	Nov.,	1965	80¼	..	80¼	..
3½s	May,	1954	80¼	90¾	80¼	90¾

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June,	1917	3.85	..	3.85	..
4½s	1918-1921		4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930		4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1950-1954		4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1940-1950		4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1930-1940		4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1924-1930		4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1918-1924		4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
3½s	1916-1918		3.95	..	3.95	..
3s	1940-1942		4.02	3.95	4.02	3.95
3s	1918-1923		4.10	..	4.10	..
2s	1916-1918		3.95	..	3.95	..

AGREES TO WAR SURTAX.

House of Commons Hears McKenna Foretell Further Levies on Stocks.

LONDON, June 22.—The House of Commons formally agreed today to the resolution of Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, imposing an additional income tax of 2s. in the pound on income derived from foreign investments.

Several members opposed the resolution and endeavored ineffectually to induce Mr. McKenna to accept amendments. The only concession the Chancellor would make was to concede that the tax be limited for the duration of the war.

Mr. McKenna said that if the war continued for some time the Government would be obliged to issue further lists of securities it was willing to purchase in order to create dollar balances to meet its needs.

Am. Sumatra Tob.
U.S. Finishing Com. Pfd.
Utah Securities 6s
Ottumwa R'way & Lt. *1st Refunding 5s, 1924*
Miss. Valley Gas & Elec *Coll. Tr., 1922*
Gt. Northern Pow. *1st 5s, 1935*
SHELDON-MORGAN & Company
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42 Broadway Phone 4960 Broad

Questions and Answers
For June
On Financial Subjects
Among topics discussed are
Are Stocks High Now?
(With informing chart)
Stock Market of Civil War
(With comprehensive table of prices)
Preferred St

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

50 American Brass
50 Alaska Steamship
500 Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Pfd.
500 City & Suburban Homes
10 Central Trust "Rights"
25 Continental Insurance
100 Eastern Steel Com. & 1st Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Electric Bond & Share Pfd.
20 Home Insurance
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
100 Illinois Pipe Line
100 Kaufman Department Stores Pfd.
100 New York Shipbuilding
50 New Jersey Zinc
50 Phelps Dodge & Co.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 American Vanadium
100 Bucyrus Co. Com.
500 Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Pfd.
500 City & Suburban Homes
10 Columbia Trust
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
15 German-American Insurance
30 German Alliance Insurance
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
100 Kaufman Department Stores Pfd.
100 New York Shipbuilding
25 Niagara Insurance
100 Pacific Coast Com.
10 Public Bank
25 Thompson Starrett Com.
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100 Crescent P. L. 25 Galena Sig. Pfd. 25 Prairie O. & G. 25 Solar Refining 25 S. O. of Indiana 25 S. O. of Kansas
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American Power & Lt. Com.
Federal Utilities Com. & Pfd.
Duluth Edison Pfd.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Further Weakness Prevails in the Curb Market on Less Active Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 315,960 shares of stocks and $212,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 46,880; oil, 84,525, and mining, 184,550. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	‡Aetna Expl., pf.	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝
800	Ajax Rub., Inc.	65	66	64½	66
4,000	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S.....	62¾	64⅜	62½	63
450	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S. pf...	57½	57½	57	57
100	‡Butler Chem.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
500	Can. Nat. Gas.	1½	1½	1⅜	1½
500	‡Car Lt. & P.	5⅜	5⅜	5	5⅛
100	Char. Ir. of A..	7	7	7	7
500	Char. Ir. of A. pf.....	6	6	6	6
4,000	Chev. Mot...(225-222)	230	218	218	219
1,000	‡Cuba C. Sug.	59⅜	57⅝	56⅝	57
700	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	93⅜	94½	93¾	94¼
150	Driggs-Seab.	131	131	128	128
1,500	‡Emer. Motor.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Emer. Phono.	12⅛	12½	12½	12½
1,000	‡Fl.-Lynn Ph.	6¼	6¼	5⅞	6
300	‡Gast., W. & W.	48¼	48½	48	48
500	Grant Mot. C.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
550	H. & B. C. Co.	39½	39½	39	39½
340	Holly Sug. Cp.	52	52	50½	50½
425	H. Sug. C. pf.	96⅜	96⅜	96	96
1,000	‡Hupp M. Car	8⅞	8⅞	8¼	8½
700	‡Joplin Ore S.	3¼	3½	3½	3½
500	Kapo Mfg. Co.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
400	S.H.Kr. pf.w.1.	102½	102½	102	102
400	Marc. of Am.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
4,000	‡Midvale Steel	64	64⅜	63⅜	63¾
100	P. T. & M. C.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
225	‡Pullm'n V. C.	2⅞	2⅞	2½	2⅝
225	‡Pull. V. C. pf.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
205	‡Saxon M. C.C.	83½	83½	80	83
110	xS. Body C..	pf.120	120	110½	120
400	‡St. Jos. Lead	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½
4,000	‡Stutz Motor.	54⅞	*55	*54	54½
800	Sub. B.v.t.ctfs.	37½	37½	37	37½
200	‡Tobac. Prod..	41	41	40½	40½
300	‡U. S. L. & H.	3	3	3	3
500	U. S.L.& H.pf.	6	6	6	6
100	U. S. Stmship.	6½	6½	6½	6½
3,600	‡Un. Mot., w.i.	72⅝	73⅜	72⅝	72⅝
200	Un. Prof. Sh..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	‡United Zinc...	8	8½	8	8½
8,200	White Motor...	57	57½	55	55⅜
100	World Film C. v. t. ctfs...	1	1	1	1
1,000	‡Zinc Concent.	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
70	Ohio Oil	227½	227	227	+ 1
500	Pierce Oil	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
5	S. O. of N. J.	525	525	525	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	††Alberta Pet., Ltd.(prosp't)	51	51	51	51
1,100	Am. O. & G.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
600	‡Barnet O.&G.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,500	‡Cosden & Co., (oil ref.)	26¼	26⅝	26	26¼
10,000	‡Cos. O. & G.	16½	17	16½	16⅝
1,500	‡Cos.O.&G.pf.	5⅜	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜
8,700	‡Fed. Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Int. Pet.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
4,800	‡Kenova Oil	88	90	88	90
750	Met. Pet.	19⅜	19⅜	18⅝	18⅝
1,500	††Midwest Oil	46	46	44	45
600	††Mid. Oil pf.	82	82	80	80
600	‡Midwest Ref.	64	64	62½	62½
2,000	‡Muskogee Ref.	3¼	3¼	3	3¼
1,000	††N.Y.-Ok. Oil	75	77	75	77
4,500	††Okla.Oil com.	13	14	12	13
25,000	Okla. F. & R.	8	8½	7⅞	8⅛
500	‡Penn. Gas	⅞	1	⅞	1
2,700	‡Sap'lpa O.&R.	12	12⅝	12	12½
1,700	‡Sinclair Oil	47	47	46½	46½
300	U. S. Con. Oil	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
15,000	‡Un. West Oil	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,100	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
800	Wayl'nd O.&G.	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛

MINING STOCKS.

3,700	††Alaska-West.	57	57	55	56
2,500	††Atlanta	11	11	11	11
27,000	††Adanac Silv.	67	72	67	71
4,800	‡Ala.-Br. Col. Met. (a pr.)	74	74	70	74
600	Bingham Min.	11¼	11¼	11	11
3,000	††Booth	16	16	16	16
4,500	Bost. & Mont., v. t. ctfs'	2¼	2½	2	2½
100	Butte C. & Z.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
835	Butte & N. Y.	2	2	1½	1½
2,700	‡Calaveras C.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
3,700	Caledonia	70	70	68	69
2,000	Canada Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	††Cashboy	7	7	7	7
800	C. de Pas. C.	36	36	35	35
500	††Comst'k Tun.	8	8	8	8
500	Con. Cop. M.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5,700	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,500	Con. New-U.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,000	Crystal C. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
675	Dun.-Ar. Cop. (a prospect)..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
800	††Dupont Cop.	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
10,800	††Emma Cop.	45	45	45	45
4,500	††Gl'dfield Con.	85	85	80	82
2,000	††Gd'field Mer.	8	8	8	8
500	xHecla Mining	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	‡ I. & I. M. & R.	2¼	2¼	2	2
5,000	††Inter. Mines.	10	10	10	10
375	‡Iron Bloss.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	Jerome Verde. (a prospect)..	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
400	J. Victor Ext. (a prospect)..	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
3,200	‡xJumbo Ext.	82	82	80	80
2,000	††Kewanas	12	12	11	11
1,500	La Espo. Min. (a prospect)..	55	57	55	57
400	xLa Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
8,000	‡Louisiana C.	17	18	17	18
300	Magma Copper	15	15	15	15
4,700	††Marsh Min.	14	14	13	14
970	‡Mol. Tung	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
8,000	††Mont. Gold M.	75	75	72	73
1,000	Monitor Silver	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	††Moth. Lode.	28	29½	28	20
5,000	Murdock Min. (a prospect)..	42	43	42	43
800	N. Y. & Hond. Ros. Min Co.	16½	16½	16½	16½
100	Nip. M. Co.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
750	Oat. Big Jim.	97	97	96	97
1,200	‡Old So. (a pr.)	94	94	84	90
1,000	‡Oro	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,000	x‡Peterson L.	26	26	26	26
6,000	††Rex Con. M.	15½	16½	15½	16½
2,700	‡Rochester M.	65	65	63	65
1,000	‡San Toy	15	15	15	15
400	‡Sc. Grav.G.M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	‡‡Silver Pick.	8½	8½	8½	8½
200	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1½	1½	1½	1½
4,700	††Success Min.	70	70	70	70
150	‡Tono. Belmt.	8	8	8¼	8¼
12,000	x‡Tono. Exten.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
2,000	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
750	Unit. Eastern	4	4	4	4⅛
1,000	††U.S.Cent. M.	10	10	10	10
6,000	‡Verde Ext.	20	20	20	20½
1,100	Unity Gold M.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,200	‡West End C.	98	98	95	96
200	‡Wh.K.Cop.pf.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
800	‡Yuscaran Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

BONDS.

50,000	‡C. & O. 5s..	95	95	94½	94½
5,000	C. Ariz. Sm.5s	43½	43½	43½	43½
157,000	Con. O. 6s,w.i.	110¾	112	110¾	110¾
25,000	‡Chi. U.S.4½s	90¾	90¾	90½	90½
4,000	‡Midvale St.5s	86½	86½	86½	86½
8,000	‡Sinclair O.6s	99½	99½	99½	99½

‡Odd lots. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Drug	13	14	13	13½
Am. Int. Corp.	66	68	66	68
Hellide Am. Tob., ord.	17	18	17	18
Hartman Corp.	70	75	70	75
Lynn Phonograph	10	11	10¼	11
Maxim Munitions	6¼	7½	6¼	7½
Springfield Body	74	76	74	76
United Drug	70	72	70	72
United Drug 2d pf.	90	93	91	93
United Drug 1st pf.	52	55	52	55

OIL STOCKS.

Empire Pet	6¼	7¼	6¼	7¼
Houston	15	17	15	17
Oklahoma Oil pf.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾

MINING STOCKS.

Eagle & Blue Bell	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
First National	3½	4	3½	3¾
Fortuna Mines	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
Jim Butler	90	93	93	95

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s	80	83	80	85
Russian Govt. 6½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf.	70	74	70	74
American Brass	200	200	205	205
Atlas Powder	175	185	175	180
Atlas Powder pf.	100	101	99	101
Atlas Powder rights	14	18	14	18
Babcock & Wilcox	118	116	116	116
Bliss, (E. W.)	600	800	805	900
Bliss, (E. W.) pf.	74	84	75	84
Can. Expl. & Pow.	105	108	108	108
Canadian Explosives	800	850	800	850
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	840	860	880	840
Du Pont Pow., new	900	901	900	901
Du P Pow. pf. rec.	103	108	103	108
Hercules Powder	860	861	865	875
Hercules Powder pf.	115	116	116	116
International Arms	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond	170	173	173	176
Nitro Powder pf.	100	107	100	107
Scovill Mfg. Co.	595	605	600	605
Winch. Rptg. Arms	1710	1750	1700	1800

BONDS.

British Marconi 1915 Report.

The profit of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, the British corporation, amounted to $1,885,000 in the year ended Dec. 31, according to the annual statement made public here yesterday. The Directors recommended a final dividend from the year's earnings of 5 per cent. on the ordinary stock, and the surplus carried forward amounted to $1,330,000. The annual meeting will be held in London on June 30.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Balt. Tube pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
10	Con. Coal	99	99	99	99
1,100	Con. Power	113	113	113	113
255	Con. P. pf.	111	114	111	114
3,865	Cosden Ref.	26½	26⅝	26	26
1,885	Cos. O. & G.	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16½
4,595	Cos. O. & G.pf.	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
60	Davison Chem	52	52	52	52
30	Fid. & Dep.	132½	133	132½	133
85	Md. Casualty.	86	86	86	86
210	Mt. Ver. C. D. Mills pf.	51	51	51	51
40	North. Cent.	88	88	88	88
290	Okla. Ref.	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼
25	Penn. W. & P	74	74	74	74
120	Sapulpa Ref.	12	12⅜	12	12⅛
25	Un. Ry. & El.	26¾	27	26¾	27

BONDS.

$2,000	Ala. C. & I.5s	80	80	80	80
1,000	City & S. 5s..	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
300	CityBalt.4s,'51	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
800	CityBalt.4s,'58	99½	99½	99½	99½
7,000	Con. P. 4½s..	87⅞	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝
15,000	Cos. Ref. 6s..	130	131⅝	130	131⅝
431,000	C.O.&G.6s,w.i.	111½	111¾	110	110¾
1,000	Det. Un. 4½s.	93	93	93	93
1,000	Ga.Car.Nor.5s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102⅝
1,000	Md. Club 4½s.	91	91	91	91
3,000	Nort.P.Trac.5s	85	85	85	85
1,200	Un.Ry.&E.f.5s	86¾	86¾	86½	86½
1,000	Un.R.&E.in.4s	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
45	Ahmeek	97	97½	97	97
685	Alaska Gold	19⅛	20⅛	19⅞	20⅜
185	Allouez	63	64	63	63
5,710	Am. Zinc	43	43	40⅝	40⅝
245	Anaconda	81½	82	81½	82
870	Arizona Com.	8½	8½	8½	8¼
100	Butte-Balak	2	2	2	2
1,425	Butte & Sup.	67¼	68¾	65⅝	65¾
390	Calu. & Ariz.	69½	70	69¼	69¼
16	Calu. & Hecla	535	535	530	530
6	Chino	48	48⅝	48⅛	48⅜
720	Copper Range.	60½	60¾	60⅛	59⅜
10	Daly-West	2½	2½	2½	2½
50	East Butte.	12½	12½	12½	12½
25	Franklin	6½	6½	6½	6½
20	Granby	89¾	89¾	88½	88½
41	Greene-Can.	40½	40½	40	40
50	Indiana	3	3	3	3
5	Inspiration	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
200	Island Creek.	48	48¼	48	48
58	Isle Royale.	91	91	91	91
20	Isle Royale.	27½	27½	27½	27½
125	Keweenaw	4	4¼	4	4¼
395	Lake	13½	13½	12	12½
50	La Salle	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Mason Valley	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
120	Mass Con.	11	11¼	11	11¼
110	Michigan	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
25	Mohawk	96½	96½	96½	96½
50	Nevada Con.	16¾	17	16¾	17
190	New Arcadian.	6	6¼	6	6¼
160	Nipissing	7	7	7	7
630	North Butte.	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼
170	North Lake.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
125	Old Way	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
70	Old Dominion.	66½	67	66½	67
80	Osceola	91	91	91	91
100	Pond Creek.	13½	13½	13½	13½
30	Quincy	89½	89½	89	89
15	Ray Con.	20¾	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
200	Santa Fe	2	2	2	2
840	Shannon	8½	8½	8⅜	8⅜
100	St. Mary's Ld.	77	77	77	77
150	Sup. & Bos.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¼
120	Superior Cop.	16	16	15	15
90	Tamarack	44	45	44	45
130	Trinity	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
50	Tuolumne	47c	47c	47c	47c
4,930	U. S. Smelt.	60½	63⅞	60½	60½
883	U. S. Sm. pf.	50½	50¾	50	50
240	Utah Apex	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
155	Utah Con.	18½	18⅝	18	18
15	Utah Copper.	76¼	76¾	76¼	76¼
340	Utah Metal.	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½
50	Victoria	3	3	3	3
135	Winona	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
65	Wolverine	54½	54½	54½	54½

RAILROADS.

8	Boston & Alb.	184	184	184	184
1	Boston & Low.	129½	129½	129½	129½
20	Boston & Me..	40½	40½	40½	40½
1	Concord & M..	97½	97½	97½	97½
99	Fitchburg pf..	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	34	34	34	34
324	N.Y.,N.H.&H..	62	63½	62	62⅜
95	Rutland pf..	27	27	27	27
20	W. E. St. Ry..	58	58	58	58

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Am. Ag. Ch..	67	67	67	67
10	Am. Ag. Ch.pf.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
75	Am. Pn. Ser..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
80	A. P. Ser. pf..	14	14	14	14
7	Am. Sugar pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½
51	Am. T. & T..	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜
5,720	A., G. & W. I.	62½	64⅞	62½	63
581	A.,G.&W.I.pf..	57½	57½	57	57
350	Cuban Cement.	15	15½	15	15
8	Cum. Pow. pf..	96	96	96	96
4	Edison	230½	230½	259½	258½
10	Mass. Gas	81	81	81	81
80	Mass. Gas pf..	84	84	84	84
100	Mex. Tel..	1	1	1	1
160	Mex. Tel. pf..	3	3	3	3
5	N. E. Cot. Y..	25	25	25	25
22	N. E. Tel..	132	132	132	132
10	Swift & Co..	130½	130½	130½	130½
200	United Fruit..	166½	166½	163½	163⅝
1,325	Un. Shoe Ma.	54¾	54¾	54½	54½
50	U. Sh. M. pf..	20½	20½	20½	20½
145	U. S. Steel..	83⅜	84½	83⅜	83⅞
10	U. S. Steel pf..	117½	117½	117½	117½
285	Ventura Oil..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼

BONDS.

$5,000	A. T. & T. 4s.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
26,000	A.,G.&W.I.5s.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
2,000	Cent. Ver. 4s.	82	82	82	82
5,000	New River 5s.	75	75	75	75
2,500	Swift 5s..	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	Torrington 5s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
5,000	U. Fruit 4½s.	98½	98½	98¾	98¾
8,000	U. S. Sm. 5s.	110	110	110	110
3,500	W. T. & T. 5s.	101	101¾	101	101½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Houghton	1⅝	2
Am Oil	.30	.33	Humboldt	2	2⅜
Bay S G	.11	.13	Iron Cap.	3½	4¼
Begole	.90	.95	Do pf.	6½	6⅝
Bingham	11	11¼	Iron Blos.	1¼	1⅜
Bohemia	1⅜	2	J Verde	1⅛	1⅛
Bost Ariz.	2⅜	3	Majestic	.76	.78
Bost Corb.	.70	.75	Mex Met.	.80	.82
Bost Ely	.60	.65	Mojave T.	5½	6⅛
Bost Mon	2	2¼	N L & Z.	1¼	1½
Butte & L.	.75	.76	New Doug.	.96	.97
Cal Corbin	4	4½	N Cornelia	18¾	19¼
Calaveras	5	5½	New Balt.	2½	2¾
Champion	.10	.11	New U. M.	1⅞	2⅛
Chief Cons	1⅛	1⅛	Nixon	.38	.40
Con Ariz.	1½	1⅝	Ohio	.14	.16
Cons Cop.	2⅜	2⅝	Oneco	1	1¼
Cortez	.40	.60	Onondaga	1	1¼
Cr Res.	.50	.56	Pilot Butte	8	11
Davis-Daly	1⅛	1⅜	Rilla	.82	.84
E & R B.	1⅞	2	S W M.	1½	1⅝
Fortuna	1⅞	2	Truro	4½	5
Gold Lake	.30	.32	U V Ext.	20¼	20⅝
Homa Oil	.92	.96	Yukon G'd	2	2¼

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
11	Am. Shipbldg.	44	44	44	44
20	Am. Ship. pfd.	90	90	90	90
100	Booth Fish.	32½	33	32½	33
80	Booth Fish. pf.	74½	75	74½	75
195	Chi. Pneu. Tool.	89	90	88	88
	Con. Ry. pf.	20	20	19¼	19¼
100	Pneum. Tool.	69	70	68	68
10	Chi. T. & T. pf.	232	232	232	232
85	Diam. Match.	190	190	190	190
10	Illinois Brick.	81	81	81	81
75	Lindsay Light.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
20	Mont. Ward pf.	113	113	113	113
15	Carbon	70	70	70	70
100	Carbon pf.	122	122	122	122
50	Paper Board.	18½	18½	18½	18½
63	People's Gas.	101½	102	101½	102
1,770	Stew. Warner.	97½	99¼	96¾	97
150	Swift	130	130	130	130
90	Union Carbide.	180¼	180¼	180¼	180¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Armour 4½s.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
1,000	Boo

PRENDERGAST PAID BY DEPEW LANDS CO.

Thompson Committee Finds He and W. H. Hotchkiss Get Third of Profits.

AUGUST BELMONT ON STAND

Banker Says "Official Astigmatism" Is Responsible for City's Rapid Transit Evils.

August Belmont, the banker, was a witness before the Thompson Legislative Committee yesterday, and testified at length concerning his connection with the Interborough-Metropolitan merger. He also told about the sale of the Pelham Park and City Island Railroad to the Interborough when that company wanted to obtain a franchise for the operation of a larger system in the city. At one point Mr. Belmont characterized as insulting certain questions asked about the railroad deal by Frank Moss, counsel to the committee.

Mr. Moss read a letter dated June 19, 1911, written by President Shonts of the Interborough to Mayor Gaynor, in which Mr. Shonts objected to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company being allowed to build a subway parallel to the Interborough's and threatened to withdraw the Interborough's offer.

Q.—Was it the intention of the Interborough people to frighten the city into accepting their terms? A.—I do not think so.

Q.—Will. J. P. Morgan threatened to withdraw. What was his attitude? A.—If Mr. Morgan threatened to withdraw he must have meant it.

Mr. Moss tried to get Mr. Belmont to admit that negotiations leading up to the dual subway contracts were all sham, and that a combination of bankers got what they wanted by deceiving the city authorities, but Mr. Belmont said he had never heard anything of the sort. Mr. Moss went on:

Q.—There is a combination of J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank, the National City Bank, Lee, Higginson & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. When one of these houses takes up a matter are other opposes it? A.—I don't know anything of the sort. It does not necessarily follow. I don't believe any such thing.

Q.—Can you imagine that J. P. Morgan & Co., financing the Interborough, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., financing the B. R. T.—can you imagine any hostility between them? A.—I have no knowledge about that, and I refuse to express an opinion.

Mr. Moss then took up the matter of the Pelham Park and City Island Railroad which Mr. Belmont purchased for $800,000 and sold later to the Interborough for $1,500,000.

"When you got $1,500,000 for that City Island Railroad," began Mr. Moss, but Mr. Belmont interrupted to say that he had told all about the transaction, and did not want to go over it again. Mr. Moss persisted in asking the witness if he did not create a fund with the money he had received for the use of others.

"You will find on the record the exact figures as to the distribution of the $1,500,000," said Mr. Belmont. "The record shows that no obligations were paid to any one. The only payment made to any one was a sum of $100,000 paid to the late John B. McDonald, the contractor and engineer who built the Subway."

Mr. Moss read from the Pujo Congressional Committee's report on various public service corporations and asked:

"Do not these facts back up my statement that bankers control city transit?"

"The city had to take the bankers' terms or it could not build the subways," was Mr. Belmont's answer.

Mr. Moss then took up the formation of the Interborough-Metropolitan merger, and there was a long discussion as to the part Mr. Belmont played in it. At one point Mr. Belmont said:

"If instead of hostility there had been approval of the Inter-Met merger the city and the public would have received more. The surface lines would have been giving free transfers. The Inter-Met was organized to save the surface roads from going to pieces with the whole property. The crowding and other conditions which exist on the present subway and surface lines are due to what might be called official astigmatism which has stood in the way of the development of the transit facilities of the city."

The only other witness of the day was Controller Prendergast. In examining the Controller's personal books Mr. Moss had discovered that he was interested in the Lands Company, of Depew, N. Y. Senator Thompson said he wanted the matter to go on the record, as it was the opinion up-State that this company was controlled by the New York Central Railroad.

"I don't know what you people up-State think," said Mr. Prendergast, "but down here we know that the Vanderbilts haven't got a dollar invested in the company, except by one person through marriage, and this person is dead."

Mr. Prendergast said William H. Hotchkiss was President of the company, and that he, Mr. Prendergast, was Secretary and General Manager. Henry B. Anderson, he said, was Treasurer. Among the stockholders, he said, were Vincent Astor, Nicholas Biddle, Chauncey M. Depew, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., Marie De Witt Jesup, Eugene R. Ferris, Moses J. Wright and Frederick C. Whitridge. There are 1,995 shares of stock in the treasury.

"Since I have been Controller," said Mr. Prendergast, "I have received in profits from the company just $6,195.81, or at the munificent rate of about $1,000 a year. The largest amount I ever received was $4,578.22 in 1911, when the plant burned down and Mr. Hotchkiss and myself were named as the beneficiaries under the insurance. I have submitted to Mr. Moss all my bank accounts and all private papers since I became Controller, and he also examined the savings accounts of my wife and children.

"My connection with the Lands Company of Depew came about this way. In 1902 I was appointed temporary receiver for the Depew Improvement Company. In 1906 the Lands Company was formed to take over the business of the Depew Improvement Company. I was asked to become one of the officers and consented. Mr. Hotchkiss was made President and I was made Secretary and General Manager. Our agreement with the company was that Mr. Hotchkiss and I were to receive as sole compensation one-third of the net profits realized from the sales of property.

"It was the only business connection I retained when I became Controller. I felt that I had a continuing interest in the property, as I have given it much of my time for eight years, and I felt that I was entitled to receive any benefits that might accrue from sales. My principal activities have been to sign payrolls, deeds, mortgages, &c. Since I have been Controller I have received these amounts: 1910, $517.45; 1911, $4,578.22; 1912, $314.83; 1913, $362.05; 1914, $591.33; 1915, $31.93. For 1916 I have received nothing."

Neither Senator Thompson nor Mr. Moss had any questions to ask of the Controller. The hearing will be continued this morning.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

121st St, 440 East, s s, 150 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25x100.11, six-story tenement and store; A. H. Atterbury against Cecelia Brown et al.; A. H. Atterbury, attorney; due, $22,689; taxes, &c., $900.

124th St, 621 East, n s, 268 ft e of Avenue B, 16x105.5, five-story stable; J. N. Meltzer against P. J. Hoeltzer et al.; W. A. Kreyer, attorney; due, $17,472.11; taxes, &c., $216.16.

By Daniel Greenwald.

57th St, 161 West, n s, 100.1 ft e of 7th Av, 25.2x60.5, five-story tenement and stores; Warren Cruikshank, sub trustee, against W. F. Donnelly et al.; M. A. Hulett, attorney; due, $27,188.07; taxes, &c., $2,450.21.

AT 2,206 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

168d St, 729 East, n s, 81 ft w of Forest Av, 20x86.4x irregular, four-story flat; William Sieling against J. F. Farrell et al.; F. E. Tuhy, attorney; due, $1,171.24; taxes, &c., $139.61; prior mtg $12,000.

By Henry Brady.

Eagle Av, 672, e s, 528 ft s of 156th St, 27.8x110, three-story frame house; Annie Kinsey against John Werle et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $7,875; taxes, &c., $425.

By James J. Donovan.

Nelson Av, n w corner Seton Av, 25x100; Land & Lien Co. against F. L. Fossume et al.; Milton Frank, attorney; due, $278.38.

By John P. O'Connell.

215th St, n s, 105 ft e of Bronxwood Av, buildings; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, and interest which Emma Arenander had on May 11, 1916, or since; Kelly & Q., attorneys.

TO BURN TRUST CO. BOOKS.

Bank Superintendent Seeks to Wind Up Carnegie Affairs.

Eugene Lamb Richards, Superintendent of Banks, applied yesterday to Supreme Court Justice Giegerich for permission to burn certain books and papers of the Carnegie Trust Company, now defunct. The application was based on an affidavit made by George W. Egbert, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, who alleges that some of the corporations for which the bank acted as trustee never did any business, while others which carried on business to some extent have since collapsed.

Many of the corporations were rated as railroad companies which never constructed or operated a foot of track. The face value of the securities and obligations of such companies is said to be about $7,000,000. Mr. Egbert alleges that many of the securities are still being bought and sold outside of the State, especially in foreign countries. The name of the trust company has acted as a lure to purchasers who are not aware of its condition, he points out.

Among the security issues enumerated in the affidavit were a $900,000 bond issue of the Titusville Southern Railroad Company of Pennsylvania, with offices at 2 Rector Street. When the Banking Department mailed a notice of withdrawal of responsibility the Post Office returned it "not found." No one was found to represent the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which issued $500,000 bonds on July 30, 1900, and the Southport, Northern & Western Railroad Company of North Carolina, which put out a $850,000 bond issue under an authorization for $1,500,000, was equally elusive.

Supt. Richards asserts that the Carnegie Trust Company should be compelled to give an accounting of its trusteeship in each instance and that the books and papers of the company would be destroyed in order to wind up its affairs, as none of the holdings have any value whatever.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 22.—Forty-three corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $2,502,950, were chartered today. They included:

Hops Operating Corp., North Tonawanda, lumber, $1,250,000; Jy. S. Degraff, J. L. Crane, G. A. Mitchell, Buffalo.

Elsie Motion Picture Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $100,000; L. J. Nowak, J. Kurcewski, W. T. Bailor, Buffalo.

Automatic Safety Control Co., Inc., Gouverneur, $100,000; H. H. Merriken, R. K. Howard, Sufferm. (tax paid $8,750.)

Bailor Automatic Brake Co., Inc., Buffalo, buffer operated vehicle brakes, appurtenances, $100,000; L. J. Nowak, J. Kurcewski, W. T. Bailor, Buffalo.

Grenville Reduction Co., Inc., Gouverneur, realty, construction, mining, metals, $100,000; C. F. Payne, G. H. Summerfield, C. McCarty, Gouverneur.

T. R. Emerson Shoe Co., Inc., Fort Washington, $75,000; F. P. Fallon, T. R. and M. C. Seaman, Jr., 808 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Cressman Brush Works, Inc., Troy, brushes, advertising novelties, $25,000; M. L. E. S. and H. F. Inskip, 809 Fourth Av., Troy.

Rosebank Realty Co., Inc., Richmond, realty, brokerage, construction, $75,000; J. A. Donald, E. A. and M. E. Donahee, Rosebank.

Fowler Piano Co., Inc., Binghamton, musical instruments, $75,000; A. MacArthur, R. A. D.mmock, G. Fowler, Binghamton.

Patent Securities Corp., Buffalo, brokerage, $90,000; Frederick Henry, W. W. Page, E. H. Baker, Buffalo.

Huntley & Derdenger Corp., Buffalo, contracting, realty, construction, furnish electricity, $25,000; F. Fenow, A. A. Derdenger, R. H. Huntley, Buffalo.

Dovrefield Shipping Corp., navigation, owning, operating ships, $90,000; N. W. Anton, B. W. Morse, M. L. Gilbert, 50 Broad St.

Pre Cambrian Exploration Co., Inc., Gouverneur realty, develop mines, cultivate, construction, $50,000; A. W. Orvis, E. C. Jordan, B. J. Hatmaker, Gouverneur, N. Y.

Mahe Construction Co., Inc., realty, contracting, brokerage, $20,000; G. Block, R. Dreyfus, M. Marks, 889 West End Av.

Audubon Garage Corp., $20,000; M. L. Schalek, S. Strasburger, W. Bernstein, 420 Riverside Drive.

Coney Island Coal Co., Inc., Brooklyn, coal, coke, wood, ice, flour, agricultural implements, $25,000; W. Ferguson, D. B. Miller, G. Rowe, 17 Battery Place, Manhattan.

Hamilton Trading Co., Inc., textile products, $10,150; M. J. Diserio, S. H. Hoestadter, A. Neuberger, 160 Prospect St., Ridgewood, N. J.

Ardshave Realty Co., Inc., realty, construction, $16,000; S. Schwartzman, F. G. Braun, R. C. Thompson, 15 William St.

United States Accounting Co., Inc., public accounting, labor-saving devices, $10,000; C. Nolan, G. M. Anderson, G. Beyer, 800 5th Av.

The Miller Publishing Co., Inc., printing, publishing, $10,000; R. Bandes, H. R. and L. E. Miller, 880 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

New England Chemical Co., Inc., chemicals, drugs, $10,000; O. M. Schmeis, W. A. Vanness, F. N. Housley, 810 Broadway.

Fairmount Hat Works, Inc., $5,000; M. Cretan, J. C. Mendel, J. Anderson, 740 Riverside Drive.

Staten Island Aviation Co., Inc., airships, $5,000; D. M. Wolff, C. E. Singer, L. Kornfeld, 56 Oxford Av., Richmond.

Helm Pokorny Wagon Works, repairing, wagons, autos, trucks, $5,000; S. S. Rotter, M. Pokorny, H. B. Heinz, 76 Greenwich Av.

Brighton Beach Corp'n, hotel, restaurant, $10,000; A. A. Wray, C. Edwards, J. F. Rayner, 415 West 115th St.

970 Prospect Avenue Corp'n, Bronx, realty, construction, $20,000; J. F. Katz, P. L. Darrah, H. Cohen, 145 West 111th St.

The Oneida Masonic Temple Association, Oneida, realty construction, $20,000; J. H. Fort, M. Covana, R. C. Snow, Oneida.

Davis & Jeens Printing Co., Rochester, printing, publishing, $10,000; L. E. Davis, W. H. Jeens, E. J. Davis, 203 Ruby Av., Rochester.

Duncan Dowd & Co., Inc., realty, construction, brokerage, commission, $10,000; D. A. Dowd, S. Evans, L. Reiner, 1,790 Broadway.

Weill-Feinberg Co., Inc., hosiery, knit goods, $5,000; R. L. Cherug, J. Feinberg, L. Weill, 175 East 116d St.

The Eventual Mfg Co., Inc., wearing apparel, $5,000; R. Glaser, J. Rosenthal, H. Reiss, 1,083 Boston Road.

Milton Film Co., Inc., Buffalo, theatres, $5,000; M. C. Guggenheimer, J. H. Michael, W. F. Mullen, Delawanda.

Baker Bros. Garage, Inc., Queens, garage and supply, $5,000; E. J., A. E., and C. A. Baker, 329 Flushing Av., Jamaica.

Mountain Products Co., Inc., minerals, products, chemicals, $5,000; E. D. Ingalls, E. Alden, — Darrah, 14 Fort Washington Av.

Practical Pure Food Campaign, Inc., food products, distribute, recipe books, capital no par value, begin business with $800; A. J. Wainwright, J. B. Smith, Jr., R. G. Jerome, 600 West 140th St.

Policy Holders Audit Bureau, Inc., legal advice to insurance policy holders, appraise property, capital no par value, begin business with $4,000; E. K. Block, H. W. Dieck, Jr., W. C. Pyne, 27 Williams St.

Authorized Importing Co., Ltd., Massachusetts, teas, coffees, groceries, food products, dry goods, tobacco, chemicals, drugs, furniture, $100,000; representative, Norman H. McLaren, 158 State St., Albany.

Capital increases: Manuel Sugar Co., Manhattan, incorporated June 21, $7,000,000 to $18,500,000. (tax paid, $9,250;) Albert Shirt Co., Inc., Manhattan, $500 to $5,000; Union Card and Paper Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $150,000; Durabul Sanitary Floor Co., Buffalo, $15,000 to $25,000.

Capital reduction: The Kelsey Hardwood Lumber Co., North Tonawanda, $150,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Conill Estates, Inc., Manhattan; Bird Island Dock Corp'n, Buffalo.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 22.—Charters filed:

William Brackman Company, Newark, real estate, $5,000; Lisette Brackman, William Brackman, Caldwell; Charles F. Brackman, Bertha Fleissner, Newark.

Newark Ports Land Company, South Orange, real estate and investments, $40,000; Roy C. Middlebrook, South Orange; John S. Turnbull, Lester W. Patterson, New York.

Elmside Holding Company, Inc., Hackensack, deal in bonds, mortgages, debentures, notes, manufacturing, mining, &c., $125,000; Lily L. Hart, Victor A. Hart, Archibald C. Hart, Hackensack.

The Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Company of Highbridge filed a certificate increasing the stock $2,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares, par value $100 each, so that the total amount of common stock will now be $4,000,000, divided into 40,000 shares, par value $100 each.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 22.—Charters filed:

American Aircraft Co., to manufacture aircraft of all kinds, $5,000,000; J. O. Stewart, E. H. Howard, Frank Dupel, all of New York.

Continental Stores Company, to buy, sell, and deal in and with merchandise of all kinds, conduct general merchandise stores, $1,000,000; Clarence J. Jacobs, M. L. Rogers, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington, Del., parties.

Hydro Acetylene Carburetor Co., to manufacture carburetors for automobiles and other engines, $1,000,000; Herbert Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., parties.

The International Steel and Shipbuilding Co., increasing its capital stock from $250,000 to $2,500,000.

Increase in capital stock of The Punta Alegre Sugar Co. of Boston, Mass., from $3,000,000 to $8,000,000. Company first incorporated Aug. 3, 1915.

COTTON PRICES HIT SEASON'S HIGH LEVEL

The General List, Except the Near Positions, Develop Great Activity.

25 TO 30 POINT ADVANCE

Rise Explained by Fact That the Strength of Technical Position Was Underestimated.

Cotton developed great activity and strength yesterday, and the general list sold up to the highest level of the season, the only exceptions being the near positions, which had established somewhat higher levels last October. The advance which developed shortly after the noon hour was almost of a sensational character, with prices climbing 25 or 30 points in a few minutes of trading. Stop loss orders were uncovered and many traders expressed surprise over the extent of the short interest thus disclosed. The market reacted very little in the late trading, and closing prices represented a net gain of 28 to 32 points.

Although numerous reasons were forthcoming in explanation of the sudden advance, it seems likely that the strength of the technical position had been underestimated. Certainly the heavy buying to cover shorts on stop-loss orders would tend to sustain this view. There were suggestions that the hostilities with Mexico would be bullish on the Texas crop on account of the probable flight of Mexican laborers to get over the border. This theory, however, did not receive general acceptance.

One very strong feature of the present market has been the firmness of spots. The reduction in the freight rate has stimulated the export movement and clearances for the day amounted to 19,000 bales, bringing the total up to 85,835,000 bales. The present export movement constitutes a record for this stage of the season. American spinners also have been good buyers of cotton, taking the stand that it would be better for them to purchase actual cotton than to await new crop supplies, particularly in view of the impression that the crop is late.

The Financial Chronicle issued its acreage estimate yesterday, placing the area under cotton this season at 39,817,000 acres against its estimate last year of 35,190,000 acres. This represents an increase of 12.68 per cent. The largest percentage increases of the more important States are 18 per cent. for Texas, 22 per cent. for Oklahoma, 14 per cent. for Arkansas, while the increase in California is 42 per cent.

The weather is very favorable and the official forecasts call for generally fair conditions over the entire belt.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported were firm, 12 to 30 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 85 points advance. Middling, 13.45c. Sales, 82 bales. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Close.
July	13.38	12.99	13.29@13.30	12.97@12.98
Oct.	13.47	13.18	13.41@13.42	13.12@13.13
Dec.	13.61	13.32	13.57@13.58	13.28@13.29
Jan.	13.68	13.38	13.65@13.66	13.34@13.35
March	13.81	13.52	13.80@13.81	13.53@13.54

Total port receipts, 11,010 bales. Last week, 17,835 bales. Last year, 4,765 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	1,491	1,044	1,092
New Orleans	8,780	4,279	882
Mobile	346	398	152
Savannah	1,098	1,107	80
Charleston	21	86	141
Wilmington	406	26	314
Norfolk	1,704	1,239	526

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	98	204	204
Memphis	287	387	187
St. Louis	103	1,087	1,874
Houston	842	1,874	1,014

Exports, 19,362 bales; total thus far this season, 5,335,014 bales; total last season, 8,074,022 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
2,507	Galveston	13.06	163,521	171,808
2,808	New Orleans	13.00	.....	180,143
25	Mobile	12.80	25,617	15,647
934	Savannah	12.75	60,670	60,325
.....	Charleston	12¾	40,642	54,471
.....	Wilmington	12.75	48,777	38,159
498	Norfolk	13.00	57,516	52,904
747	Augusta	13.00	78,421	90,352
650	Memphis	13.12	67,070	99,778
60	St. Louis	13.00	12,734	24,248
804	Houston	13.75	48,326	70,044

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair demand business in spot cotton, with middling seven points decline, at 8.22d. Sales 8,000 bales. Receipts 15,000 bales, American 11,000. Market closed easy.

B. & O. Sells $5,000,000 Certificates

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad sold $5,000,000 4½ per cent. equipment trust certificates, maturing annually during ten years, to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co., yesterday morning. The bankers disposed of the bonds in a short time, selling them on a 4.3 per cent. basis.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Madison Av, Park Av, 47th and 48th Sts, block; New York & Harlem Railroad Co. and New York Central Railroad Co., owners; Vanderbilt Avenue Realty Corporation, lessee; Warren & Wetmore, 16 East 47th St, architects; cost, $2,500,000.

58th St, s s, 342 ft e of 7th Av, for a nine-story apartment, 72x84.10; E. A. L. Realty Co., 505 5th Av, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $250,000.

Broadway, s e corner 91st St, for a thirteen-story apartment, 93.5x152.6; Marcus Brown Construction Co., 740 West End Av, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, Marcus, architects; cost, $750,000.

Home St, n e corner Vyse Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x88 and 49.7x90; Galveston Building Co., Philip Hirschowsky, 1,027 Hoe Av, Peninsula Exterminator Co., Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost, $110,000.

180th St, s s, from Webster to Park Av, for a one-story brick school gymnasium, 88x46; City of New York, owner; C. M. Morgan, 526 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

Boyd Av, w s, 158.4 ft s of Bussing Av, for a two-story fireproof block dwelling, 20x32; Margaret Unverzagt, 1 Brunner Av, owner; Robert Glenn, 579 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

Davidson Av, w s, 246.6 ft s of 190th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x86.2; Hopewell Building Co., William J. Norton, 1 East Fordham Road, President, owner; J. M. Felson, 1,138 Broadway, architect; cost, $50,000.

Webb Av, e s, 150 ft n of Devoe Terrace, for two five-story brick tenements, 48x88 and 52x88; Fanzer Building Co., John Dwyer, 1,044 Tremont Av, President, owner; John P. Boyland, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $80,000.

181st St, s e corner Harrison Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 91.4x66.5; 181st Street Building Corporation, 401 Tremont Av, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $70,000.

Matthews Av, e s, 350 ft s of Rhinelander Av, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 21x35; Pietro Gitto, 346 East 21st St, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $3,800.

Stebbins Av, w s, 129.3 ft s of Chisholm St, for a one-story brick store and dwelling, 25x72; Luck Building Corporation, Thomas Amabile, 2,528 Arthur Av, President, owner; Lucian Picciotta, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

City Island Av, e s, 45 ft s of Sutherland St, for an open-air theatre, 40x68; Douglas Rapwell, 173 Horton St, City Island, owner; George P. Charmakis, 1,030 Simpson St, architect and lessee; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

First St, n e corner 2d Av, to a six-story stores and assembly hall; N. Kaus, 30 1st St, owner; O. Reissmann, 147 4th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

25th St, 242 to 246 East, and 2d Av, 429 and 431, to five three-story dwellings; J. B. Green, 324 East 23d St, owner; J. M. Felson, 1,138 Broadway, architect; cost, $9,500.

St. Ann's Av, n e corner 159th St, to a one and a two story brick garage, 99.8x59; A. Hupfel's Sons, 942 St. Ann's Av, owners; Michael J. Garvin, 3,307 3d Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Grand Boulevard, w s, 89.91 ft s of 181st St, to a two-story brick garage, 50x90; Henry Birch, 2,431 Grand Boulevard, owner; Paul C. Hunter, 101 9th Av, architect; cost, $7,000.

LOST $539,000 IN 2 YEARS.

Edward B. Boynton Testifies in American Real Estate Inquiry.

The inquiry into the affairs of the American Real Estate Company, which went into the hands of a receiver on April 19, was continued yesterday before George C. Holt, sitting as Special Master in Bankruptcy, in the United States District Court, on the twelfth floor of the Woolworth Building. Edward B. Boynton was the witness at the hearing. He was questioned by George W. Wickersham, representing Walter C. Noyes and Alfred E. Marling, the receivers. Mr. Boynton said that he became second Vice President of the company in 1906, and, becoming President in 1908, he reorganized the concern.

"For five years," he testified, "the reorganized company was in its formative state and we kept salaries down, but it was understood and agreed that salaries were to be raised when results of our efforts warranted it. In the Summer of 1913 a committee of the Board of Directors considered the salary question and in January of the following year the stockholders voted the increase recommended by them."

Mr. Boynton testified that his salary was $20,000, the Vice President's salary $18,000, the Secretary's $18,000, the Treasurer's $18,000, and the assistant Treasurer's $14,000. The witness said the aggregate increase voted by the stockholders was $200,000.

"Why were the salaries increased?" asked Mr. Wickersham.

"Because of long service and value to the company," replied the witness.

Mr. Boynton testified that the company had operated at a profit until 1911, in 1912 and 1913 small losses resulted. In 1914 the net loss was $240,000, and in 1915 the net loss was $300,000. The greater part of the 1915 loss resulted from the sale of the Harriman Bank Building, 5th Fifth Avenue, which was the headquarters of the American Real Estate Company. The building was purchased in 1909 or 1910, the witness testified, for $1,075,000. In 1915 it was sold for $1,825,000, with selling expenses upward of $20,000, and it had been carried on the books of the concern as worth $2,150,000.

The company lost $247,000 in 1914, witness testified, through auction sales of vacant land in the Bronx, a slump in realty coming between the time the sale was contracted for and the date of the sale.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday afternoon, June 26, at 2 o'clock.

NEW PLAYGROUND OPENED.

Children of "Wall Street's Back Yard" Have Place to Romp.

A playground was opened yesterday for the children of the tenement district known as "Wall Street's back yard," and having as its backbone the lower end of Washington Street. The B. T. Babbitt estate offered the use of a vacant lot at 64 to 74 Washington Street and Chairman Straus, of the Public Service Commission, gave the sand with which to level the ground.

The Bowling Green Neighborhood Association and the Parks and Playgrounds Association equipped the playground with swings, seesaws and gymnasium apparatus. Many who will use it are the children of porters and cleaners of the skyscrapers of the financial district. It is the first time they have had any other place than the streets to play in.

Magnus Gross, Principal of Public School 20, formally opened the Bowling Green Community Playground, as it is called. Tenement House Commissioner Murphy, Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston and Park Commissioner Ward made addresses. George Gordon Battle, as President of the Parks and Playgrounds Association, presented the playground to the children. Acceptance for them was made by Jacob Rothstein.

PLEA FOR AUTO SAFETY FIRST

Gen. Wingate Asks Brooklyn Car Owners to Be More Careful.

General George W. Wingate, President of the Brooklyn Institute for Safety, issued a letter to automobile owners in Brooklyn yesterday in which he pointed out that automobile accidents in Brooklyn were increasing as against decreases in other classes of street accidents and in which he made an appeal to the 10,000 Brooklyn owners of automobiles, including commercial cars, to make greater effort this Summer "to see that these vehicles are operated safely whether by yourself or an employe."

General Wingate based his letter on the statement that whereas the total accidents to children in the streets of Brooklyn have decreased from 588 in the first four months of 1915 to 415 in the first four months of 1916, the accidents due to automobiles for the same period, had increased to 140, a gain of nine over the corresponding four months in 1915. For the same periods the accidents due to commercial motor vehicles have decreased from 43 to 39.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Probably fair Fri. and Sat.; light, variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy, with probably thunder showers Fri. and Sat.; moderate s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Probably thunder showers Fri. and Sat.

Ohio and Ind.—Probably thunder showers Fri. and Sat.; warmer; fresh s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Showers and probably thunderstorms Fri. and Sat.; fresh, possibly strong, s. winds, with squalls.

Upper Mich.—Showers and probably thunderstorms Fri. and Sat.; fresh and possibly strong s. winds, with squalls.

La.—Probably fair Fri. and Sat.

Ark.—Fair Fri., Sat. probably thunder showers; somewhat lower temperatures.

Okla. and W. Tex.—Probably fair Fri. and Sat.; somewhat lower temperatures.

E. Tex.—Probably fair Fri. and Sat.; cooler in n. w. Sat.

Ill.—Unsettled Fri. and Sat., with probably thunder showers; warmer Fri.; cooler Sat.

Mo.—Showers and thunderstorms Fri., with cooler in w. and warmer in e. Sat. probably fair and cooler.

Wis.—Showers and probably thunderstorms Fri.; warmer in e. Sat. unsettled; possibly showers.

Minn.—Rain Fri. Sat. fair and warmer.

Iowa—Showers and probably thunderstorms Fri.; cooler in w. Sat. fair.

N. Dak.—Showers Fri. Sat. cloudy and warmer.

S. Dak.—Unsettled Fri., with showers in e. Sat. cloudy and warmer.

Neb.—Fair Fri. and Sat., except showers in e. Fri.; cooler in extreme e. Fri.; warmer in w. Sat.

Kan.—Cloudy and cooler Fri.; possibly thunderstorms in e. Sat. fair.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Sentiment in the wheat market was two-sided, but, while some operators appeared to feel quite confident that values will eventually work to a much lower level as a result of very heavy stocks of old wheat and the prospects of increased pressure of hedging operations against new crop, and other traders believe that the recent decline had fully discounted the bearish factors in the situation, and that prices should work higher, neither side was inclined to be aggressive, and trading during the day was comparatively quiet and price changes were narrow, in the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.19½; No. 2 hard, $1.13½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.22½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.24½, all f. o. b. New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.03½	1.02¾	1.02¾	1.03¼	1.03¼
Sept.	1.06	1.05¼	1.05¾	1.06¼	1.06¼
Dec.	1.08¾	1.08	1.08¾	1.08¼	1.04¼

CORN.

The corn market was firm early, and prices worked up ¼ to ⅜c from the previous close on scattered buying, prompted by further complaints of cold weather in the northern sections of the belt. There was increased selling on the advance, however, and prices eased off, and at the close were ⅛ to ⅛c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 80½c, c. i. f., New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	73¾	73¼	73¼	73¾	74¼
Sept.	73½	73¼	73¼	73¾	72
Dec.	64¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	64¼

OATS.

The oats market was quiet, but prices were very steadily held, with little pressure to sell owing to firmness in the cash position, and at the close values were net unchanged to ⅛c higher. The local cash market was firm, standard quoted at 46½c, No. 3 white, 45½ to 46c; No. 4 white, 44½ to 45c; fancy clipped white, 46¼ to 48c; ordinary clipped white, 45 to 47c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	40¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	44
September	40¼	39¼	39¼	39¾	38
December	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	..

PROVISIONS.

The provision market showed a slightly easier tone owing to profit taking. There were rumors of an improved export demand, and hog markets were higher, but this failed to hold prices, and there was considerable selling on the theory that the recent advance in hogs would bring out larger receipts. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000; estimated for Friday, 22,000; Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 7,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	13.12	13.07	13.07	13.17	9.37
Sept	13.30	13.20	13.20	13.35	9.65
Ribs—					
July	13.65	13.57	13.60	13.67	10.82
Sept.	13.75	13.65	13.67	13.77	10.62
Pork—					
July	24.62	24.50	24.50	24.65	16.75
Sept.	24.17	23.87	24.00	24.15	17.15

COTTONSEED OIL.

Following the decline in lard, cottonseed oil was lower yesterday, closing with a net loss of 6@11 points. Sales for the day in the futures market were 9,300 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.90@11.00	11.00
June	..	..	10.90@11.10	11.00
July	11.00	10.94	10.95@10.96	11.01
August	10.94	10.88	10.87@10.88	10.98
September	10.90	10.85	10.86@10.87	10.97
October	9.95	9.88	9.89@ 9.90	9.99
November	9.01	8.97	8.99@ 8.98	9.07
December	8.86	8.84	8.84@ 8.86	8.93
January	..	..	8.84@ 8.86	8.94

COFFEE.

The expectation of gradually easing Brazilian markets with the increase in new crop receipts was reflected in some further scattering liquidation and further declines in the coffee market here yesterday. Prices made new low ground for the movement, with December contracts declining to 8.17c, or 9 points under Wednesday's closing figures and about 37 points below the best point reached on the bulge of Monday. Offerings seemed to become rather less active around this level, and there were slight rallies during the afternoon on covering, with the close steady at a net loss of 3@7 points. Sales were reported of 36,500 bags. The local spot market continued quiet and prices were more or less nominal on the basis of 10¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	7.87@7.89	7.93
July	7.87	7.87	7.86@7.91	7.95
August	..	..	7.90@7.98	8.03
September	8.10	8.05	8.06@8.08	8.13
October	..	..	8.11@8.13	8.17
November	..	..	8.14@8.18	8.21
December	8.24	8.17	8.21@8.23	8.26
January	..	..	8.26@8.28	8.30
February	..	..	8.31@8.33	8.35
March	8.37	8.32	8.33@8.37	8.39
April	..	..	8.41@8.43	8.44
May	8.46	8.45	8.46@8.47	8.49

SUGAR.

After opening quiet and weak, 3@11 points lower, trading in futures became a little more active on covering and support from Cuban interests, due to a steadier condition reported in the spot market, and the close was

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Pell House at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street Sold for Apartment—New York Central Road Buys Moore Estate Parcels—A $2,500,000 Apartment for Entire Block.

Fifth Avenue furnished the feature in the realty market yesterday in the sale to a builder for apartment house improvement of the Pell house at the southeast corner of Seventy-fourth Street. The property, covering a large plot, 60.2 on the avenue by 125.2 on Seventy-fourth Street, has been sold by the Rev. Alfred Duane Pell, who has occupied the large house there since he purchased it from the Pickard estate in 1882. It has been held at $750,000, and it is understood that the new owner paid nearly that price.

The buyer is Harry Fischel, who has been an active operator, and is now completing a twelve-story apartment on the westerly block of Park Avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, leased on a long term from the New York Central Railroad.

Mr. Fischel has had plans prepared by the architects, Warren & Wetmore, for erecting on the Fifth Avenue corner just purchased a twelve-story apartment, with one suite of sixteen rooms with baths on a floor, to be ready for occupancy next season. It will be known as 929 Fifth Avenue, and will be the fifth tall house of its kind on the avenue in recent years. The first was the one on the northeast corner of Sixty-third Street. The other three are now nearing completion, being respectively on the northeast corner of Sixty-third Street, the southeast corner of Seventy-second Street, and one between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Streets, adjoining the Henry Phipps residence on the Eighty-seventh Street corner.

Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the sale of the Pell house. The entire investment when the building is completed will approximate $1,500,000.

Moore Estate Sells to Railroad.

Four old buildings in the lower Chelsea section belonging to the Moore estate were transferred yesterday by the heirs to the New York State Realty & Terminal Company, the holding company of the New York Central Railroad, which has been acquiring considerable property there for its terminal improvements. Mary M. Sherman, one of the Moore estate heirs, conveyed the three parcels at 504 and 506 West Twentieth Street for a consideration of $46,000, and at 506 West Twenty-fourth Street for $19,000, the latter subject to a twenty-one year lease with the tenants' rights to the building. The fourth parcel, at 504 West Twentieth Street, was conveyed by Kate E. Moore, with similar leasehold rights.

$2,500,000 Park Avenue Apartment.

Plans were filed yesterday for a thirteen-story apartment hotel with stores to cover the block bounded by Park and Madison Avenues, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, 400 on the streets by 200.8 on each avenue. This is the property which was reported as having been leased a short time ago by the Vanderbilt Avenue Realty Corporation, of which Dr. Charles V. Paterno is President. At that time it was stated that the plot only embraced the block from Park Avenue west to the proposed Vanderbilt Avenue extension which was to bisect the blocks north of Forty-fifth Street, and it was also announced that, owing to the high cost of building materials, Dr. Paterno had decided to postpone the operation for a time. Warren & Wetmore are the architects. In the interior of the proposed improvement will be a large central court.

Deal On East Eighty-third Street.

The two-story stable at 108 East Eighty-third Street has been sold by Florence & Bronson to an investor.

The structure which has been held by the family since 1889 occupies a plot 25 by 102.2, adjoining the southeast corner of Park Avenue.

Builder Buys Heights Plot.

Frederick M. Delano has purchased from E. L. Davis a plot 45 by 86.7 adjoining the northeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 169th Street.

The buyer contemplates improving the plot with an apartment house. William M. Archibald, in conjunction with Goodale, Perry & Dwight, negotiated the sale.

Private Dwelling Buyers.

Anna T. Kelly sold to an investor 125 West Ninety-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 17 by 100.8. W. J. Huston and James Kyle & Sons negotiated the sale.

Big Garage For Hudson Motor Car Co.

The Hudson Motor Car Company has acquired title to the vacant property at 310 to 326 West Sixty-eighth Street, for which William Bradley, the owner, planned a garage. The property contains about eighteen lots, fronting 238 feet on the north side of Sixty-eighth Street, 203 feet along the railroad's right of way and 171 feet along Sixty-ninth Street.

The property is taken by the Hudson company subject to two mortgages aggregating $245,000. Of this amount Mr. Bradley takes back as a purchase money loan $186,500. The garage will cover the Sixty-eighth Street side of the property and will be three stories high. It will cost $100,000 to build, according to E. H. Jones, architect.

Meehan Buyer in East Eighty-second Street.

James F. Meehan, the well-known Bronx operator, is the owner of the property at 115 and 117 East Eighty-second Street, for which plans were filed on the preceding day in the ownership name of the 115 East Eighty-second Street Corporation, for a $200,000 apartment house. The plot is 75 by 102.2 and was purchased for the Hermitage Company, Albert H. Atterbury, President.

Recent Buyers.

Sidney H. Sonn is the buyer of the dwelling 312 West Seventy-sixth Street, sold by L. J. Phillips & Co. for the Dietz estate.

E. L. Davis is the buyer of 462 West Twenty-third Street.

Peter McCormack is the buyer of 119 West Fifty-first Street, sold recently by the estate of Lillian S. Gillespie.

Abram Bruen is the purchaser of 128 West 131st Street.

The Gramont Holding Company, Thomas J. McLaughlin, President, is the buyer of 216 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Bronx Sales.

A builder has purchased through McLennon Brothers a plot, 76 by 66 by irregular, on the southeast corner of Walton Avenue and 172d Street.

The Reville-Siesel Company, Patrick J. Reville, President, sold 1,451 and 1,457 Wilkins Avenue, two five-story apartment houses, on a plot 100 by 85.8 by irregular, between Boston Road and 170th Street.

Joseph P. Day has sold the plot, 25 by 130 and irregular, on Fordham Road, 50 feet west of Belmont Avenue, to Scala's Private Night Patrol. The southerly lot was sold for the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company and the adjoining lot for Mrs. Fanny Veith. The site will be improved with a garage.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward of Queens the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot, 60 by 100 feet, on Park Boulevard, to Arthur J. Corning; a plot, 40 by 100 feet, on President Avenue, to Anna Schumacher, and at Central Park, L. I., a plot, 60 by 100 feet, on Eleventh Street, to John L. Casano.

Baker Crowell, Inc., have sold thirty-three acres of the Mary R. Spence estate facing Long Island Sound, at Wading River, to Norris N. Mason, President of the Mason Motor Car Company of Manhattan.

The Hudson Realty Company has sold to Benjamin Lowenstein a plot of over two acres in the Park section of Woodmere, on the southwest corner of Channel Road and South End Drive. E. A. Kavanagh of Cedarhurst was the broker.

Greenwich, Conn., Estates Sold.

A. Foster Higgins has sold his sixteen acre estate at Greenwich, Conn., to a syndicate of New York and Greenwich men for prospective development. The consideration is said to have been $100,000. The property is in one of the choice sections of the town.

Charles Field Griffen & Co. sold the country estate seat of Mrs. Elizabeth Wood Taber, on Mead's Point, Greenwich, to a purchaser who contemplates extensive improvements to the dwelling and other buildings on the property.

To Begin Work On New Times Square Skyscraper.

The Bush Terminal Company announced yesterday that it would begin the demolition of the old buildings at 130 and 132 West Forty-second Street in a month or six weeks preparatory to erecting a twenty-five story commercial building on the site. The property was purchased last April from John Hoge of Zanesville, Ohio. Plans for the new structure were filed last month.

Realty Notes.

Charles F. Noyes Company has arranged a first mortgage loan of $20,000 at 5 per cent. for five years with a savings bank on the property located at 309 West Sixtieth Street.

J. Frederic Arundell of Brooklyn took title yesterday to the place at Riverdale belonging to the Arthur C. Sheridan home at Riverdale, sold on June 15, through Herbert A. Sherman.

The plot of 10¼ acres with dwellings on King Street, New Castle, N. Y., will be sold at auction by Bryan L. Kennelly on June 27. It was erronously reported as having been withdrawn from sale on the preceding day.

RESULTS AT AUCTION

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison Av, 778 and 780, w s, 60.5 ft n of 66th St, 40x80; three-story apartment house; adjourned to June 29.

86th St, 202 West, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 19x102.2; four-story dwelling; W. P. Fogarty against M. A. Stange et al.; Frayer & A., attorneys; partition; to Charles R. Brady for $35,000.

By Henry Brady.

Undivided one-third part of tract bounded by east lines of Dyckman St and Speedway, centre line of 10th Av and Sherman Creek; G. C. Smith against F. W. Seybel et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due on judgment, $22,770.43; taxes, &c., $5,906.60; prior mtg $45,000; to the plaintiff for $43,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

202d St, s s, 343.4 ft e of Marion Av, 44.7x100; also

202d St, s s, 848 ft e of Marion Av, 25x100; also

202d St, s s, 673 ft e of Marion Av, 50x100; A. C. Warner against A. C. Hyland et al.; I. N. Williams, attorney; partition; to the plaintiff for $11,350.

Beach St, 860, s s, 328 ft e of Avenue St. John, 54.2x125, five-story flat; Samuel Blumner against American Land Credit Corporation et al.; A. W. Levy, attorney; due on judgment, $6,364.24; taxes, &c., $1,400; prior mtg $40,000; to the plaintiff for $44,000.

208th St, e s, 256.3 ft n of Steuben Av, 26x82.9x irregular; Hy. Hahnenfeld and another against Ida Hillman and another; Effers & A., attorneys; due on judgment, $3,041.07; taxes, &c., $110; to the plaintiff for $1,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

Ogden Av, n w corner of 161st St, 75x95, five-story flat; Germania Life Insurance Co. against Egan & Hallecy Construction Co. et al.; Dulon & R., attorneys; due on judgment, $73,268.28; taxes, &c., $3,737.25; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

By James J. Donovan.

143d St, 356 East, s s, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; three-story frame house; S. L. Baker against Teresa Tenore et al.; Richard Kelly, attorney; due on judgment, $6,583; taxes, &c., $374.15; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

By M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.

Hunt Av, 1,902, e s, 222.1 ft s of Bronxdale Av, 24.10x100; Herman Lange against H. F. Kitchen and another; Elfers & A., attorneys; due on judgment, $694.14; taxes, &c., $115; prior mtg $5,500; to the plaintiff for $4,500.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

88TH ST, 2 West; Henry R. Worthington against Louis Stern, owner; Adjustment Realty Co., contractor.....$93.86

Bronx.

WEBSTER AV, 2,242; Von Dietsch Painting and Decorating Co., Inc., against McEvoy & Koester Building Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$325

187TH ST, 768 East; Raffaele Dellacava against Albert Hahr and Annie N. Chardavoyne, owners and contractors.....$75

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE B, 85; Samuel Abramowitz against Max Fromkin et al., May 2, 1916, (by bond).....$210

PIER NEW 38 NORTH RIVER, foot of King St; Communipaw Steel Co. against Mallory Steamship Co. et al., June 9, 1916, (by bond).....$6,842

Bronx.

INDEPENDENCE AV, w s, 171.5 ft n of 256th St, 456.2x1,111.2; Saverio Feraca against Monastery of the Visitation et al., Dec. 2, 1915.....$180

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 16th St, 92x94; Avenue A, se corner of 11th St, 92x94; and 3d Av, n e corner of 96th St, 51.11x100; Rosie Gold against Annie Lipman et al., partition; attorney, W. P. Korkus.

BROADWAY, 648; Union Dime Savings Bank against Claire J. Forshaw et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Butcher, Tanner & Foster.

GOERCK ST, w s, 75 ft n of Broome St, 50x100; 132d St, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 50x100; 124th St, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 48.8x99.11; 126th St, s s, 108.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 46.6x99.11; 120th St, s s, 244.9 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 46.6x99.11; 78th St, s s, 174 ft e of 2d Av, 38.6x102.2; 9th St, s s, 162.6 ft e of 1st Av, 37.6x87.1; Max Gold against Max Lipman et al, partition suit; attorney, E. P. Korkus.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY JUNE 22.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, w s, 175 ft n of Bayard St, runs w 10.0x26x s 12.0x w 80 to e s of Elizabeth St x n 37.0x e 200 to Bowery x s 75 to beginning, Thalia Theatre, Conrad Weber et al., executors of William Kramer, to William Kramer's Sons Realty Co., 50 Howery, June 21; attorneys, Ellison & E., 165 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, w s, 302.3 ft n of 122d St, 126.1x91.7 to centre line of old Bloomingdale Road x126.11x78.11; Emma A. Mayhew to No. 4 West 5ith Street Co., 30 Pine St, mtg $20,000, all liens, June 21; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

HOUSTON ST, n e corner of Greene St, 20x83; John Aitken, executor, to Empire State Holding Corporation, 140 Broadway, all liens, June 5; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$100

INTERIOR GORE, begins at centre line of block between 40th and 41st Sts and 100 ft w of 3d Av, runs s 33.11x n w — to centre line of block x e — to beginning; Marie C. Graham to Samuel M. Cohen, 275 Manhattan Av, a. t., quitclaim, June 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$37.50

LEWIS ST, 185 and 187, n w corner of 5th St, 48.9x113.10x irregular; Morris Evans, Caldwell, N. J., to Central Trust Co. of New York, 54 Wall St, mtg $70,000, all liens, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 60th St, 100.5x122; Samuel J. Bloomingdale et al. to Arcade Realty Co., 155 East 59th St, b. and s., June 2; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$100

MAIDEN LANE, bounded n e by Maiden Lane, n w by land of John Manly, s w by Garett Debow, s e by Hy. Allen, 17x35.6x 15.5x31, s s; Ernest Berger to Louis W. Levy, 700 West End Av, all liens, May 29; attorney, Jacob A. Wolf, 160 Broadway..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Louis W. Levy to Mercantile Holding Co., 160 Broadway, mtg $51,300, all liens, June 1; attorney, same..$1

WILLETT ST, 52 e s, 100 ft n of Delancey St., 16.8x100, with a. t. to strip 10 ft wide in rear and also another 10 ft strip or right of way to Sheriff St. foreclosure May 22; Andrew R. Shiland, referee, to Samuel D. Sutton, 135 West 103d St; attorney, George W. Glaze, 74 Broadway.....$10,000

WOOSTER ST, 91, w s, 137.11 ft n of Canal St, 21.4x100; Samuel P. Savage, Elizabeth, N. J., to Stewart Slosson, on Todt Hill, at Dongan Hills, Borough of Richmond, and Alice and Margaret Slosson, 140 West 55th St, b. and s., May 18, 1914; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Stewart Slosson et al. to William M. Barrett, 272 West 86th St, as President of Adams Express Co., b. and s., June 1, 1916; attorney, same.....$100

1ST ST, 64, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, runs n 131.9x w 50.5x s 38.2x e 25.1x s 100x e 24.11 to beginning, foreclosure June 12; Hyacinthe Ringrose, referee, to Joseph Veska, Riverside Drive, June 22; attorney, Max Altmayer, 290 Broadway.....$50,000

7TH AV, n w corner of 40th St, 99.11x100; Jos. Kaufmann et al. executors, &c, Abr. Kaufmann, to Geo. W. Jacoby, 44 Wall St, 1st ½ part, 1st mtg $150,000, Jan. 21; attorneys, Appell & Taylor, 51 Chambers St.....$1

20TH ST, 504 West, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 25x81.11; 20th St, 506 West, s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x91.11; Mary M. Sherman to New York State Realty and Terminal Company, 70 East 45th St., May 12; attorney, New York Title Insurance Company, 135 Broadway.....$46,000

24TH ST, 506 West, s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9, the land subject to 21 years l. s. and tenants rights to building; Mary M. Sherman to New York State Realty and Terminal Company, 70 East 45th St, all liens, May 12; attorney, New York Title Insurance Company, 135 Broadway..$19,000

24TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9, the land subject to 21 years l. s. and tenants rights to building; Katherine E. Moore to New York State Realty and Terminal Company, 70 East 45th St, all liens, May 29; attorney, same.....$100

26TH ST, 343 to 347 West, s s, 235.7 ft e of 9th Av, 62.11x98.9; Thomas L. and Elizabeth R. Hamilton to Charlotte M. Hamilton, Nyack, N. Y., all title, Jan. 23, 1915; attorneys, Hedges, E. & F., 165 Broadway.....$7,000

45TH ST, 524 West, s s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.4; Adam Urbach to John D. Watson, 630 West 172d St, ½ part, all liens, June 21; attorney, Wilson M. Powell, 7 Wall St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Wohlfarth Realty Co. to same, ½ part, a. t., b. and s., June 21; same attorney.....$1

45TH ST, 524 West, s s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.4; John D. Watson to Robert Johnson, 204 East 58th St, one-half part, mtg $11,250, June 22; attorney, W. M. Powell, 7 Wall St.....$1

60TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 22x100.5; Maurice J. Kraus to Arcade Realty Co., 155 East 59th St, b. and s.; correction deed, June 19; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$100

114TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Morris and Louise Lustig et al. to Louise Lustig, 535 Kelly St, Bronx, quitclaim, all liens, June 21; attorney, Louis J. Schwartz, 320 Broadway.....$100

122D ST, 273 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.11; Josephine L. Wilmerding to Eva A. Monbach, 337 Convent Av, quitclaim, June 21; attorney, Geo. W. Simpson, 31 Chambers St.....$1

128TH ST, 51 West, n s, 360 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Albert Schorenstein to Sadie Roth, 140 Lenox Av, mtg $20,000, April 28.....$100

Bronx.

INTERVALE AV, e s, 415 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Nicholas H. Pinto, referee, to Nelson Smith, Jr., 151 West 48th St, June 21; attorney, G. Washbourne Smith, 97 Nassau St.....$6,000

LOTS 1 and 2, block 27, map of Pelham Park; Fannie Haskins to Elin Heins, Westbury, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1914; attorney, Elin Heins, Westbury, N. Y.....$1

MARION AV, w s, 100 ft n of 197th St, 25x100; Julius Franke to Minna Franke, his wife, 152 West 123d St, June 20; attorney, H. C. Kudlich, 238 Broadway..Gift

PLOT begins 75 ft e of Clay Av, 532.4 ft n of 169th St, 18x128; Eden Securities Corporation to Weiler Co., 51 Chambers St, mtg $5,000, June 21; attorney, Powell & S., 51 Chambers St.....$1

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Home St, 17.7x100x17.2112; Meyer Vesell et al. to M. & V. Construction Co., 31 East 31st St, June 21; attorney, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway.....$1

PROSPECT AV, 2,856, e s, 18.9x93.4; John J. Leonard to Beatrice S. B. Ziegel, 4 West 80th St, June 20; attorney, S. Wechsler, 233 Broadway.....$1

VALENTINE AV, 2,932, e s, 20x100; Isaac F. Cohen, referee, to Cornelia Hoyt, 381 East 156th St, June 15; attorney, Hildreth & P., 3d Av and 148th St.....$8,500

135TH ST, 446 East, s s, 16x100; William Hoppman to Mary Cerchas, 2,423 7th Av, mtg $5,000, June 20; attorney, Max Silverstein, 300 Broadway.....$1

166TH ST, 445 East, n s, 62x90; W. Tree Realty Co. to Esther Realty Co., Inc., 700 Riverside Drive, Dec. 17, 1915; attorney, H. H. Davies, 51 Chambers St.....$100

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

1ST ST, 64 East, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, runs n 131.9x n w 50.5x s 38.2x e 25x s 100 to street x e 24.11 to beginning, June 22; Joseph Yeska to Frederick W. Senff, Newburg, N. Y., 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, De Witt, L. & De W., 88 Nassau St.$30,000

35TH ST, 248 West, s s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9, June 22; Benaben Realty Corp. to Lawyers' Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,000

45TH ST, 524 West, s s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.4, June 21; John D. Watson to Franklin Savings Bank, 656 8th Av, 3 years; attorney W. M. Powell, Jr., 7 Wall St..$9,500

SAME PROPERTY, June 21; same to Adam Urbach, 345 7th Av, prior mtg $9,500, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$1,750

74TH ST, s s, 72 ft e of Park Av, 18x74, June 21; Louise Berniger to the Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, due and interest as per bond; address, 50 Cedar St.....$10,000

114TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11, June 21; Louise Lustig to Solomon Landau, 46 Avenue C, 3 years, 6 p. c., mtg $14,000; attorney, Louis J. Schwartz, 320 Broadway.....$2,000

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, 1,420, e s, 350 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100; Wolchock Construction Co., Inc., to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, June 15, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,500

FOREST AV, e s, 270.9 ft n of 166th St, 45.9 x142.9; also Tinton Av, w s, 150 ft n of 166th St, 40x127.4; also Tinton Av, w s, 230 ft n of 166th St, 40x127.4; Universal Holding and Leasing Co., Inc., to Solomon B. Rains, 64 Front St, Paterson, N. J., mtgs $111,700, June 15, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph G. Abramson, 30 Church St.....$10,000

MARION AV, e s, 100 ft s of 197th St, 25x 128.3; Henry R. Murray to Libby Brill, 16 Hanford Place, Caldwell, N. J., June 21, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

WALTON AV, s w corner of Clarke Place, 96x52.10x93.9x50.9; also Walton Av, s e corner of Clarke Place, 96x36.11x93.9x30.1, 1-3 right, title, and interest; Nathaniel Huggins to Francis B. Chedsey, Yorktown, N. Y., June 21, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. B. Chedsey, 320 Broadway.....$1,500

180TH ST, 440 East, s s, 16x100; Mary Cherchad to William Hoppman, 573 Garfield Av, Jersey City, N. J., June 20, due as per bond; attorney, Max Silverstein, 300 Broadway.....$750

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AUDUBON AV, 404-412, all; Audubon Amsterdam Co. to Carl Sohn, 503 West 177th St, 3 years, from Oct. 1, 1915; address 503 West 177th St.....$17,500

187TH AV, 1,290, street floor and basement; Ludwig Weinberger to Louis Piacentone & Co., 1,290 1st Av, et al., 5 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, F. J. Greco, 350 Broadway.....$696-$720

181ST AV, s e corner of 115th St, street and front basement; Mary E. and Jennie O'Brien to Gretano de Marsico, 2,236 1st Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, L. W. Osterweis, 290 5th Av.....$1,000 to $1,200

2D AV, 1,491 and 1,498, all; also 73th St, 270 and 272 East, all; Louis Jacobs to Morris Gluck, 1,623 Avenue A, 3 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, Harry Perlmutter, 335 East 81st St.....$3,500

6TH AV, 991, all; Herman Susens and another, trustees of will of Fred. K. Heimsoth to Frederick Uhlemann, 100 West 5th St, 5 years, from July 1, 1916; attorneys, Fitch & Grant, 32 Nassau St..$5,000 & $7,000

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 163, n w corner of 135th St, corner store; Kate J. Flohr to Louis Herzlich, 139 Stockton St, Brooklyn, 27 months, from June 1, 1916; attorney, Louis Herzlich, 163 Southern Boulevard.....$396 & $420

146TH ST, 388 East, all; also 146th St, 366 East, part of basement; Builders' Hoist & Machine Co. to William B. Guettler, 393 East 146th St, 3 years, from May 1, 1916; attorney, Edward H. Dolger, 1,033 Prospect Av.....$1,200 to $1,500

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

67TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 150x100.5; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans 1 West 67th St., Inc., to erect a fourteen-story studio apartment.....$650,000

Bronx.

DECATUR AV, w s, 145.8 ft n of 194th St, 152.9x250.6; Lawyers Mortgage Co. loans Benenson Realty Co., to erect five story apartments.....$180,000

REAL ESTATE.

Gentleman's Country Place.

11 Acres, Large House, Stable, Fine Views,

FOR SALE

at great sacrifice. Fifty miles out, Erie, one mile to station. Electric light, steam heat, private water supply, all in good order. Will exchange.

HOWELL, Salisbury, Conn.

Bear Rock Fall

A Broken Cascade in the Berkshires, 300 feet high.

FOR SALE

by executors to close estate. Valuable buildings, on State Road 2½ miles to station; 260 acres. Suitable for country place, game preserve, cottage colony or farm.

HOWELL, Salisbury, Conn.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES MAPLETON PARK

24 minutes from Park Row on subway now running; 5 cent fare; brick and stone construction.

Prices $4,000 to $7,000

$500 to $750 cash; balance to suit purchaser. OPEN FOR INSPECTION TO-DAY.

Alco Building Co.

OPPOSITE 22D AVENUE STATION.

Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (in Municipal Building) to 22d Av., Brooklyn. Tele., Bath Beach 1118.

$5,800

CRAFTSMAN HOMES on beautiful parked street only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station Sea Beach Subway. Open fireplace, electric lights, etc. Wonderful decorations. Also a large

HOLLOW TILE GARAGE

Positively the most artistic homes ever offered at the price. Handsome booklet upon request. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

SEND FOR PHOTOS

today of old English dwellings, block from Kings Highway Station of wonderful new 4th Ave. Sea Beach Subway. Price $5,000, only 10% cash; balance like rent. OTTO SINGER, 262 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

BUILDING LOANS PERMANENT LOANS OR BOTH COMBINED

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO., 128 Broadway, Corner Cedar.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

610 WEST 116TH ST.

2-3-5-room apartments,

Furnished and unfurnished, high-class house. Managed by owner on premises; references required. Thompson, Morningside 3040.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MATIS HARRIS, Bankrupt. — Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, June 28, 1916, by order of the Court, 10:30 A. M., at 102 Eldridge Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of cotton and woolen piece goods, fixtures, etc.

WALTER L. BRYANT, Receiver.

JOSEPH KRINSKY, Attorney for Receiver, 820 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,325.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM SLAVIN, SOL SLAVIN & PHILIP NADELBERG, individually and as copartners composing the firm of SLAVIN BROS. and AETNA WAIST MFG. CO. & the firm of SLAVIN BROS. & AETNA WAIST MFG. CO., Bankrupts.

Creditors of said (same as above) are hereby given notice that on June 14th, 1916, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, July 6th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The Bankrupts propose to offer terms of composition to their creditors of 33 1-3%, payable 25% cash and 8 1-3% in two notes, to be paid within ten days after confirmation of composition.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 21,262.

Notice is given that HENRY G. GRISSLER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 28, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

A Live Renting Man

is wanted by one of the active real estate offices. State experience or qualification for this work. Address Leasing, Box 64 Times, Downtown.

Bargain

$2,000

Easy Terms

Balance $4,000 Can Remain on First Mortgage.

BUYS THIS

Picturesque Moorish Home

Near Large, Beautiful Lake.

Grounds 100 by 150 Feet.

A most alluring real country home near city. High in the healthy hills, with charming walk and drives in every direction. Few minutes to country club and golf course; ideal water sports. House has 7 rooms, tile baths; all modern conveniences; hot and cold water; steam heat; hardwood trim; parquet floors, etc. Will gladly send photos on request.

ATTORNEY, Box G 347 Times Downtown.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station,

15 Minutes from Herald Sq.

Via Penn., L. I. Electric Express Service.

MANY NEW HOUSES

JUST COMPLETED.

Prices $9,000 to $22,500. On Convenient Terms. Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 10:30, 11:05 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 12:30, 12:32 (1:14 Saturday only), 1:32, 2:06 (2:45 Saturday only), 3:00, 3:45, 4:08, 4:25, 5:00, 5:12, 5:53 P. M., etc. SUNDAY—8:25, 9:05, 10:00, 10:40, 11:17, 11:36 A. M.; 12:25, 1:06, 1:56, 2:17, 3:05, 3:40, 4:06, 4:45, 5:23 P. M., etc. Return at frequent intervals.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A MANSION IN NEW YORK CITY

at University Ave. and 176th St. Spacious grounds. Exceptionally desirable location.

MANHATTAN LEASING COMPANY

149 Church St.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A REAL BARGAIN.

Northwest cor. Boston Road & DeReimer Av. 8 full lots; 2 blocks from Baychester Av. Station (N. Y., Westchester & Boston Rapid Transit Line.) Only $5,800; part cash.

REID & LOWERY Tel. 30 Cliffside, PALISADE, N. J.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE

of 9 rooms and bath, near Long Island Sound large open fireplace; sleeping porch; tiled bathroom; sewer, water, gas, electricity; 30 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; shorefront privileges; deep water anchorage, etc.; $1,000 cash, balance can be arranged. B. Stephenson, 248 West 34th St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

More Than a Bargain!

All-Year-Round Home ON THE SOUND

Best Section of Westchester County.

$1,000 Down, Balance Easy Terms.

40 minutes from Grand Central, 19 miles by motor. New house, four large master bedrooms, two baths, large living room with open fireplace, dining room and kitchen, butler's pantry, maid's room and bath. Large size plot. Price $10,500.

SHORE ACRES, Room 302, 51-A East 42nd St., N. Y. Tel. 2326 Murray Hill.

UNUSUAL RENTAL OPPORTUNITY

Stone and stucco residence, hillside location, finest section, near Mt. Vernon Station, 12 large and beautiful grounds; 4 large master's bedrooms, 3 baths, hot water heat, garage. A unique place, owner will decorate to suit. Immediate possession. Price $11,500.

Anderson Realty Co., Near New Haven Sta., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

For Rent, 3 New Houses.

8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
10 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS
11 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS

Every modern improvement; fine, high location; 10 minutes to station. Houses open for inspection Sundays.

William E. Morrell, Inc.

Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

FOR RENT FURNISHED.

Modern house; 14 rooms, 3 baths; all improvements; garage; shrubbery and shade. Fine location. Open Sunday.

William E. Morrell, Inc.

Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS

FURNISHED for the Summer—UNFURNISHED by the year; 6 rooms and bath to 12 rooms and 4 baths. Prices from $35.00 to $200 monthly.

BURKE STONE, INC., BRONXVILLE.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IMPROVED WATER FRONT

Gentleman's Farm, beautiful North Shore; 300 acres, half under cultivation; 1,000 feet sandy beach; modern residence with improvements; barn, outbuildings. Large orchard. Near Station.

PRICE $175.00 PER ACRE.

CLARK REALTY CO., 30 E. 42nd St., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND THE BEST SUBURBAN HOMEPLACE.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

VERY LITTLE CASH

Buys This Craftsman House

7 large rooms and tiled bath; large open fireplace in living room; model gas kitchen; steam heat; all city improvements; on beautiful residential street in attractive Northern New Jersey Club Colony; 14 miles out; 7 minutes from express station; 5 minutes from clubhouse and golf course; purchasers must be socially eligible for membership in country club.

Chairman, M. C., P. O. Box 416, N.Y.

Rent THEN Buy!

New 8-room, all-year residence, beautifully located on high elevation overlooking 20 square miles in one of the best residential towns; only 32 minutes out; highly restricted, built-up neighborhood; large-size plot. Big living room, 2 baths, steam heat, open fireplace; artistic A-1 finish; living conditions ideal. Prefer selling outright, but willing to rent to proper party with purchase privilege; rent to apply. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN LAKE HOME

40 minutes by express. New stucco house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch; every modern improvement; beautiful grounds, shade. Price $9,000. Suitable terms. CLARK REALTY CO., 30 E. 42nd St., N. Y.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN.

Farms, Country Homes, &c., for Sale or Rent. Rentals Furnished or Unfurnished. Prices Reasonable.

THADDEUS CRANE, Ridgefield, Conn. Phone 1.

AT WATERTOWN, CONN.

Fine Country Home near Taft School, very desirable location, must be sold. Price reasonable. Address

WILLIAM J. BURTON, Oakland Ave., Waterbury, Conn.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

BRADLEY BEACH, N. J.

NEW, MODERN, 8-ROOM F

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The storm that was central Wednesday night over Colorado now covers the Plains States, and it is advancing slowly eastward. It has been attended by general rains in the north Rocky Mountain region and showers and thunderstorms in the north Plains States and the Mississippi Valley. Widely scattered showers are also reported from the Gulf States, Georgia, and Florida.

A general rise in temperature has taken place over the middle Plains States, the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and the Middle Atlantic States, while unseasonably cool weather prevails over the north Plains States and the northern Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair and become unsettled Saturday in the Atlantic States. In the east Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the region of the Great Lakes the weather will be unsettled, with probably local showers and thunderstorms.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh west, with fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable; fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate, variable; local showers.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday, becoming unsettled Saturday.

New England—Fair Friday and probably Saturday.

Western New York—Increasing cloudiness Friday, probably followed by thunder showers Friday night and Saturday, rising temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	60	52	4 P. M.	64	73
9 A. M.	60	53	6 P. M.	67	71
10 A. M.	60	63	9 P. M.	60	64
12 M.	65	67	11 P. M.	60	61

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62, for the corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 70.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 73 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 52 degrees at 4:35 A. M. Humidity, 61 per cent. at 8 A. M., 39 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.97 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.
3:50—197 Amsterdam Av.; O. J. Gude Co. Slight
11:46—Front 118 Hester St.; Frank Hall. Slight
11:55—307 E. 135 St.; Peter Hecker. None
P. M.
2:55—Front 50 W. 98 St.; Voss Excelsior Co. Slight
4:15—37 W. 96 St.; Walter Frank. Slight
4:45—2,460 7 Av.; Mary Scarnegan. Slight
5:50—1,024 Lexington Av., C. Stewon. Slight
6:05—2,519 B'way; Slawson & Hobbs. Slight
6:25—614 Jackson Av.; Sol. Isendorf. Slight
9:10—328 Riverside St.; Jacob Mandel Co. None
8:55—406 E. 79 St.; Henry Labtador. Slight
9:00—155 W. 66 St.; Georgiana Downey. Slight
9:05—116 E. 114 St.; Jacob Kantor. Slight
9:40—Watson Lane, rear Tremont Av.; (steam shovel,) Rogers & Hagerty Slight
11:00—215 W. 69 St.; J. Walsh. Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The transfer to the active list of the army of Major W. O. Owen, retired, with the rank of Colonel in the M. C., is announced.

The transfer to the active list of Capt. B. M. Dorcy, retired, with rank of Captain of Cavalry, is announced.

Changes in Corps of Engrs.: Capt. A. R. Ehrnbeck is relieved from his present duties and station and is assigned to 2d Regt. of Engrs., effective July 1, and will on that date proceed to join his regiment at Vancouver Barracks; Capt. H. A. Finch is relieved from present duties and station and is assigned to 2d Regt. of Engrs., effective July 1; 1st Lt. J. W. Stewart is relieved from duty at the Engr. School and assigned to the 1st Regt. of Engrs., effective July 1.

The transfer to the active list of the army of Capt. R. C. Williams, retired, with the rank of Lieut. Col. of Infantry is announced.

The transfer to the active list of Capt. H. L. Jackson, retired, with rank of Major of Infantry, is announced.

Maj. W. T. Hannum, Corps of Engrs., is assigned to the 1st Regt. of Engrs., effective July 1.

Major T. L. Smith, retired, is relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Q. M. Gen. of the Army, effective July 1, and will then proceed to his home.

Navy.

Capt. T. Snowden, from command of the Wyoming, home, wait orders.

Lt. Commander H. A. Bronson, the Florida, to command the Denver.

Lts. J. W. Hayward, the Connecticut, to the Dixie as executive officer; H. L. Irwin, the Manetta, to the Illinois as gunnery officer, and E. S. Culp, the St. Louis, to temporary duty, the Maryland.

Jr. Grade Lts. T. Baxter, to Naval Academy; C. F. Pousland, the McDougal, to Flag Lieut. and aid, staff commander, Division 7; J. C. Latham, to New York Naval Hospital, sick; T. A. Symington, to await orders at Catonsville, Md.; H. S. Keep, the Georgia, to the New Jersey; G. L. Dickson, New London Ship and Engine Co., to the K-1; H. A. Ellis, to the Georgia; L. P. Wenzell, the Memphis, to the Tucker; P. W. Northcroft, the Delaware, to the McDougal.

Ens. H. H. Harrison, the San Francisco, to the Dixie; W. M. A. Wynne, the Rhode Island, to the Celtic, and G. D. Hull, the Denver, to the Whipple.

Surgs. F. G. Abaken, to Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill., and C. C. Grieve, Naval Hospital, the Great Lakes, June 26, to the Utah.

Boatswain J. Reilly, to Mare Island Yard.

Chief Carps. R. R. Clark, the Rainbow, to the Maryland, and F. Johnson, the Maryland, to works Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Co.

Medical Dir. S. F. Coues, retired, died at Cambridge, Mass., May 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Aylwin, McDougal, Wadsworth, and the Wainwright, at Newport; Cummings, at Nantucket; Duncan, at Booth Bay Harbor; Fanning and Paulding, at Eastport; Hancock, at Monte Christi; C-2, C-3, C-5, Potomac, and the Severn, at Cristobal; Missouri, Ohio, Peoria, and the Wisconsin, at Guantanamo, and the Winslow, at Rockport.

Sailed—Arethusa and Kanawha, Norfolk for Fort Arthur; Chassin, Newport for Boston; Henley, Philadelphia for Boston; Hopkins, Hull, and the Truxtun, San Diego for La Paz; Mohawk, Norfolk for Indian Head; Nevada, Hampton Roads for Tangier Sound; Orion, Hampton Roads for Newport; Prometheus, and Uncas, Norfolk for Tangier Sound; Ros, Norfolk for Key West, and the Whipple, Mare Island for San Diego.

The Nevada, now at Tangier Sound, has been ordered to Philadelphia, to arrive by June 27.

Coast Guard.

Capt. of Engrs. N. E. Cutchin, Eastern Div., placed on waiting orders.

First Lts. H. Kotzeschmar, of Engrs., to the Comanche; R. E. Wright, of Engrs., to the Onsipee; R. B. Coyle, of Engrs., the Mackinac, to duty as Division Engr., Eastern Div., Boston, and Q. B. Newman, of Engrs., to duty at the department.

Second Lts. K. W. Krafft, to the Mackinac, temporary duty, and R. V. Parker, the Golden Gate, to the Tallapoosa, and sixty days' leave on route.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on October 15, 1915, John D. Schoonmaker and Jacob Rice filed their petition praying limitation of liability as former owners of Barge "C. R. Sheffer" for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about January 6, 1912, from a sinking of said vessel in Newtown Creek, N. Y. That petitioners have stipulated to pay into this court the value of said barge and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $5,984.10. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident or sinking are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Courts and P. O. Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before July 3, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
HYLAND & ZABRISKIE, Proctors for Petitioners.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on March 14, 1916, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the steamtug P. R. R. No. 7 for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about September 15, 1914, from a collision between tug P. R. R. No. 7 and her tow with the motor boat Dorothy; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said tug P. R. R. No. 7 and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $32,000 with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before June 26, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 190 cases, each containing two dozen cans of pork and beans. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 5th, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interests, if any in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated June 13, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
E. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for pathologist. The subjects and weights are: Experience, 3; thesis, 3; practical test, 4. Candidates will not be assembled for the mental test, but will be for the practical test. A qualifying physical examination will be given. Candidates must be twenty-one years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. There is one vacancy in the Charities Department in the Kings County Hospital at $1,100 a year, without maintenance.

United States.

The commission announces for July 18 an examination for ordnance draftsman, for men only, to fill several vacancies with rates of pay from $4 to $5.04 per diem in the Department of Ordnance, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications at any navy yard or other naval establishment of the United States with rates of pay ranging from $3.28 to $7.04 per diem. This examination is held especially to secure eligibles having technical training and experience in the design and construction of ordnance or heavy machinery. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and fitness. For positions paying $3.28 to $4.24 per diem applicants must have had a two years' engineering course in a technical school and at least two years' practical drafting room experience, or have had the equivalent of a complete course of machine design and drawing in a technical school, and not less than one year of practical drafting room experience. For positions paying $4.48 per diem or over applicants must have had the equivalent of a complete course in engineering in a technical school and at least three years' practical drafting room experience, or a full course in machine design and drawing and at least five years of drafting room experience, of which not less than one year must have been spent in design. Age, twenty years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Miss Isabella A. Ennis has been elected secretary of the Retirement Board to succeed Lyman A. Best.

The annual outing of the attendance officers of the Board of Education will be held at College Point on July 1.

The Teachers' Union will hold a meeting this evening at P. S. 27, Forty-second Street, near Third Avenue.

The Board of Education will hold a meeting on next Wednesday afternoon.

The following Hunter alumnae have passed examinations for assistant teachers in high schools: In Biology—Florence V. Mahnken, '13; Elsie R. Viault, '14; Helen P. Langner, '14; Isabel D. Kaplan, '15; Marguerite Watman, '14. In English—Marguerite Wead, '14. In Mathematics—Julia Simpson, '15; Edith F. Bainton, '14; Helen M. Graham, '14; Jessie Schaff, '14; Dorothy E. White, '15; Helen Stiles, '14; Florence Haas, '13. In Physical Training—Isabel Millar, '12. Five of the eight successful women candidates in biology and seven of the eight in mathematics were Hunter alumnae. Miss Mahnken and Miss Simpson headed the lists in biology and mathematics.

Of the 164 young women graduating at Hunter yesterday sixteen, including the valedictorian and three other honor students, expect this Summer to begin work at Columbia in law, in medicine, or in a master's degree. Seven will study at New York University and one at the Hunter College Summer session. Jeannette H. Wasserman and Irene Turk have received Elsa Seringhaus scholarships for biological work at Wood's Hole.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Temporary assignment: Patrol. E. Buchman, 104, to 12 I. D., duty on maps, 30 days, 8 A. M., June 24.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. H. Vogel, 22, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., June 25; T. J. Crowe, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M., June 25; P. F. Quinn, 32, 1 day, 8 A. M., June 24; S. Stalter, 43, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 2.

Suspended, without pay: Patrol. C. W. Kotschau, 28; H. Flood, 150.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED, at the Lorraine, 2 East 45th Street, a very desirable apartment of bedroom and bath; also an apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; southern exposure; half price for Summer months.

Attractive apartments, 2 rooms, bath; handsomely furnished; block from subway; full hotel service, $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates.
Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d.
Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th.

Gramercy Park Neighborhood.—Two small studio apartments, sublet; artistic furnishings; French widows, balcony; service; very cool. $25, $75. Tel. 5487 Stuyvesant. 122 E. 17th St.

Furnished, Summer or year, six rooms, two baths; exclusive; accessible; ideal for Summer; references. 6B, 104 East 40th.

Beautifully furnished bachelor apartment, Madison Av.; very low rent. Phone Plaza 5156.

To sublet, 14 East 60th St., attractive apartment, overlooking Central Park.

Furnished—West Side.

2 & 4-ROOM APARTMENTS.
Completely furnished high-class elevator house; most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

Leaving town; make offer; exquisite home, seven large rooms, three exposures; Oriental rugs, books, imported china, glassware, silver. Phillips, 758 West End Av. (97th.)

Some unusual Summer opportunities; furnished sublet apartments; choice localities. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 72d, Columbus 3974.

115th St., 617 West.—Completely, beautifully furnished apartment, 6 rooms; $50 monthly till October. Peterson. Telephone Vandebilt 1450.

104th, 214 West.—Newly decorated, comfortably furnished 3 rooms; housekeeping; Summer; $35; references; subway, "L." Riverside 4012. Lewenhaupt.

Beautifully furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking Hudson; ideal for Summer; reasonable. Fountain, 314 West 100th. River 7584.

SUBLET.
70th, 2,030 Broadway,) in modern apartment, five rooms, two baths. Johnson, 8-E.

Furnished apartment to sublet for Summer, 7 rooms, 2 baths, facing Drive; references. Apt. 5B, 720 Riverside Drive.

78th, 205 West.—Large parlor and bedroom suite, with kitchenette; southern exposure; high-class house; maid service; $45.

Riverside Drive, 468, (Cor. 119th.—Most beautiful section on Drive; 7 rooms, 2 baths, sublet, completely furnished. Brodrick.

To rent, furnished, July 1 to Sept. 30, two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $40; large, cool rooms. Munson, 131 West 58th St.

Apartment hunting unnecessary; unusual bargains offered. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

230 West 79th, Corner.—Six rooms, 3 baths, sublet for Summer; bargain to right party. Dick. 4837 Schuyler.

Riverside Drive, 250.—Seven rooms, outside; southern exposure; sublet July, August; $100. Berkan.

48th, 10 West.—Handsome studio apartment; private bath; kitchenette; telephone; $50 monthly.

Washington Place, 115.—Business woman will share apartment, $16, $8. Spring 7033.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS, O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A O CATHEDRAL PLAZA, R F 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, D 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, N $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. 'Phone Academy 615. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

THE LANGHAM.
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
Has to Sublet for a Tenant
A TEN-ROOM FURNISHED APARTMENT
Immediate Possession.

Handsome 2-room apartment, southern exposure; electric light. Telephone Columbus 8086.

Unusual opportunity; seven high-class rooms, two baths; $75. 523 West 112th.

Two rooms, bath; cool, 8 windows; electricity, phone, maids service. 52 West 39th.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1456

81st St., 203 West.—Exquisitely furnished four rooms. 4E. Telephone 5520 Schuyler.

Unfurnished—East Side.

MADISON AV., 158, between 32d and 33d Sts., three rooms, kitchen and bath, duplex, roof garden; $1,500; possession at once. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

570 Park Av.,
Corner 63d St., adjoining Colony Club, 6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; $2,000 to $3,500.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

Skylight studio apartment, modern. 32 East 28th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
19 West 54th Street.
Yearly Rentals, $1,200 to $1,500.
Apply on Premises, or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
46 Cedar Street.
Telephone 5700 John.

304-238 West 21st St. — 4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

FOUR ROOMS, ALL OUTSIDE, $30.
SIX ROOMS, CORNER, $45.
368 West 117th St. Facing Morningside Park.
For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

84th St., 13 West.—Seven large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Two or three room, kitchenette, furnished, until Sept. 30; $25; near subway. Write C. Evers, 38 West 32d St.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Boys find good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, thorough help in studies. COUNTRY PARSONAGE, S 95 Times.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES.
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard, 20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE. S. I.

Long Island.

Arverne, N. Y., on ocean, 30 min. from Broadway, (Penna. Station,) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation, $7.50 mo.; mile long ocean boardwalk; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house, (100 guests, young folks, no babies;) luxuriously furnished; bountiful table, dainty cooking; room and board, $10-$20 each. Phone 415 Hammels. The Stafford, 108 Beach 66th St., (Gaston Av.)

Private family offers splendid, commodious accommodations in their beautiful seashore home, directly on ocean; private beach; home cooking; tennis; moderate terms; references. Particulars, address Bayview Villa, foot Bay 10th St., Bath Beach. Phone 3226 Bath Beach.

Nicely furnished rooms, with or without meals, 30 minutes from Penn. Depot, on Sound; use of private bathing beach. Address Y 249 Times Annex.

Amityville; waterfront, few adults accommodated; garage, bathing, fishing. Box 467. Telephone 245.

Westchester County.

A FEW CHILDREN under 10 in the country, within New York City limits; rates very moderate. Miss L. Fridrich, Riverdale-on-the-Hudson.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL. Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

Real country surroundings, city limits; high, cool; homelike, grounds, shade; references. Lewley, 227th St., Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil.

Board on fruit farm. Arrange White, 309 West 46th St. Telephone 34 Bryant.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.
W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

BOY'S SUMMER CAMP.
Boating, shooting, swimming, fishing, hiking; careful supervision. Fifty miles from New York, New Jersey Hills. Limited numbers. For particulars inquire of Dr. W. R. Henderson, 245 West 113th St. 9090 Cathedral.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—First-class accommodations; six minutes from Highland Station; bright, cheerful rooms, with board; moderate rates. Telephone 1538 Orange, N. J.

AVON-BY-THE-SEA.
McIlvaine House; unexcelled family house; beautiful ocean outlook; superior table and service; $2.50 per day.

Maine.

THE LYNAM HOUSE.
BAR HARBOR, MAINE.
Quiet; home cooking; attractive, ideal place for rest and pleasure. Booklets.

The Johnson and cottage, Bailey Island, Maine.—Quiet spot for rest, recuperation; fresh food daily; $10-$12 weekly.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

215T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
Table board; room with bath; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Small and large front rooms; first-class people.

10TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 47 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; table exceptionally good; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive, quiet rooms, with baths; superior table; telephone; moderate; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Small, large rooms, with private bath; references; table guests.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Comfortable, newly furnished, homelike rooms; running water; subway; board; Summer rates. Hubbell.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, SHOWERS, LAVATORIES; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D, 167 WEST.—Large, single room, well appointed house; near subway, "L," surface.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

74TH, 128 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, adjoining bath; board optional.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Superior accommodations; cool rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

West Side.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms; private baths; board optional.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small front rooms, newly decorated, with board; reasonable.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Beautiful large, medium, small rooms; electricity; board. Schuyler 5441.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive rooms; quiet; private home; every convenience; board optional.

106, 314 WEST.—Large front room in private residence; all conveniences; meals optional.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; with, without private bath; excellent table board.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, large, small, airy rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine.

142D, 540 WEST.—Nicely furnished, clean, cool rooms; telephone; board optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms, overlooking Hudson; with superior board; $10-$12 weekly. Telephone 4060 Morningside. Payne.

WEST END AV., 279, (Cor. 73d St.)—Opposite Schwab mansion; handsome corner house, with elevator; large room, also single room; singly or en suite.

WEST END AV., 581.—Desirable front room, comfortably furnished, with board; for two, $18; one, $14; table guests.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Must sacrifice immediately, practically new Mercer toy tonneau tour. automobile, $975. Also Oakland six touring car, only used 4 months, $556. Both automobiles are luxuriously equipped, including electric starter, lights, &c. Used private exclusively. Guaranteed absolutely mechanically perfect, ready for immediate use. Inspection and demonstration. Harwood, 82 Crescent St., entrance Queesboro Bridge, Long Island City. Phone Astoria 2385.

HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOURING.
USED 750 MILES.
Cost as it stands $1,600; has two extra inflated nonskid shoes that have never touched the ground; all standard equipment, bumper, &c; if you are in the market for a practically new car it would be worth your while to look this over; can be seen and demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday. On exhibition at 507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Flatbush 115.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,880 Broadway. Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. Touring & Limousine. Packard, 1915, Runabout, wire wheels. Packard, 1915, "2-48" Touring, 7 pass. Packard, 1912, 18 H. P. Runabout. Cadillac, 1915 and 1916, Touring, Landaulet.

Kissel Kar, "Big Fifty," beautiful seven-passenger touring, like new; electric starter and lights, Warner clock and speedometer, Hartford shock absorbers, slip covers, chains, tools, &c.; extra shoes mounted; cost $3,000; asking $700. Telephone Madison 6971.

BUICK ROADSTER.
Model 30; perfect mechanical condition; completely equipped; slip covers, extra rim, tire, and tubes; price $475; no dealers. Phone 2650 Cortlandt, or car can be seen at garage, 55 W. 93d St.

STEVENS-DURYEA
Seven-passenger Touring Car; used two seasons only; a distinctive car of fine quality throughout; immediate delivery.
H. C. BEAVER,
22 West 61st St., City.

Cadillac 1914 7-passenger touring; Sterling Winter top; also Apperson 1915 5-passenger, used 4 months; both perfect condition; for sale or trade for high-class landaulet. Submit offer to Owner, E. S. Good, 33 Old Broadway.

Rolls-Royce (1912) landaulet touring. Packard (1915) touring 38, five-passenger. Mercer (1915) runabout, like new. Packard (1915) runabout 38 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel; phone 5247 Bryant

Franklin, 1915, 5-passenger touring car for sale at a sacrifice; run only 5,000 miles; perfect condition. H. W. Lowa, 205 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER.
Late model, three-passenger complete; extra tire and wheel; owner wants cash. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

Great bargain for $600 Mitchell 7-passenger touring car, like new; best condition throughout; must be seen to be appreciated. Bord, 114 West 50th.

Lancia, 1913, 30-horse, touring; also Holbrook limousine-landaulet body; guaranteed condition; bargain. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Stutz raceabout, 1916; used 3 weeks; run 511 miles; six wire wheels, Silvertown tires. Copley, 1,777 Broadway, 8012 Columbus.

Hupmobile 1914 touring; new top and nicely painted. De Cozen & Riess, 200 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

Hupmobile 1913 touring; just been painted and overhauled. De Cozen & Riess, 200 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

Packard twin 6, seven-passenger touring car. L. J. McCracken, telephone 4120 Columbus.

Hupmobile for sale; 1915 five-passenger touring, in first-class condition. De Cozen & Riess, 200 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

Pierce-Arrow 1914 runabout; 1915 White runabout. Cook & Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

New Winton Six, seven-passenger; new tires, extra shoes, slip covers, every equipment. Bornn, 66 Broadway. 1340 Rector.

1914 Stutz, six-passenger, fully equipped; perfect condition. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

1916 Hupmobile; demonstrations; excellent condition. 1,764 Broadway.

Cadillac, 1916, "Eight" Limousine.
Mercer, 1915, "22-70" Touring.
Stutz, 1915, "Bulldog" Touring.
Cadillac, 1915, "Eight" Touring.
Cadillac, 1915, "Eight" Roadster.
Mercer, 1914, "35" Speedster.
Mercer, 1912, Roadster.
Lancia, 1912, "Special" Speedster.
Mercer 1911, "R 35" Speedster.
D. C. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

A BIG SACRIFICE.
My 1916 Willys Knight Brougham, upholstered in embossed plush, with gold mountings, wire wheels, one spare wheel and tire; run 2,500 miles; A1 condition. H. E. Stephens, 612 West 178th St., Phone 9173 Audubon.

Packard, six-cylinder laudaulet, seven-passenger. West, Columbus 7300.

Packard 14-48, also 12-48; seven passenger. McCracken. Telephone 4120 Columbus.

HUDSON 1915 CAR, 6-40, for sale; good as new. Phone 5008 Madison Square.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES
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Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Hour, day. Special rates month, year.
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SIXES AND TWIN SIXES.
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Beautiful Gray 6-48 Chalmers Torpedo, Victoria top; privately owned; exceptionally low rate. Allen, 15 Broad St. Hanover 8076.

Rent.—Packard 7-passenger touring car; hour, day, week, month. McCarthy-Dooley, 135th St. garage. Morningside 8800.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1915 cars; by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway, Columbus 5322.

Packard 1910, 30, Touring Car, with extra Packard limousine body in first-class condition. Norman, 153 East 53d.

Packard cars for hire; excellent condition; competent, liveried chauffeurs. Phone Col. 7539. Daly. 22 West 60th St.

A seven-passenger Packard with chauffeur by hour; special rates for trips. 886 Madison Square. 15 East 30th.

New Packard "six," touring; $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Private Packard monthly; very reasonable. Ben Sulkins, 201 West 83d. Schuyler 6000.

For hire, 1915 Packard, hour, day, week; monthly preferred. Tel. 7432 Plaza.

Seven-passenger touring cars by hour, trip, or monthly. Johnson, Schuyler 9070.

Packard 6-cylinder and Lozier touring cars, day, week, or month. Plaza 5440.

Packard and Garford "sixes," touring; hour, trip, month; expert drivers. Lenox 8603.

Renault landaulette for hire or sale. Lambert, Columbus 6348, Lincoln Sq. Garage.

Automobiles Wanted.

7 or 5 passenger car; must be in first-class condition; quote lowest price. A. Binger, Broadway and 26th St.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,128 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

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STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Medium-sized room, private house; all modern improvements; references.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Large, comfortable room; running water, telephone, sun parlor.

40TH, 5 EAST.—Elegantly furnished double, single rooms, $5; $8, $9, $10 weekly; private baths, electric lights, telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

MADISON AV., 180, (34th.)—Large, adjoining rooms, bath, telephone; furnished, unfurnished; reasonable.

West Side.

11TH ST. & B'WAY, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES, $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly Rates to Teachers and Students.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; quiet; high class; bachelors; reference required.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, bath; gentlemen; Summer rates.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, bath; Summer rates.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Attractive large room, bath, kitchenette; Summer rates.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Exceptionally clean single airy rooms; running water; private house.

55 WEST 66TH ST.
Large room, private bath; electricity.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Large and small, cool rooms; elevator; Summer rates. Sewell.

58TH, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite of parlor, bedroom, and bath; large double room with private bath; also one single room.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive rooms, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; private house.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Exquisitely clean, wonderfully cool rooms, attractively furnished; very moderate; references.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Charming room, running water; cheerful home; one or two people; reasonable; modern apartment. Vane.

206 WEST 71ST, (BROADWAY.)
Attractively furnished single rooms, with lavatories; couple considered; parlor suitable dancing, &c.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, SHOWERS, LAVATORIES; SUMMER PRICES.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electric lights; parquet floor; reasonable.

73D, 121 WEST.—Large front room, large closet, washroom; electricity; near subway and "L"; private house; also adjoining rear room.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room, with private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; small room; board optional.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, with large dressing room and running water; exceptionally cool.

159 WEST 75TH ST.
Rooms adjoining bath; electricity; Summer rates.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large, small rooms; single, en suite; privilege practicing music. Schuyler 2528.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Charming rooms; home comforts; private house; Summer rates.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, facing Museum; reasonable. McGregor, Schuyler 5190.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large room with bath; all conveniences; private house; references.

West Side.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.)
Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful back parlor; private bath; electricity; telephone; reasonable.

81ST, 3 WEST, (facing Manhattan Sq.)—Large and small rooms; reasonable; electricity.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, cool rooms; electricity; $8-$9; conveniences.

82D, 33 WEST.—Beautiful suite; also small room, newly furnished; references.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Rooms, with running water, electric light, elevator.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large front room, bath adjoining, balcony, 3 windows; breakfast; references.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Attractive rooms, running water; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Single room, bath, $4; gentleman only.

92D, 46 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; convenient location; house under new management.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Elegant large, cool, airy room; Summer rates. Apt. 4D.

99TH, 243 WEST.—

'THE ONLY OLIVER!' RAE TANZER CRIES

Reidentifies James W. Osborne as Man Who Took Her to Plainfield.

CROSS-EXAMINATION TODAY

Sick Juror Prevents Night Session —Crowd So Great Courtroom's Glass Door Is Broken.

Rae Tanzer told yesterday on the witness stand in the Federal District Court the story of her meeting with the fervent Oliver Osborne and her infatuation which led her to accompany him to Plainfield, N. J. She talked in a firm, rather childish voice, and the crowd that filled the courtroom listened attentively to the story of her love affair with the man she swears was James W. Osborne, former Assistant District Attorney. The examination was conducted by her counsel, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler. The real ordeal will come for the defendant today, when she will be cross-examined by Special Prosecutor William Rand, Jr.

Rae Tanzer, when asked whether she still insisted that James W. Osborne was the man who flirted with her on the street and afterward told her his name was Oliver Osborne, lifted her voice above the conversational tone to flash out: "He's the only Oliver."

There was read into the record a long affidavit made at the beginning of Miss Tanzer's present trouble, in which she told her story for the first time. Then the witness was led to tell of her dealings with Harold Spielberg, the lawyer, who, the defense charges, persuaded her against her best wishes to recant and then telephoned to Mrs. James W. Osborne that "everything was all right," as Miss Tanzer had just told him that she made an honest mistake, and vindicated James W. Osborne.

She told also that when, believing Oliver Osborne and James W. Osborne were the same man, she went to several law firms they had refused to bring suit. "Isn't there any one who will take a case against James W. Osborne?" she said she asked, and in the end she found counsel in the firm of Slade & Slade.

The witness was startled in the midst of giving her testimony when with a crash one of the glass panels of the door was smashed. So great was the crush about the door that an insistent man pushed his arm through the glass.

The most interesting part of her testimony had to do with the continual efforts that were made to get her to confess an "honest mistake" and that James W. Osborne was not the Oliver with whom she fell in love. Mr. Spielberg, she said, first came into the case because he was instrumental in getting bail for her. She said that he urged her to make a statement to him, and as a reason he advanced the argument that she could not fight a man like James W. Osborne. She was advised that she could not expect to fight, as "he is too big for you."

The recantation which she now repudiates was, she said, signed at Spielberg's home at 2 o'clock in the morning when she was in a panic of fear because she had read that "all" were to be arrested. This was on March 27, 1915, she said, and she charged that Spielberg betrayed her trust because he promised her that nothing would be done unless every one, except possibly herself, was protected against further trouble.

Spielberg assured me that everything would be over in a few days, and that everything would be all right," said Miss Tanzer.

"Did you know what you were signing at the time?" Mr. Chanler asked.

The witness said she did not.

"I was so tired that I could not tell what he was talking about," she continued. "I had eaten nothing for three days."

Mr. Chanler then read to the jury an agreement Spielberg signed in which he assured Rae Tanzer that he would not tell anything she told him unless he had the assurance of the authorities that no one connected with the case would be hurt.

At the afternoon session Juror 2, Abram H. Tomkins, informed Judge Wolverton that he was ill and that he would be unable to attend the evening session that it was contemplated to hold. He said he could "stick it out" for the afternoon, which he did.

Mr. Chanler said that he was almost finished with Miss Tanzer's direct examination and so the cross-examination by Mr. Rand will be taken up today.

ORPET'S LOVE LETTERS READ

Student on Trial for Murder Undergoes Trying Ordeal.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 22.—William Orpet, charged with the murder of his former sweetheart, Marion Lambert, underwent the most trying ordeal of his trial today when Attorney Joslyn, assisting in the prosecution, read twenty-two of his letters to Marion. The twenty-two remaining ones will be read tomorrow, after which the State will rest its case.

During the reading of his letters Orpet sat with his head bowed and one hand shading his eyes from all observers. The missives told of an infatuated boy pleading for more letters from Marion, seeking warmer expressions from her of the love which he alternately claimed or doubted.

Although the text of the letters was published weeks ago, the courtroom was crowded in anticipation of the recital. The missives cover a period of a year and number forty-four in all. They were written from Madison, Wis., where Orpet was attending the university, to Marion, at Lake Forest, Ill.

BARS ENEMY VISITORS.

But Canada Explains That Tourists from United States Are Welcome.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Canadian Government has placed a ban on citizens of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria traveling in Canada as tourists or otherwise. A statement regarding the attitude of the Canadian Government toward tourists from the United States is contained in a communication from the Superintendent of Immigration of the Department of the Interior of Canada, which was received from the American Consul General at Ottawa and made public at the State Department today.

The statement makes it plain that conscription does not exist in Canada, and that no one should miss visiting Canada through fear of conscription. Its text follows:

"1. The Canadian Government views sympathetically the tourist traffic, and out of the thousands who visited various parts of Canada last year, I think very few had any reason to complain of their treatment. We shall continue to welcome bona fide tourists and visitors as in other years, but I may say to you frankly that there are people of certain nationalities we cannot encourage to visit Canada.

"2. Passports are entirely unnecessary; they have never been called for in the past, are not now, and are not likely to be so far as travel between the United States and Canada is concerned.

"3. All United States citizens, whether by birth or naturalization, are accorded the same treatment. Persons born in Germany, Austro-Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey and who still remain citizens of one or other of these countries should not visit Canada at this time. Persons born in one or other of these countries named but who have been naturalized in the United States may visit Canada if they desire, but they should carry their United States naturalization papers as a means of identification. Persons who are natives or citizens of friendly or neutral countries may visit Canada with the same freedom accorded to United States citizens.

"4. Conscription does not exist in Canada and is not contemplated, although it has been much talked of in the United States, especially by certain interests unfavorable to Canada. No one need, therefore, miss visiting Canada through fear of conscription."

DOCTOR ARRESTED IN COURT

His Finger Prints Taken Following Dispute with Officer.

A spectator in the Night Court, who said he was Dr. Abraham Koerk, a physician at the Blackwell's Island Hospital, was finger printed and charged with disorderly conduct last evening following a dispute with Court Officer Hand, when the latter told him not to "lounge about" on the seats reserved for spectators and witnesses. The physician said he was simply trying to make himself comfortable while waiting to be called in a case as a witness. The physician started to leave the courtroom after the officer had spoken to him and remarked that he thought he should make a complaint against Hand for speaking to him as he did, whereupon Hand arrested him and took him before Magistrate Krotel.

"This man told me to go home if I wanted to sleep," said Dr. Koerk to the Magistrate. "I don't think he had any occasion to speak to me in that way." Koerk said he had been in court only a half hour.

"I saw you lounging around," said the Magistrate. "I find you guilty, and want your finger prints taken."

Protesting, the physician was taken to a room and finger printed, after which he was again presented before the Magistrate, who suspended sentence with a warning. While the physician was in the court the case in which he was supposed to appear as a witness had been called and disposed of, so he went away at once.

WOMAN TRIES BRIDGE LEAP.

Policeman Reaches Her Just in Time to Prevent Her from Jumping.

Passengers on a surface car crossing Brooklyn Bridge last night were startled when a well-dressed woman suddenly got up, pushed aside a man who sat on the end of the cross seat, climbed quickly to the running board, and then jumped to the bridge. As the conductor's hand reached for the bell rope the woman ran to the edge of the roadway and began to climb up the iron cross pieces in an endeavor to reach a point where she could jump into the river. Policeman Michael Cox of the Bridge Squad was standing near the Manhattan tower. He saw the woman jump from the car and reached her just in time.

When she was dragged back to the roadway the would-be suicide struggled frantically to get away and it was only after she was exhausted by her efforts that the policeman was able to take her to the station at the Manhattan end of the bridge. Later in the Delancey Street Police Station she said that she was Mrs. Loretta Phillips of 207 West 100th Street. She said she was employed as a cashier.

Mrs. Phillips talked ramblingly about a husband in Europe and said she feared that she would die of starvation if the war lasted much longer. She was charged with attempted suicide.

ST. AUGUSTINE PUPILS GET TIMES PRIZES

The Rev. Rudolf Huelsebusch, the Rector, Assists in the Presentation.

FEELS PRIDE IN CHILDREN

Vested Service Held in Connection with Elaborate Exercises in Newark.

At the commencement exercises of St. Augustine's Parochial School, Newark, which took place in St. Augustine's Church last evening, Tiffany silver medals and certificates of merit were presented to the winners in the Newark Historical Essay Contest, conducted by THE NEW YORK TIMES. The church was crowded with the relatives and friends of the pupils and the graduating class, which included boys and girls, and they enthusiastically applauded the successful competitors for the prizes. Others of the graduating classes who took part in the well arranged program of exercises aroused similar and hearty approval from their friends in the audience.

A vested service was held in connection with the exercises, in which the singing by the choir was a feature. The usual beauty of the altar was enhanced by elaborate and numerous floral pieces contributed by the parish for the occasion, and other portions of the church were artistically decorated.

The Rev. Rudolf Huelsebusch, rector of the church, in presenting the prizes, in which he was assisted by J. B. Wyckoff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, said:

"I am very proud of the fact that six of the pupils in our school were successful among the many competitors in this interesting historical contest. The prize winners of St. Augustine's School were:

Eighth Grade.—First prize, HELEN WENTZ; second, EDWARD P. AMEND.

Seventh Grade.—First prize, CORNELIUS RICHARD; second, GENEVIEVE FLYNN.

Sixth Grade.—First prize, ELIZABETH FELLER; second, ELIZABETH BRAUN.

The first prize winners received engraved Tiffany silver medals, and the second winners engraved certificates of merit. The girls obtained two of the first prizes and two of the second prizes. Sister Leona is the principal of the school. This adjoins the church grounds at Jay Street, and is one of the most successful parochial schools in Newark.

As rapidly as possible the presentation of the prizes will be made in accordance with the awards as published. The other presentations will be made today to the winners in the Parochial School of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel at 654 Summer Avenue, Newark, by the rector, the Rev. William J. Richmond. The winners in Our Lady of Good Counsel School are:

Grade 8A—First prize, IRENE CURTIN; second, JULIA DEVINE.

Grade 7A—First prize, JAMES DONOVAN; second, ADELAIDE WALKER.

The exercises will begin with 8 o'clock mass, in which the graduates will receive Holy Communion.

The next partial list of awards by the judges will be published in THE NEW YORK TIMES tomorrow.

RESCUE MRS. BUSTANOBY.

Restaurateur's Wife, in Hysteria, Taken from Window Ledge.

A scantily-dressed woman, screaming while she hung by her hands from a window ledge on the fourth floor of the building at 1,845 Broadway, on the first floor of which is Bustanoby's Cafe de la Paix, attracted the attention of Patrolman O'Hallorhan of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station early yesterday morning. A crowd quickly gathered and O'Hallorhan went to the fourth floor, while two citizens went to the third floor, to a window just beneath the dangling woman. O'Hallorhan loosened her fingers and she dropped into the arms of the men leaning out of the third-story window.

Dr. Smith of the Polyclinic Hospital attended the woman and pronounced her suffering from hysteria. When she recovered the police say she told them she was the wife of Jacques Bustanoby, proprietor of the restaurant. She said she had been feeling ill and leaning out of the window to get fresh air had lost her balance.

The blotter at the police station read: "Mrs. John Bustanoby, 1,845 Broadway, 35 years old, housework, rescued window ledge fourth floor above address by Patrolman Matthew O'Hallorhan. Husband, John, claims that while looking out window she lost balance, fell, grasping window ledge. Attended at home, hysteria."

At the restaurant, it was said that Mr. Bustanoby was not in the city, having left yesterday morning. It was said that Mrs. Bustanoby had recovered.

MARSHALL ARREST IS AGAIN DELAYED

Contempt Warrant Signed, But Only Official Who May Serve It Is Absent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22. — Speaker Champ Clark today signed a warrant for the arrest of District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall of New York charged with contempt of the House of Representatives. Service of the warrant will be delayed owing to a technicality.

After the Speaker had affixed his signature to the warrant in the presence of the House it was suddenly realized that the resolution holding Mr. Marshall in contempt directed the Sergeant at Arms of the House to take him into custody, and that the warrant itself was directed to the Sergeant at Arms. Kenneth Romney, Deputy Sergeant at Arms, was about to take a train for New York when the discovery was made that there was no provision that the warrant might be served by a deputy.

Robert B. Gordon, Sergeant at Arms, is out of the city on vacation. He is believed to be at St. Mary's, Ohio, and Deputy Romney telegraphed his chief tonight to know what to do about arresting Mr. Marshall.

In view of the prospect that Mr. Marshall will invoke the aid of the courts to avoid answering the summons of the House, the Speaker and members of the select committee that held Mr. Marshall guilty of contempt decided that no one but the Sergeant at Arms should attempt the arrest. Deputy Romney wired Mr. Gordon that he could meet the Sergeant at Arms in New York with the warrant, and it is believed to be probable that Mr. Gordon will proceed direct to the metropolis to serve the paper.

At the Federal Building in this city it was the understanding yesterday that it was still the intention of Mr. Marshall to resist going before the bar of the House by invoking a writ of habeas corpus. This writ will be signed by some Judge of the Federal District Court and probably will be the beginning of a legal fight that will take the case before the United States Supreme Court.

GLENN TALKS TO ROOKIES.

Asserts They Must Let Country Know of Preparedness Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 22. — Colonel Edwin F. Glenn, General Wood's chief of staff, told the rookies at the military training camp here tonight that the only solution of the military problems of this country was universal military training. He asserted that the forces which it is now planned to send into Mexico, militia and regulars combined, would give a guard of only six men to the mile on the border line.

"The task of telling the people of this country what preparedness is is in your hands," he said. "You have the power to tell Congress what the country's needs are. So long as this country depends upon a volunteer system we will never get anywhere."

The qualifying rounds on the ranges resulted in more than 60 per cent. of the recruits qualifying for record practice, which will be held the remaining two days of the week. About 800 of the rookies made scores of 66 2-3 per cent. or better. Lieutenant Thomas L. Murray of Marion, Ohio, made the highest score, with 208 out of a possible 225. Raymond Hartshorn, who had never handled a gun before the present camp, shot 202. Dr. M. J. Murphy of Providence, R. I., the camp fat man, made the lowest score—two. He found the prone and kneeling positions a bit hard and quit after four rounds, saying it was a waste of ammunition.

Other scores were: Lieutenant Mark R. M. Gwilliam of New York, 198; J. Christopher Marks, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, 183; Clayton Hamilton, the writer, 170; Charles E. Hughes, Jr., 173; Sergeant Charles E. Greenough, 177; Theodore Rousseau, 151; Lieutenant Ralph H. Sprague of New York, 152.

Those who did not qualify for the record practice will find work for the remaining two days of the camp helping the artillerymen, under Major Hall, setting up targets for the July camp. The total registration for the July camp to date is 6,800.

Tumulty Takes Asbury Park Cottage.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 22.—Joseph P. Tumulty, the President's Secretary, has leased the Dr. Asher S. Burton cottage, 400 Sixth Avenue, for the season. Mrs. Tumulty and the Tumulty children are expected to arrive here early next week.

SHILLITONI'S ESCAPE BALKED BY FRIENDS

Confederates Who Were to Take Him in Car Fled at Sound of Prison Whistle.

LONG FIGHT IN DEATH HOUSE

Guards, Unarmed, at Murderer's Mercy, Locked in Cells—Prosecutor Accuses Prison Management.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 22.—Oreste Shillitoni, murderer of three men, escaped from the death house in Sing Sing Prison here early this morning because in some way he obtained a revolver, posibly two, and a plentiful supply of cartridges; because altered regulations had deprived his guards of weapons with which to oppose him, and, according to District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks of Westchester County, because "there was gross carelessness brought about by the fact that the officers under recent reforms do not have the authority the law vests in them."

Shillitoni failed to get away, apparently, only because of the cowardice of his friends. Prison keepers saw an automobile outside the prison walls just before the escape. They saw it dart away at full speed just as Shillitoni emerged from the Hudson River, naked and dripping, and ran toward it. The prison whistle was drowning all other sounds, and apparently those in whom Shillitoni had trusted to provide him with other clothes and to carry him away from Ossining lost their courage at its sound.

Warden Kirchwey sent a preliminary report of the escape, the shooting of two keepers, and the recapture of Shillitoni to Superintendent of Prisons James M. Carter this afternoon. An investigation was begun at once, but tonight the agency through which Shillitoni armed himself is as much a mystery as it was this morning. Then it was suggested that Shillitoni's sister Tessie had brought the weapon concealed under her skirt when she visited her brother yesterday and had dropped it and kicked it under the screen that separated her from Shillitoni.

Exculpate Shillitoni's Sister.

But today Miss Shillitoni hurried to the prison again, eager to see her brother and to learn how he had fared. Her manner convinced the prison authorities that she had not provided the weapon, and it was recalled that there was never a moment when she and Shillitoni were not within sight of a keeper.

Instead, the supposition was advanced today that Shillitoni had got his weapon inside the prison. It was recalled that a tip from a convict caused Governor Whitman seven or eight months ago to hurry his secretary, William E. Orr, to Sing Sing late one night to make a search of the cell blocks for weapons. None was found, but it was whispered about afterward that weapons would have been found if the garret of the bakery and not the cells had been searched.

Wherever he obtained it, Shillitoni's use of it may cost the life of Keeper John McCarthy. The bullet that struck him entered two and a half inches below his breast bone and coursed downward and to the right, clipping the end from his appendix in its passage, and lodging in the big muscle at the right hip.

Dr. A. O. Squire, the prison physician; Dr. Robert Irvine, and Dr. Charles C. Sweet operated on McCarthy today, removing what was left of his appendix. The man was too weak to permit them to probe for the bullet, and the physicians acknowledged that his recovery was doubtful. Ernest Bullard, the keeper shot twice through the fleshy part of his right upper arm, was said to be in a satisfactory condition. It was chiefly from Bullard and Charles Nichols, another keeper, with some facts from McCarthy, that the details of Shillitoni's break became known late today.

Locked Wounded Keeper in Cell.

The slayer of John Rizzo, a rival gangster, in New York, and of Policemen William Heaney and Charles Teare, who sought to arrest him, had been separated from the twenty other condemned men since his outbreak, a little more than two weeks ago. Then he had wrecked his cell, attacked his keepers, and shrieked and screamed in a manner which led the prison authorities to decide he was feigning insanity as a last resort to escape execution, which had been fixed for Friday of next week.

Shillitoni thereafter was moved from the new death house into a cell in the old death house. Both are in the same building and are separated simply by a wooden door, which has no lock. Early today Shillitoni called McCarthy and asked him for a pail. The keeper opened the cell door and Shillitoni, stepping up so close he could touch the keeper, shoved his revolver against McCarthy's stomach and pulled the trigger. As McCarthy fell, Shillitoni dragged him into the cell, sprang out himself and shut the door on him, locking it with keys which he took from the keeper's pocket.

The shot, the uproar, and McCarthy's cry had aroused the new death house and warned Keepers Bullard and Nichols of the attack. Bullard pressed the lever which rings the alarm in the office of the prison and then he and Nichols, sprang to the wooden door, slamming it shut and barricading it with their bodies. Except for the main entrance to the old death house through which visitors are admitted and which would let Shillitoni out into the main yard of the prison, there was no way of escape for him except through the new death house and through the little green door into the death chamber or out into the tiny exercise yard with its eleven foot wall.

Shot Bullard Through Door.

Bullard and Nichols knew that Shillitoni would not risk the main entrance now the general alarm had been given, and they got the wooden door shut just as Shillitoni sprang for it. Instantly he began to shoot through it. In all six bullets ploughed through the wood and two entered Bullard's arm, while one passed through the trouser leg of Nichols.

Bullard fell back from the door in pain and, with Nichols, who could not hold the door alone, fled into the exercise yard. Shillitoni, gun in hand, burst through the door and raced after them. He backed the keepers against the courtyard wall, ordering them to raise their hands above their heads and then to march back into the Death House. In front of the cell of Antonio Impuellezzo, a murderer from New York City, he ordered them to halt.

While he fumbled for the key which would unlock this door the voice of McCarthy sounded from the old Death House. He was calling:

"Don't open the door. He's got a gun. I'm shot and dying. Don't open the door."

Captain Claude Vaughn, in command of the prison forces at night, had received the alarm, had run to the old Death House door and was peering through the panel. At the sound of McCarthy's voice, Shillitoni worked nervously over the keys, finding the right one at last and opening the door. Impuellezzo made as though to emerge from the cell, but Shillitoni ordered him back, exclaiming: "Look out, you! Back quick!"

Impuellezzo obeyed and Shillitoni drove Bullard and Nichols into the cell with him, locking the door on them. Already guards with shot guns were running across the yard, but Shillitoni raced to the wall, placed a bench against it and, with this for a ladder, surmounted the eleven-foot obstacle. Then he ran to the river fence, an iron structure, climbed it, ripped off his clothes, which he dropped with his revolver on the shore, and dived into the water.

Was Free for an Hour.

What became of Shillitoni for the hour or more he was away from prison has not been learned. He was seen first after his escape when he rang the bell at the home of Mrs. William Romaine in Spring Street, and when Mrs. Romaine peered from an upper window, asked to be admitted, saying he had no clothes and was cold. Mrs. Romaine, frightened, ordered him away, and he left, only to return in a moment and kick on the door, reiterating his demands to be admitted.

When Mrs. Romaine refused again he walked across the street to the Ossining Hospital and entered, asking Miss Elline, the Night Superintendent, if she had room "for a poor, friendless man." Miss Elline turned Shillitoni over to an orderly, who let him lie on a cot while the Superintendent telephoned to the prison, and presently keepers appeared for Shillitoni.

Tonight Shillitoni was said to be quiet, though under observation. Whether he is insane or is feigning is still a question unsettled by the prison authorities. His actions this morning might be taken for those of a crazy man, it was admitted, but it was pointed out as well that nothing could be more clever than for him to walk into the hospital, again feigning insanity, when he found his friends had deserted him and all hope of escape was gone.

CONNAUGHT NOT TO GO.

Report That He Was to Leave Canada Discredited in Ottawa.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 22.—Discussing the report published in The Free Press yesterday that the Duke of Connaught would leave Canada in September and be succeeded by Lord Curzon, The Ottawa Journal tonight says:

"There is a belief expressed in political circles that the story may have been inspired by a person unfriendly to the Duke of Connaught. The Duke has been an ideal Governor General and naturally, in the routine of national responsibilities, may have had some minor differences with some head of some department, which might have resulted in the invention of such a suggestion. Who that distinguished person may be, for it may be presumed that he is not in a position of minor importance, is the subject today of gossip in high Parliamentary circles.

"The Duke of Connaught has performed his official duties in a manner that has met with complete approval of the country."

FRICK'S GIFT TO SCHOOLS.

Announced as the Donor of $500,000 Pittsburgh Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 22.—It was announced today that Henry Clay Frick is the donor of the $500,000 found for the benefit of the public schools of this city. The announcement was made at the annual meeting of the teachers, who have been the recipients of scholarships from the educational fund, held at McGreery's tonight. It was also announced that the committee had decided to name the fund the Henry Clay Frick Educational Commission of the City of Pittsburgh, and that Mr. Frick had also decided to give the annual income of $12,500 for five years from the fund.

Professor John A. Brashear, the custodian of the fund for years, and who has kept the name of the donor a secret all this time, said tonight that it was only after much persuasion that Mr. Frick allowed him name to be made public. Several thousand teachers of the Pittsburgh public schools have been able to take courses in Summer schools at the large colleges and universities of the country during the last five years as a result of Mr. Frick's gift.

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